iosh

IOWA
OCCUPATIONAL
SAFETY AND HEALTH
STANDARDS FOR
GENERAL INDUSTRY

(29 CFR 1910 as Adopted by 530-10(88)IAC)

Promulgated by the
IOWA BUREAU OF LABOR

With amendments as of March 1, 1979

IOWA BUREAU OF LABOR
307 E. 7th St.
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

IOWA BUREAU OF LABOR

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

The Iowa Bureau of Labor has adopted the occupational safety and health regulations which are contained within the attached publication. The U. S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Standards, 29 C. F. R. 1910, has been adopted by reference as Chapter 10 of the Bureau of Labor Rules.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS FOR GENERAL INDUSTRY

(29 CFR Part 1910)

Promulgated by the
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

With amendments as of March 1, 1979.

CCH Editorial Staff Publication

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE, INC.
PUBLISHERS of TOPICAL LAW REPORTS
4025 W. PETERSON AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60646

FOREWORD

This book contains the general industry job safety and health standards (29 CFR Part 1910) promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, including all amendments made prior to March 1, 1979. A topical index prepared by OSHA and updated by CCH is included at page 410.

The last CCH paper-bound edition of the general industry standards contained amendments through January 1, 1978. Between that date and March 1, 1979, OSHA revoked 928 standards considered irrelevant or unnecessary, and adopted permanent standards on inorganic arsenic (§1910.1018), lead (§1910.1025), benzene (§1910.1028), cotton dust (§1910.1043), DBCP (§1910.1044), acrylonitrile (§1910.1045), and cotton dust in cotton gins (§1910.1046). These deletions and additions are reflected in this edition. (The permanent standards on benzene and DBCP replace emergency temporary standards included in the previous edition.)

The 928 "unnecessary" standard subsections were revoked on October 24, 1978; the word "revoked" appears where the subsections formerly appeared. all other additions and amendments are followed by a CCH historical note showing the date of adoption, effective date, and *Federal Register* citation.

For the reader's convenience in locating material, standard section numbers appear at the bottom of each page. The "§1910." is omitted from these references; only that part of the section number to the right of the decimal point is shown. A table of contents listing all the standards is at page V.

Caution: Some Standards Have Been Enjoined or Ruled Invalid. The **benzene standard** (§1910.1028) was ruled invalid on October 5, 1978, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (1978 OSHD ¶23,054); on February 21, 1979, the Supreme Court agreed to review the decision. Also pending before the Supreme Court is a petition seeking review of the Third Circuit Ruling (1978 OSHD ¶22,637) invalidating two provisions in the **coke oven standard** (§1910.1029), subsections (f)(6)(iii) and (g)(4)(i), and upholding the remaining provisions. The **cotton dust standard** (§1910.1043) was stayed October 20, 1978, pending a decision on the standard's validity by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; as of this writing, the stay is in effect.

The effective date of the **lead standard** was extended by OSHA to March 1, 1979, on which date the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia stayed the following provisions: subsection (e) engineering and work practice requirements (except subsections (e)(2) and (e)(3)(ii)(F)); subsection (f)(2)(ii); subsection (i) to the extent it requires construction or renovation of facilities; subsection (j)(2) and (j)(3)(ii)(D) requirements relating to zinc protoporphyrin; subsection (j)(3)(iii) requirements for multiple physician review; and subsection (m), signs. The requirements in §1910.1000 for utilizing feasible engineering or administrative controls to reduce lead exposure to 200 ug/m³ as a TWA remain in effect pending the Court's decision; the §1910.1025 TWA limit of 50 ug/m³ is applicable to provision of respirators, protective clothing and equipment. The effective date for subsections (g) and (h) was extended to March 31, 1979.

Information on Further Action. The CCH EMPLOYMENT SAFETY AND HEALTH GUIDE or the CCH OSHA COMPLIANCE GUIDE should be consulted for further court action and for standards amendments made after March 1, 1979. Weekly and monthly reports, respectively, for these reporters, update the OSHA standards, which are reproduced in the EMPLOYMENT SAFETY AND HEALTH GUIDE in their entirety.

March 1979.

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE, INC.

GENERAL INDUSTRY STANDARDS

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subpart A—General

Subpart B—Adoption and Extension of Established Federal Standards

Subpart C—General Safety and Health Provisions

Subpart D—Walking—Working Surfaces

Subpart E—Means of Egress

Subpart F—Powered Platforms, Manlifts and Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms

Subpart G—Occupational Health and Environmental Control

Subpart A—General

§ 1910.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) Section 6(a) of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1593) provides that "without regard to chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, or to the other subsections of this section, the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable during the period beginning with the effective date of this Act and ending 2 years after such date, by rule promulgate as an occupational safety or health standard any national consensus standard, and any established Federal standard, unless he determines that the promulgation of such a standard would not result in improved safety or health for specifically designated employees." The legislative purpose of this provision is to establish, as rapidly as possible and without regard to the rule-making provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, standards with which industries are generally familiar, and on whose adoption interested and affected persons have already had an opportunity to express their views. Such standards are either (1) national concensus standards on whose adoption affected persons have reached substantial agreement, or (2) Federal standards already established by Federal statutes or regulations.

(b) This part carries out the directive to the Secretary of Labor under section 6(a) of the Act. It contains occupational safety and health standards which have been found to be national consensus standards or established Federal standards.

§ 1910.2 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "Act" means the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1590).

(b) "Assistant Secretary of Labor" means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health;

(c) "Employer" means a person engaged in a business affecting commerce who has employees, but does not include the United States or any State or political subdivision of a State;

(d) "Employee" means an employee of an employer who is employed in a business of his employer which affects commerce;

(e) "Commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between a State and any place outside thereof, or within the District of Columbia, or a possession of the United States (other than the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), or between points in the same State but through a point outside thereof;

(f) "Standard" means a standard which requires conditions, or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes, reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment;

(g) "National consensus standard" means any standard or modification thereof which (1) has been adopted and promulgated by a nationally recognized standards-producing organization under procedures whereby it can be determined by the Secretary of Labor or by the Assistant Secretary of Labor that persons interested and affected by the scope or provisions of the standard have reached substantial agreement on its adoption, (2) was formulated in a manner which afforded an opportunity for diverse views to be considered, and (3) has been designated as such a standard by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary, after consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies; and

(h) "Established Federal standard" means any operative standard established by any agency of the United States and in effect on April 28, 1971, or contained in any Act of Congress in force on the date of enactment of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act.

§ 1910.3 Petitions for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a standard.

(a) Any interested person may petition in writing the Assistant Secretary of Labor to promulgate, modify, or revoke a standard. The petition should set forth the terms or the substance of the rule desired, the effects thereof if promulgated, and the reasons therefor.

(b) (1) The relevant legislative history of the Act indicates congressional recognition of the American National Standards Institute and the National Fire Protection Association as the major sources of national consensus standards. National consensus standards adopted on May 29, 1971, pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act are from those two sources. However, any organization which deems itself a producer of national consensus standards, within the meaning of section 3(9) of the Act, is invited to submit in writing to the Assistant Secretary of Labor at any time prior to February 1, 1973, all relevant information which may enable the Assistant Secretary to determine whether any of its standards satisfy the requirements of the definition of "national consensus standard" in section 3(9) of the Act.

(2) Within a reasonable time after the receipt of a submission pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the Assistant Secretary of Labor shall publish or cause to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of such submission, and shall afford interested persons a reasonable opportunity to present written data, views, or arguments with regard to the question whether any standards of the organization making the submission are national consensus standards.

§ 1910.4 Amendments to this part.

(a) The Assistant Secretary of Labor shall have all of the authority of the Secretary of Labor under §§ 3(9) and 6(a) of the Act.

(b) The Assistant Secretary of Labor may at any time before April 28, 1973, on his own motion or upon the written petition of any person, by rule promulgate as a standard any national consensus standard and any established Federal standard, pursuant to and in accordance with section 6(a) of the Act, and, in addition, may modify or revoke any standard in this Part 1910. In the event of conflict among any such standards, the Assistant Secretary of Labor shall take the action necessary to eliminate the conflict, including the revocation or modification of a standard in this part, so as to assure the greatest protection of the safety or health of the affected employees.

§ 1910.5 Applicability of standards.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, 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, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Wake Island, Outer Continental Shelf lands defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, Johnston Island, and the Canal Zone.

(b) None of the standards in this part shall apply to working conditions of employees with respect to which Federal agencies other than the Department of Labor, or State agencies acting under section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2021), exercise statutory authority to prescribe or enforce standards or regulations affecting occupational safety or health.

(c) (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. For example, § 1501.23(c)(3) of this title prescribes personal protective equipment for certain ship repairmen working in specified areas. Such a standard shall apply, and shall not be deemed modified nor superseded by any different general standard whose provisions might otherwise be applicable, to the ship repairmen working in the areas specified in § 1915.23(c)(3).

(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, as in Subpart B or Subpart R of this part, to the extent that none of such particular standards applies. To illustrate, the general standard regarding noise exposure in § 1910.95 applies to employments and places of employment in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills covered by § 1910.261.

(d) 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.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) An employer who is in compliance with any standard in this part shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirement of section 5(a)(1) of the Act, but only to the extent of the condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process covered by the standard.

§ 1910.6 Incorporation by reference.

(a) The standards of agencies of the U.S. Government and organizations which are not agencies of the U.S. Government which are legally incorporated by reference in this part, have the same force and effect as other standards in this part.

(b) Copies of the standards which are incorporated by reference may be examined at the national office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, or at any of its regional offices. Copies of such private standards may be obtained from the issuing organizations. Their names and addresses are listed in the pertinent subparts of this part.

(c) Any changes in the standards incorporated by reference in this part and an official historic file of such changes are available for inspection at the national office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Subpart B—Adoption and Extension of Established Federal Standards

§ 1910.11 Scope and purpose.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart B adopt and extend the applicability of, established Federal standards in effect on April 28, 1971, with respect to every employer, employee, and employment covered by the Act.

(b) It bears emphasis that only standards (i.e., substantive rules) relating to safety or health are adopted by any incorporations by reference of standards prescribed elsewhere in this chapter or this title. Other materials contained in the referenced parties are not adopted. Illustrations of the types of materials which are not adopted are these. The incorporations by reference of Parts 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 in §§ 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, and 1910.16 are not intended to include the discussion in those parts of the coverage of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act or the penalty provisions of the Act. Similarly, the incorporation by reference of Part 1926 in § 1910.12 is not intended to include references to interpretative rules having relevance to the application of the Construction Safety Act, but having no relevance to the application to the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

[§1910.11 amended at 37 F.R. 26008, Dec. 7, 1972.]

§ 1910.12 Construction work.

(a) *Standards.* The standards prescribed in Part 1926 of this chapter are adopted as occupational safety and health standards under section 6 of the Act and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in construction work. Each employer shall protect the employment and places of employment of each of his employees engaged in construction work by complying with the appropriate standards prescribed in this paragraph.

(b) *Definition.* For purposes of this section, "construction work" means work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating. See discussion of these terms in § 1926.13 of this title.

(c) *Construction Safety Act distinguished.* This section adopts as occupational safety and health standards under section 6 of the Act the standards which are prescribed in Part 1926 of this chapter. Thus, the standards (substantive rules) published in Subpart C and the following subparts of Part 1926 of this chapter are applied. This section does not incorporate Subparts A and B of Part 1926 of this chapter. Subparts A and B have pertinence only to the application of section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (the Construction Safety Act). For example, the interpretation of the term "subcontractor" in paragraph (c) of § 1926.13 of this chapter is significant in discerning the coverage of the Construction Safety Act and duties thereunder. However, the term "subcontractor" has no significance in the application of the Act, which was enacted under the Commerce Clause and which establishes duties for "employers" which are not dependent for their application upon any contractual relationship with the Federal Government or upon any form of Federal financial assistance.

(d) For the purposes of this part, to the extent that it may not already be included in paragraph (b) of this section, "construction work" includes the erection of new electric transmission and distribution lines and equipment, and the alteration, conversion, and improvement of the existing transmission and distribution lines and equipment.

[§1910.12(d) added at 37 F.R., 24883, November 23, 1972.]

§ 1910.13 Ship repairing.

(a) *Adoption and extension of established safety and health standards for ship repairing.* The standards prescribed by Part 1501 of this title and in effect on April 28, 1971, are adopted as occupational safety or health standards under section 6(a) of the Act and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in ship repair or a related employment. Each employer shall protect the employment and places of employment of each of his employees engaged in ship repair or a related employment, by complying with the appropriate standards prescribed by this paragraph.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) "Ship repair means any repair of a vessel, including, but not restricted to, alterations, conversions, installations, cleaning, painting, and maintenance work;

(2) "Related employment" means any employment performed as an incident to, or in conjunction with, ship repair work, including, but not restricted to, inspection, testing, and employment as a watchman; and

(3) "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, including special purpose floating structures not primarily designed for, or used as a means of, transportation on water.

§ 1910.14 Shipbuilding.

(a) *Adoption and extension of established safety and health standards for shipbuilding.* The standards prescribed by Part 1502 of this title and in effect on April 28, 1971, are adopted as occupational safety or health standards under section 6(a) of the Act and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in shipbuilding or a related employment. Each employer shall protect the employment and places of employment of each of his employees engaged in shipbuilding or a related employment, by complying with the appropriate standards prescribed by this paragraph.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) "Shipbuilding" means the construction of a vessel, including the installation of machinery and equipment;

(2) "Related employment" means any employment performed as an incident to, or in conjunction with, shipbuilding work, including, but not restricted to, inspection, testing trials, and employment as a watchman: and

(3) "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, including special purpose floating structures not primarily designed for, or used as a means of, transportation on water.

§ 1910.15 Shipbreaking.

(a) *Adoption and extension of established safety and health standards for shipbreaking.* The standards prescribed by Part 1503 of this title and in effect on April 28, 1971, are adopted as occupational safety or health standards under section 6(a) of the Act and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in shipbreaking or a related employment. Each employer shall protect

the employment and places of employment of each of his employees engaged in shipbreaking or a related employment, by complying with the appropriate standards prescribed by this paragraph.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) "Shipbreaking" means any breaking down of a vessel's structure for the purpose of scrapping the vessel, including the removal of gear, equipment, or any component part of a vessel;

(2) "Related employment" means any employment performed as an incident to, or in conjunction with, shipbreaking work, including, but not restricted to, inspection, survey, and employment as a watchman; and

(3) "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, including special purpose floating structures not primarily designed for, or used as a means of, transportation on water.

§ 1910.16 Longshoring.

(a) *Adoption and extension of established safety and health standards for longshoring.* The standards prescribed by Part 1504 of this title and in effect on April 28, 1971, are adopted as occupational safety or health standards under section 6(a) of the Act and shall apply, according to the provisions thereof, to every employment and place of employment of every employee engaged in longshoring operations or a related employment. Each employer shall protect the employment and places of employment of each of his employees engaged in a longshoring operation or a related employment, by complying with the appropriate standards prescribed by this paragraph.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) "Longshoring operation" means the loading, unloading, moving, or handling of, cargo, ship's stores, gear, etc., into, in, on, or out of any vessel;

(2) "Related employment" means any employment performed as an incident to or in conjunction with, longshoring operations including, but not restricted to, securing cargo, rigging, and employment as a porter, checker, or watchman; and

(3) "Vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, including special purpose floating structures not primarily designed for, or used as a means of, transportation on water.

§ 1910.17 Effective dates.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the standards prescribed in this Subpart B shall be effective on August 27, 1971.

(b) (1) To the extent that the standards prescribed in § 1910.12 apply to light residential construction or to other construction work, as defined in § 1910.12(b), which is not subject to the construction safety standards published in Part 1926 of this title, their application is delayed until September 27, 1971.

(2) For the purpose of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, "light residential construction" is limited to the construction of homes and apartments which do not exceed three stories in height, and which have no elevator.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, whenever any employment or place of employment is, or becomes, subject to any safety and health standard prescribed in Part 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, or 1926 of this title on a date before August 27, 1971, by virtue of the Construction Safety Act or the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, that occupational safety and health standard as incorporated by reference in this subpart shall also become effective under the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 on that date.

§ 1910.18 Changes in established Federal standards.

Whenever an occupational safety and health standard adopted and incorporated by reference in this Subpart B is changed pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act and the statute under which the standard was originally promulgated, and in accordance with Part 1911 of this chapter, the standard shall be deemed changed for purposes of that statute and this Subpart B, and shall apply under this Subpart B. For the purposes of this section, a change in a standard includes any amendment, addition, or repeal, in whole or in part, of any standard.

§ 1910.19 Special provisions for air contaminants.

(a) *Asbestos dust.* Section § 1910.1001 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to asbestos dust in every employment and place of employment covered by § 1910.12, § 1910.13, § 1910.14, § 1910.15, or § 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to asbestos dust which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

(b) *Vinyl chloride.* Section § 1910.1017 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to vinyl chloride in every employment and place of employment covered by § 1910.12, § 1910.13, § 1910.14, § 1910.15, or § 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to vinyl chloride which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

(c) *Acrylonitrile.* Section 1910.1045 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to acrylonitrile in every employment and place of employment covered by §§ 1910.12, 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, or 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to acrylonitrile which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

(d) *Benzene.* Section 1910.1028 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to benzene in every employment and place of employment covered by §§ 1910.12, 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, or 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to benzene which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

(e) *Inorganic arsenic.* Section 1910.1018 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to inorganic arsenic in every employment covered by §§ 1910.12, 1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, or 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to inorganic arsenic which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of any of those sections.

(f) *Cotton dust.* Section 1910.1043 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to cotton dust in every employment covered by § 1910.12, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to cotton dust which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of that section.

(g) *Lead.* Section 1910.1025 shall apply to the exposure of every employee to lead in every employment and place of employment covered by §§1910.13, 1910.14, 1910.15, 1910.16, in lieu of any different standard on exposure to lead which would otherwise be applicable by virtue of those sections.

[§1910.19 amended at 36 F.R. 12343, April 5, 1974; 40 F.R. 23072, May 28, 1975; 43 F.R. 2586, January 17, 1978; 43 F.R. 5963, February 10, 1978; 43 F.R. 19624, May 5, 1978; 43 F.R. 27394; 43 F.R. 28473, 43 F.R. 45809, October 3, 1978 and 43 F.R. 53007, November 14, 1978.]

Subpart C—General Safety and Health Provisions

§ 1910.20 Preservation of records.

(a) *Scope and application.* This section applies to each employer who makes, maintains or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records.

(b) *Definitions.* "Employee exposure record" means a record of monitoring or measuring which contains qualitative or quantitative information indicative of employee exposures to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. This includes both individual exposure records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from exposure records.

"Employee medical record" means a record which contains information concerning the health status of an employee or employees exposed or potentially exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. These records may include, but are not limited to:

(1) The results of medical examinations and tests;

(2) Any opinions or recommendations of a physician or other health professional concerning the health of an employee or employees; and

(3) Any employee medical complaints relating to workplace exposure. Employee medical records include both individual medical records and general research or statistical studies based on information collected from medical records.

(c) *Preservation of records.* Each employer who makes, maintains, or has access to employee exposure records or employee medical records shall preserve these records.

(d) *Availability of records.* The employer shall make available, upon request, to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, or a designee, and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or a designee, all employee exposure records and employee medical records for examination and copying.

[§ 1910.20 added at 43 F.R. 31020, July 19, 1978.]

Subpart D—Walking-Working Surfaces

§ 1910.21 Definitions.

(a) As used in § 1910.23, unless the context requires otherwise, floor and wall opening, railing and toe board terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Floor hole.* An opening measuring less than 12 inches but more than 1 inch in its least dimension, in any floor, platform, pavement, or yard, through which materials but not persons may fall; such as a belt hole, pipe opening, or slot opening.

(2) *Floor opening.* An opening measuring 12 inches or more in its least dimension, in any floor, platform, pavement, or yard, through which persons may fall; such as a hatchway, stair or ladder opening, pit, or large manhole. Floor openings occupied by elevators, dumb waiters, conveyors, machinery, or containers are excluded from this subpart.

(3) *Handrail.* A single bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition, as on a stairway or ramp, to furnish persons with a handhold in case of tripping.

(4) *Platform.* A working space for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground; such as a balcony or platform for the operation of machinery and equipment.

(5) *Runway.* A passageway for persons, elevated above the surrounding floor or ground level, such as a footwalk along shafting or a walkway between buildings.

(6) *Standard railing.* A vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, ramp, platform, or runway to prevent falls of persons.

(7) *Standard strength and construction.* Any construction of railings, covers, or other guards that meets the requirements of § 1910.23.

(8) *Stair railing.* A vertical barrier erected along exposed sides of a stairway to prevent falls of persons.

(9) *Toeboard.* A vertical barrier at floor level erected along exposed edges of a floor opening, wall opening, platform, runway, or ramp to prevent falls of materials.

(10) *Wall hole.* An opening less than 30 inches but more than 1 inch high, of unrestricted width, in any wall or partition; such as a ventilation hole or drainage scupper.

(11) *Wall opening.* An opening at least 30 inches high and 18 inches wide, in any wall or partition, through which persons may fall; such as a yard-arm doorway or chute opening.

(b) As used in § 1910.24, unless the context requires otherwise, fixed industrial stair terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Handrail.* A single bar or pipe supported on brackets from a wall or partition to provide a continuous handhold for persons using a stair.

(2) *Nose, nosing.* That portion of a tread projecting beyond the face of the riser immediately below.

(3) *Open riser.* The air space between the treads of stairways without upright members (risers).

(4) *Platform.* An extended step or landing breaking a continuous run of stairs.

(5) *Railing.* A vertical barrier erected along exposed sides of stairways and platforms to prevent falls of persons. The top member of railing usually serves as a handrail.

(6) *Rise.* The vertical distance from the top of a tread to the top of the next higher tread.

(7) *Riser.* The upright member of a step situated at the back of a lower tread and near the leading edge of the next higher tread.

(8) *Stairs, stairway.* A series of steps leading from one level or floor to another, or leading to platforms, pits, boiler rooms, crossovers, or around machinery, tanks, and other equipment that are used more or less continuously or routinely by employees, or only occasionally by specific individuals. A series of steps and landings having three or more risers constitutes stairs or stairway.

(9) *Tread.* The horizontal member of a step.

(10) *Tread run.* The horizontal distance from the leading edge of a tread to the leading edge of an adjacent tread.

(11) *Tread width.* The horizontal distance from front to back of tread including nosing when used.

(c) As used in § 1910.25, unless the context requires otherwise, portable wood ladders terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Ladders.* A ladder is an appliance usually consisting of two side rails joined at regular intervals by crosspieces called steps, rungs, or cleats, on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(2) *Stepladder.* A stepladder is a self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, having flat steps and a hinged back. Its size is designated by the overall length of the ladder measured along the front edge of the side rails.

(3) *Single ladder.* A single ladder is a non-self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of but one section. Its size is designated by the overall length of the side rail.

(4) *Extension ladder.* An extension ladder is a non-self-supporting portable ladder adjustable in length. It consists of two or more sections traveling in guides or brackets so arranged as to permit length adjustment. Its size is designated by the sum of the lengths of the sections measured along the side rails.

(5) *Sectional ladder.* A sectional ladder is a non-self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of two or more sections of ladder so constructed that the sections may be combined to function as a single ladder. Its size is designated by the overall length of the assembled sections.

(6) *Trestle ladder.* A trestle ladder is a self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of two sections hinged at the top to form equal angles with the base. The size is designated by the length of the side rails measured along the front edge.

(7) *Extension trestle ladder.* An extension trestle ladder is a self-supporting portable ladder, adjustable in length, consisting of a trestle ladder base and a vertically adjustable single ladder, with suitable means for locking the ladders together. The size is designated by the length of the trestle ladder base.

(8) *Special-purpose ladder.* A special-purpose ladder is a portable ladder which represents either a modification or a combination of design or construction features in one of the general-purpose types of ladders previously defined, in order to adapt the ladder to special or specific uses.

(9) *Trolley ladder.* A trolley ladder is a semifixed ladder, nonadjustable in length, supported by attachments to an overhead track, the plane of the ladder being at right angles to the plane of motion.

(10) *Side-rolling ladder.* A side-rolling ladder is a semifixed ladder, nonadjustable in length, supported by attachments to a guide rail, which is generally fastened to shelving, the plane of the ladder being also its plane of motion.

(11) *Wood characteristics.* Wood characteristics are distinguishing features which by their extent and number determine the quality of a piece of wood.

(12) *Wood irregularities.* Wood irregularities are natural characteristics in or on wood that may lower its durability, strength, or utility.

(13) *Cross grain*. Cross grain (slope of grain) is a deviation of the fiber direction from a line parallel to the sides of the piece.

(14) *Knot*. A knot is a branch or limb, imbedded in the tree and cut through in the process of lumber manufacture, classified according to size, quality, and occurrence. The size of the knot is determined as the average diameter on the surface of the piece.

(15) *Pitch and bark pockets*. A pitch pocket is an opening extending parallel to the annual growth rings containing, or that has contained, pitch, either solid or liquid. A bark pocket is an opening between annual growth rings that contains bark.

(16) *Shake*. A shake is a separation along the grain, most of which occurs between the rings of annual growth.

(17) *Check*. A check is a lengthwise separation of the wood, most of which occurs across the rings of annual growth.

(18) *Wane*. Wane is bark, or the lack of wood from any cause, on the corner of a piece.

(19) *Decay*. Decay is disintegration of wood substance due to action of wood-destroying fungi. It is also known as dote and rot.

(20) *Compression failure*. A compression failure is a deformation (buckling) of the fibers due to excessive compression along the grain.

(21) *Compression wood*. Compression wood is an aberrant (abnormal) and highly variable type of wood structure occurring in softwood species. The wood commonly has density somewhat higher than does normal wood, but somewhat lower stiffness and tensile strength for its weight in addition to high longitudinal shrinkage.

(22) *Low density*. Low-density wood is that which is exceptionally light in weight and usually deficient in strength properties for the species.

(d) As used in § 1910.26, unless the context requires otherwise, portable metal ladder terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Ladder*. A ladder is an appliance usually consisting of two side rails joined at regular intervals by crosspieces called steps, rungs, or cleats, on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(2) *Step ladder*. A step ladder is a self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, having flat steps and a hinged back. Its size is designated by the overall length of the ladder measured along the front edge of the side rails.

(3) *Single ladder*. A single ladder is a non-self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of but one section. Its size is designated by the overall length of the side rail.

(4) *Extension ladder*. An extension ladder is a non-self-supporting portable ladder adjustable in length. It consists of two or more sections traveling in guides or brackets so arranged as to permit length adjustment. Its size is designated by the sum of the lengths of the sections measured along the side rails.

(5) *Platform ladder*. A self-supporting ladder of fixed size with a platform provided at the working level. The size is determined by the distance along the front rail from the platform to the base of the ladder.

(6) *Sectional ladder*. A sectional ladder is a non-self-supporting portable ladder, non-adjustable in length, consisting of two or more sections so constructed that the sections may be combined to function as a single ladder. Its size is designated by the overall length of the assembled sections.

(7) *Trestle ladder*. A trestle ladder is a self-supporting portable ladder, nonadjustable in length, consisting of two sections, hinged at the top to form equal angles with the base. The size is designated by the length of the side rails measured along the front edge.

(8) *Extension trestle ladder*. An extension trestle ladder is a self-supporting portable ladder, adjustable in length, consisting of a trestle ladder base and a vertically adjustable single ladder, with suitable means for locking the ladders together. The size is designated by the length of the trestle ladder base.

(9) *Special-purpose ladder*. A special-purpose ladder is a portable ladder which represents either a modification or a combination of design or construction features in one of the general-purpose types of ladders previously defined, in order to adapt the ladder to special or specific uses.

(e) As used in § 1910.27, unless the context requires otherwise, fixed ladder terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Ladder*. A ladder is an appliance usually consisting of two side rails joined at regular intervals by crosspieces called steps, rungs, or cleats, on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(2) *Fixed ladder*. A fixed ladder is a ladder permanently attached to a structure, building, or equipment.

(3) *Individual-rung ladder*. An individual-rung ladder is a fixed ladder each rung of which is individually attached to a structure, building, or equipment.

(4) *Rail ladder*. A rail ladder is a fixed ladder consisting of side rails joined at regular intervals by rungs or cleats and fastened in full length or in sections to a building, structure, or equipment.

(5) *Railings*. A railing is any one or a combination of those railings constructed in accordance with § 1910.23. A standard railing is a vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of floor openings, wall openings, ramps, platforms, and runways to prevent falls of persons.

(6) *Pitch*. Pitch is the included angle between the horizontal and the ladder, measured on the opposite side of the ladder from the climbing side.

(7) *Fastenings*. A fastening is a device to attach a ladder to a structure, building, or equipment.

(8) *Rungs*. Rungs are ladder crosspieces of circular or oval cross-section on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(9) *Cleats*. Cleats are ladder crosspieces of rectangular cross-section placed on edge on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(10) *Steps*. Steps are the flat crosspieces of a ladder on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(11) *Cage*. A cage is a guard that may be referred to as a cage or basket guard which is an enclosure that is fastened to the side rails of the fixed ladder or to the structure to encircle the climbing space of the ladder for the safety of the person who must climb the ladder.

(12) *Well*. A well is a permanent complete enclosure around a fixed ladder, which is attached to the walls of the well. Proper clearances for a well will give the person who must climb the ladder the same protection as a cage.

(13) *Ladder safety device*. A ladder safety device is any device, other than a cage or well, designed to eliminate or reduce the possibility of accidental falls and which may incorporate such features as life belts, friction brakes, and sliding attachments.

(14) *Grab bars*. Grab bars are individual handholds placed adjacent to or as an extension above ladders for the purpose of providing access beyond the limits of the ladder.

(15) *Through ladder*. A through ladder is one from which a man getting off at the top must step through the ladder in order to reach the landing.

(16) *Side-step ladder*. A side-step ladder is one from which a man getting off at the top must step sideways from the ladder in order to reach the landing.

(f) As used in § 1910.28, unless the context requires otherwise, scaffolding terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Bearer*. A horizontal member of a scaffold upon which the platform rests and which may be supported by ledgers.

(2) *Boatswain's chair*. A seat supported by slings attached to a suspended rope, designed to accommodate one workman in a sitting position.

(3) *Brace*. A tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member.

(4) *Bricklayers' square scaffold*. A scaffold composed of framed wood squares which support a platform limited to light and medium duty.

(5) *Carpenters' bracket scaffold*. A scaffold consisting of wood or metal brackets supporting a platform.

(6) *Coupler*. A device for locking together the component parts of a tubular metal scaffold. The material used for the couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a drop-forged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum. The use of gray cast iron is prohibited.

(7) *Crawling board or chicken ladder*. A plank with cleats spaced and secured at equal intervals, for use by a worker on roofs, not designed to carry any material.

(8) *Double pole or independent pole scaffold*. A scaffold supported from the base by a double row of uprights, inde-

pendent of support from the walls and constructed of uprights, ledgers, horizontal platform bearers, and diagonal bracing.

(9) *Float or ship scaffold.* A scaffold hung from overhead supports by means of ropes and consisting of a substantial platform having diagonal bracing underneath, resting upon and securely fastened to two parallel plank bearers at right angles to the span.

(10) *Guardrail.* A rail secured to uprights and erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms.

(11) *Heavy duty scaffold.* A scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.

(12) *Horse scaffold.* A scaffold for light or medium duty, composed of horses supporting a work platform.

(13) *Interior hung scaffold.* A scaffold suspended from the ceiling or roof structure.

(14) *Ladder jack scaffold.* A light duty scaffold supported by brackets attached to ladders.

(15) *Ledger (stringer).* A horizontal scaffold member which extends from post to post and which supports the putlogs or bearer forming a tie between the posts.

(16) *Light duty scaffold.* A scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.

(17) *Manually propelled mobile scaffold.* A portable rolling scaffold supported by casters.

(18) *Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold.* A scaffold having a continuous platform supported by bearers suspended by wire rope from overhead supports, so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.

(19) *Maximum intended load.* The total of all loads including the working load, the weight of the scaffold, and such other loads as may be reasonably anticipated.

(20) *Medium duty scaffold.* A scaffold designed and constructed to carry a working load not to exceed 50 pounds per square foot.

(21) *Mid-rail.* A rail approximately midway between the guardrail and platform, used when required, and secured to the uprights erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms.

(22) *Needle beam scaffold.* A light duty scaffold consisting of needle beams supporting a platform.

(23) *Outrigger scaffold.* A scaffold supported by outriggers or thrustouts projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside of such a building or structure.

(24) *Putlog.* A scaffold member upon which the platform rests.

(25) *Roofing bracket.* A bracket used in sloped roof construction, having provisions for fastening to the roof or supported by ropes fastened over the ridge and secured to some suitable object.

(26) *Runner.* The lengthwise horizontal bracing or bearing members or both.

(27) *Scaffold.* Any temporary elevated platform and its supporting structure used for supporting workmen or materials or both.

(28) *Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold.* A manually or power-operated unit designed for light duty use, supported by a single wire rope from an overhead support so arranged and operated as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to desired working positions.

(29) *Single pole scaffold.* Platforms resting on putlogs or crossbeams, the outside ends of which are supported on ledgers secured to a single row of posts or uprights and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a wall.

(30) *Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffold.* A swinging-type scaffold having a platform supported by hangers suspended at four points so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by the use of hoisting machines.

(31) *Toeboard.* A barrier secured along the sides and ends of a platform, to guard against the falling of material.

(32) *Tube and coupler scaffold.* An assembly consisting of tubing which serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners, a base supporting the posts, and special couplers which serve to connect the uprights and to join the various members.

(33) *Tubular welded frame scaffold.* A sectional, panel, or frame metal scaffold substantially built up of prefabricated welded sections which consist of posts and horizontal bearer with intermediate members. Panels or frames shall be braced with diagonal or cross braces.

(34) *Two-point suspension scaffold (swinging scaffold).* A scaffold, the platform of which is supported by hangers (stirrups) at two points, suspended from overhead supports so as to permit the raising or lowering of the platform to the desired working position by tackle or hoisting machines.

(35) *Window jack scaffold.* A scaffold, the platform of which is supported by a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening.

(36) *Working load.* Load imposed by men, materials, and equipment.

(g) As used in § 1910.29, unless the context requires otherwise, manually propelled mobile ladder stand and scaffold (tower) terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this paragraph.

(1) *Bearer.* A horizontal member of a scaffold upon which the platform rests and which may be supported by ledgers.

(2) *Brace.* A tie that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member.

(3) *Climbing ladder.* A separate ladder with equally spaced rungs usually attached to the scaffold structure for climbing and descending.

(4) *Coupler.* A device for locking together the components of a tubular metal scaffold which shall be designed and used to safely support the maximum intended loads.

(5) *Design working load.* The maximum intended load, being the total of all loads including the weight of the men, materials, equipment, and platform.

(6) *Equivalent.* Alternative design or features, which will provide an equal degree or factor of safety.

(7) *Guardrail.* A barrier secured to uprights and erected along the exposed sides and ends of platforms to prevent falls of persons.

(8) *Handrail.* A rail connected to a ladder stand running parallel to the slope and/or top step.

(9) *Ladder stand.* A mobile fixed size self-supporting ladder consisting of a wide flat tread ladder in the form of stairs. The assembly may include handrails.

(10) *Ledger (stringer).* A horizontal scaffold member which extends from post to post and which supports the bearer forming a tie between the posts.

(11) *Mobile scaffold (tower).* A light, medium, or heavy duty scaffold mounted on casters or wheels.

(12) *Mobile.* "Manually propelled."

(13) *Mobile work platform.* Generally a fixed work level one frame high on casters or wheels, with bracing diagonally from platform to vertical frame.

(14) *Runner.* The lengthwise horizontal bracing and/or bearing members.

(15) *Scaffold.* Any temporary elevated platform and its necessary vertical, diagonal, and horizontal members used for supporting workmen and materials. (Also known as a scaffold tower.)

(16) *Toeboard.* A barrier at platform level erected along the exposed sides and ends of a scaffold platform to prevent falls of materials.

(17) *Tube and coupler scaffold.* An assembly consisting of tubing which serves as posts, bearers, braces, ties, and runners, a base supporting the posts, and uprights, and serves to join the various members, usually used in fixed locations.

(18) *Tubular welded frame scaffold.* A sectional, panel, or frame metal scaffold substantially built up of prefabricated welded sections, which consist of posts and bearers with intermediate connecting members and braced with diagonal or cross braces.

(19) *Tubular welded sectional folding scaffold.* A sectional, folding metal scaffold either of ladder frame or inside stairway design, substantially built of prefabricated welded sections, which consist of end frames, platform frame, inside inclined stairway frame and braces, or hinged connected diagonal and horizontal braces, capable of being folded into a flat package when the scaffold is not in use.

(20) *Work level.* The elevated platform, used for supporting workmen and their materials, comprising the necessary vertical, horizontal, and diagonal braces,

guardrails, and ladder for access to the work platform.

§ 1910.22 General requirements.

This section applies to all permanent places of employment, except where domestic, mining, or agricultural work only is performed. Measures for the control of toxic materials are considered to be outside the scope of this section.

(a) *Housekeeping.* (1) All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition.

(2) The floor of every workroom shall be maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, a dry condition. Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained, and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places should be provided where practicable.

(3) To facilitate cleaning, every floor, working place, and passageway shall be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, holes, or loose boards.

(b) *Aisles and passageways.* (1) Where mechanical handling equipment is used, sufficient safe clearances shall be allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made. Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repairs, with no obstruction across or in aisles that could create a hazard.

(2) Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked.

(c) *Covers and guardrails.* Covers and/or guardrails shall be provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.

(d) *Floor loading protection.* (1) In every building or other structure, or part thereof, used for mercantile, business, industrial, or storage purposes, the loads approved by the building official shall be marked on plates of approved design which shall be supplied and securely affixed by the owner of the building, or his duly authorized agent, in a conspicuous place in each space to which they relate. Such plates shall not be removed or defaced but, if lost, removed, or defaced, shall be replaced by the owner or his agent.

(2) It shall be unlawful to place, or cause, or permit to be placed, on any floor or roof of a building or other structure a load greater than that for which such floor or roof is approved by the building official.

§ 1910.23 Guarding floor and wall openings and holes.

(a) *Protection for floor openings.* (1) Every stairway floor opening shall be guarded by a standard railing constructed in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. The railing shall be provided on all exposed sides (except at entrance to stairway). For infrequently used stairways where traffic across the opening prevents the use of fixed standard railing (as when located in aisle spaces, etc.), the guard shall consist of a hinged floor opening cover of standard strength and construction and removable standard railings on all exposed sides (except at entrance to stairway).

(2) Every ladderway floor opening or platform shall be guarded by a standard railing with standard toeboard on all exposed sides (except at entrance to opening), with the passage through the railing either provided with a swinging gate or so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the opening.

(3) Every hatchway and chute floor opening shall be guarded by one of the following:

(i) Hinged floor opening cover of standard strength and construction equipped with standard railings or permanently attached thereto so as to leave only one exposed side. When the opening is not in use, the cover shall be closed or the exposed side shall be guarded at both top and intermediate positions by removable standard railings.

(ii) A removable railing with toeboard on not more than two sides of the opening and fixed standard railings with toeboards on all other exposed sides. The removable railings shall be kept in place when the opening is not in use and should preferably be hinged or otherwise mounted so as to be conveniently replaceable.

Where operating conditions necessitate the feeding of material into any hatchway or chute opening, protection shall be provided to prevent a person from falling through the opening.

(4) Every skylight floor opening and hole shall be guarded by a standard skylight screen or a fixed standard railing on all exposed sides.

(5) Every pit and trapdoor floor opening, infrequently used, shall be guarded by a floor opening cover of standard strength and construction which should be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the pit or trap opening shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected on all exposed sides by removable standard railings.

(6) Every manhole floor opening shall be guarded by a standard manhole cover which need not be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the manhole opening shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected by removable standard railings.

(7) Every temporary floor opening shall have standard railings, or shall be constantly attended by someone.

(8) Every floor hole into which persons can accidentally walk shall be guarded by either:

(i) A standard railing with standard toeboard on all exposed sides, or

(ii) A floor hole cover of standard strength and construction that should be hinged in place. While the cover is not in place, the floor hole shall be constantly attended by someone or shall be protected by a removable standard railing.

(9) Every floor hole into which persons cannot accidentally walk (on account of fixed machinery, equipment, or walls) shall be protected by a cover that leaves no openings more than 1 inch wide. The cover shall be securely held in place to prevent tools or materials from falling through.

(10) Where doors or gates open directly on a stairway, a platform shall be provided, and the swing of the door shall not reduce the effective width to less than 20 inches.

(b) *Protection for wall openings and holes.* (1) Every wall opening from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded by one of the following:

(i) Rail, roller, picket fence, half door, or equivalent barrier.

The guard may be removable but should preferably be hinged or otherwise mounted so as to be conveniently replaceable. Where there is exposure below to falling materials, a removable toe board or the equivalent shall also be provided. When the opening is not in use for handling materials, the guard shall be kept in position regardless of a door on the opening. In addition, a grab handle shall be provided on each side of the opening with its center approximately 4 feet above floor level and of standard strength and mounting.

(ii) Extension platform onto which materials can be hoisted for handling, and which shall have side rails or equivalent guards of standard specifications.

(2) Every chute wall opening from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet shall be guarded by one or more of the barriers specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, or as required by the conditions.

(3) Every window wall opening at a stairway landing, floor, platform, or balcony, from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet, and where the bottom of the opening is less than 3 feet above the platform or landing, shall be guarded by standard slats, standard grill work (as specified in paragraph (e)(11) of this section), or standard railing.

Where the window opening is below the landing, or platform, a standard toe board shall be provided.

(4) Every temporary wall opening shall have adequate guards but these need not be of standard construction.

(5) Where there is a hazard of materials falling through a wall hole, and the lower edge of the near side of the hole is less than 4 inches above the floor, and the far side of the hole more than 5 feet above the next lower level, the hole shall be protected by a standard toeboard, or an enclosing screen either of solid construction, or as specified in paragraph (e)(11) of this section.

(c) *Protection of open-sided floors, platforms, and runways.* (1) Every open-sided floor or platform 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level shall be guarded by a standard railing (or the equivalent as specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section) on all open sides, except where there is entrance to a ramp,

stairway, or fixed ladder. The railing shall be provided with a toeboard wherever, beneath the open sides,

(i) Persons can pass,

(ii) There is moving machinery, or

(iii) There is equipment with which falling materials could create a hazard.

(2) Every runway shall be guarded by a standard railing (or the equivalent as specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section) on all open sides 4 feet or more above floor or ground level. Wherever tools, machine parts, or materials are likely to be used on the runway, a toeboard shall also be provided on each exposed side.

Runways used exclusively for special purposes (such as oiling, shafting, or filling tank cars) may have the railing on one side omitted where operating conditions necessitate such omission, providing the falling hazard is minimized by using a runway of not less than 18 inches wide. Where persons entering upon runways become thereby exposed to machinery, electrical equipment, or other danger not a falling hazard, additional guarding than is here specified may be essential for protection.

(3) Regardless of height, open-sided floors, walkways, platforms, or runways above or adjacent to dangerous equipment, pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, and similar hazards shall be guarded with a standard railing and toe board.

(d) *Stairway railings and guards.* (1) Every flight of stairs having four or more risers shall be equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails as specified in subdivisions (i) through (v) of this subparagraph, the width of the stair to be measured clear of all obstructions except handrails:

(i) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides enclosed, at least one handrail, preferably on the right side descending.

(ii) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having one side open, at least one stair railing on open side.

(iii) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides open, one stair railing on each side.

(iv) On stairways more than 44 inches wide but less than 88 inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side and one stair railing on each open side.

(v) On stairways 88 or more inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side, one stair railing on each open side, and one intermediate stair railing located approximately midway of the width.

(2) Winding stairs shall be equipped with a handrail offset to prevent walking on all portions of the treads having width less than 6 inches.

(e) *Railing, toe boards, and cover specifications.* (1) A standard railing shall consist of top rail, intermediate rail, and posts, and shall have a vertical height of 42 inches nominal from upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level. The top rail shall be smooth-surfaced throughout the length of the railing. The intermediate rail shall be approximately halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. The ends of the rails shall not overhang the terminal posts except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.

(2) A stair railing shall be of construction similar to a standard railing but the vertical height shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface of top rail to surface of tread in line with face of riser at forward edge of tread.

(3)—Revoked

(i) For wood railings, the posts shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock spaced not to exceed 6 feet; the top and intermediate rails shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock. If top rail is made of two right-angle pieces of 1-inch by 4-inch stock, posts may be spaced on 8-foot centers, with 2-inch by 4-inch intermediate rail.

(ii) For pipe railings, posts and top and intermediate railings shall be at least 1½ inches nominal diameter with posts spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.

(iii) For structural steel railings, posts and top and intermediate rails shall be of 2-inch by 2-inch by ⅜-inch angles or other metal shapes of equivalent bending strength with posts spaced not more than 8 feet on centers.

(iv) The anchoring of posts and framing of members for railings of all types shall be of such construction that the completed structure shall be capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail.

(v) Other types, sizes, and arrangements of railing construction are acceptable provided they meet the following conditions:

(a) A smooth-surfaced top rail at a height above floor, platform, runway, or ramp level of 42 inches nominal;

(b) A strength to withstand at least the minimum requirement of 200 pounds top rail pressure;

(c) Protection between top rail and floor, platform, runway, ramp, or stair treads, equivalent at least to that afforded by a standard intermediate rail;

(d)—Revoked

(4) A standard toeboard shall be 4 inches nominal in vertical height from its top edge to the level of the floor, platform, runway, or ramp. It shall be securely fastened in place and with not more than ¼-inch clearance above floor level. It may be made of any substantial material either solid or with openings not over 1 inch in greatest dimension.

Where material is piled to such height that a standard toeboard does not provide protection, paneling from floor to intermediate rail, or to top rail shall be provided.

(5)(i) A handrail shall consist of a lengthwise member mounted directly on a wall or partition by means of brackets attached to the lower side of the handrail so as to offer no obstruction to a smooth surface along the top and both sides of the handrail. The handrail shall be of rounded or other section that will furnish an adequate handhold for anyone grasping it to avoid falling. The ends of the handrail should be turned in to the supporting wall or otherwise arranged so as not to constitute a projection hazard.

(ii) The height of handrails shall be not more than 34 inches nor less than 30 inches from upper surface of handrail to surface of tread in line with face of riser or to surface of ramp.

(iii) The size of handrails shall be: When of hardwood, at least 2 inches in diameter; when of metal pipe, at least 1½ inches in diameter. The length of brackets shall be such as will give a clearance between handrail and wall or any projection thereon of at least 3 inches. The spacing of brackets shall not exceed 8 feet.

(iv) The mounting of handrails shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the rail.

(6) All handrails and railings shall be provided with a clearance of not less than 3 inches between the handrail or railing and any other object.

(7) Floor opening covers may be of any material that meets the following strength requirements:

(i) Trench or conduit covers and their supports, when located in plant roadways, shall be designed to carry a truck rear-axle load of at least 20,000 pounds.

(ii) Manhole covers and their supports, when located in plant roadways, shall comply with local standard highway requirements if any; otherwise, they shall be designed to carry a truck rear-axle load of at least 20,000 pounds.

(iii) The construction of floor opening covers may be of any material that meets the strength requirements. Covers projecting not more than 1 inch above the floor level may be used providing all edges are chamfered to an angle with the horizontal of not over 30 degrees. All hinges, handles, bolts, or other parts shall set flush with the floor or cover surface.

(8) Skylight screens shall be of such construction and mounting that they are capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied perpendicularly at any one area on the screen. They shall also be of such construction and mounting that under ordinary loads or impacts, they will not deflect downward sufficiently to break the glass below them. The construction shall be of grillwork with openings not more than 4 inches long or of slatwork with openings not more than 2 inches wide with length unrestricted.

(9) Wall opening barriers (rails, rollers, picket fences, and half doors)

shall be of such construction and mounting that, when in place at the opening, the barrier is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction (except upward) at any point on the top rail or corresponding member.

(10) Wall opening grab handles shall be not less than 12 inches in length and shall be so mounted as to give 3 inches clearance from the side framing of the wall opening. The size, material, and anchoring of the grab handle shall be such that the completed structure is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point of the handle.

(11) Wall opening screens shall be of such construction and mounting that they are capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied horizontally at any point on the near side of the screen. They may be of solid construction, of grillwork with openings not more than 8 inches long, or of slatwork with openings not more than 4 inches wide with length unrestricted.

§ 1910.24 Fixed industrial stairs.

(a) *Application of requirements.* This section contains specifications for the safe design and construction of fixed general industrial stairs. This classification includes interior and exterior stairs around machinery, tanks, and other equipment, and stairs leading to or from floors, platforms, or pits. This section does not apply to stairs used for fire exit purposes, to construction operations to private residences, or to articulated stairs, such as may be installed on floating roof tanks or on dock facilities, the angle of which changes with the rise and fall of the base support.

(b) *Where fixed stairs are required.* Fixed stairs shall be provided for access from one structure level to another where operations necessitate regular travel between levels, and for access to operating platforms at any equipment which requires attention routinely during operations. Fixed stairs shall also be provided where access to elevations is daily or at each shift for such purposes as gauging, inspection, regular maintenance, etc., where such work may expose employees to acids, caustics, gases, or other harmful substances, or for which purposes the carrying of tools or equipment by hand is normally required. (It is not the intent of this section to preclude the use of fixed ladders for access to elevated tanks, towers, and similar structures, overhead traveling cranes, etc., where the use of fixed ladders is common practice.) Spiral stairways shall not be permitted except for special limited usage and secondary access situations where it is not practical to provide a conventional stairway. Winding stairways may be installed on tanks and similar round structures where the diameter of the structure is not less than five (5) feet.

(c) *Stair strength.* Fixed stairways shall be designed and constructed to carry a load of five times the normal live load anticipated but never of less strength than to carry safely a moving concentrated load of 1,000 pounds.

(d) *Stair width.* Fixed stairways shall have a minimum width of 22 inches.

(e) *Angle of stairway rise.* Fixed stairs shall be installed at angles to the horizontal of between 30° and 50°. Any uniform combination of rise/tread dimensions may be used that will result in a stairway at an angle to the horizontal within the permissible range. Table D–1 gives rise/tread dimensions which will produce a stairway within the permissible range, stating the angle to the horizontal produced by each combination. However, the rise/tread combinations are not limited to those given in Table D–1.

TABLE D-1

Angle to horizontal	Rise (in inches)	Tread run (in inches)
30°35'	6-1/2	11.
32°08'	6-3/4	10-3/4
33°41'	7	10-1/2
35°16'	7-1/4	10-1/4
36°52'	7-1/2	10
38°29'	7-3/4	9-3/4
40°08'	8	9-1/2
41°44'	8-1/4	9-1/4
43°22'	8-1/2	9
45°00'	8-3/4	8-3/4
46°38'	9	8-1/2
48°16'	9-1/4	8-1/4
49°54'	9-1/2	8

(f) *Stair treads.* Each tread and the top landing of a stairway, where risers are used, should have a nose which extends one-half inch to 1 inch beyond the face of the lower riser. Noses should have an even leading edge. All treads shall be reasonably slip-resistant and the nosings shall be of nonslip finish. Welded bar grating treads without nosings are acceptable providing the leading edge can be readily identified by personnel descending the stairway and provided the tread is serrated or is of definite nonslip design. Rise height and tread width shall be uniform throughout any flight of stairs including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs.

(g) *Length of stairways.* Long flights of stairs, unbroken by landings or intermediate platforms, should be avoided. Consideration should be given to providing intermediate platforms where practical and where such stairways are in frequent use. Stairway platforms shall be no less than the width of a stairway and a minimum of 30 inches in length measured in the direction of travel.

(h) *Railings and handrails.* Standard railings shall be provided on the open sides of all exposed stairways and stair platforms. Handrails shall be provided on at least one side of closed stairways, preferably on the right side descending. Stair railings and handrails shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of § 1910.23.

(i) *Vertical clearance.* Vertical clearance above any stair tread to an overhead obstruction shall be at least 7 feet measured from the leading edge of the tread.

(j) *Open risers.* Stairs having treads of less than 9-inch width should have open risers.

(k)—Revoked

§ 1910.25 Portable wood ladders.

(a) *Application of requirements.* This section is intended to prescribe rules and establish minimum requirements for the construction, care, and use of the common types of portable wood ladders, in order to insure safety under normal conditions of usage. Other types of special ladders, fruitpicker's ladders, combination step and extension ladders, stockroom step ladders, aisle-way step ladders, shelf ladders, and library ladders are not specifically covered by this section.

(b) *Materials.* (1) *Requirements applicable to all wood parts.* (i) All wood parts shall be free from sharp edges and splinters; sound and free from accepted visual inspection from shake, wane, compression failures, decay, or other irregularities. Low density wood shall not be used.

[§1910.25(b)(1)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49744, October 24, 1978.]

(ii)—Revoked

(2)—(5)—Revoked

(c) *Construction requirements—(1)(i)—Revoked*

(ii)—(iii)—Revoked

(2) *Portable stepladders.* Stepladders longer than 20 feet shall not be supplied. Stepladders as hereinafter specified shall be of three types:

Type I—Industrial stepladder, 3 to 20 feet for heavy duty, such as utilities, contractors, and industrial use.

Type II—Commercial stepladder, 3 to 12 feet for medium duty, such as painters, offices, and light industrial use.

Type III—Household stepladder, 3 to 6 feet for light duty, such as light household use.

(i) General requirements. (a)—Revoked

(b) A uniform step spacing shall be employed which shall be not more than 12 inches. Steps shall be parallel and level when the ladder is in position for use.

(c) The minimum width between side rails at the top, inside to inside, shall be not less than 11½ inches. From top to bottom, the side rails shall spread at least 1 inch for each foot of length of stepladder.

(d)—(e)—Revoked

(f) A metal spreader or locking device of sufficient size and strength to securely hold the front and back sections in open positions shall be a component of each stepladder. The spreader shall have all sharp points covered or removed to protect the user. For Type III ladder, the

pail shelf and spreader may be combined in one unit (the so-called shelf-lock ladder).

(g)—(i)—Revoked

(ii)—(iv)—Revoked

TABLE D-2—Revoked

TABLE D-3—Revoked

(3) Portable rung ladders.—Revoked

(i)—Revoked

(ii) *Single ladder.* (*a*) Single ladders longer than 30 feet shall not be supplied.

(b)—(d)—Revoked

(iii) *Two-section ladder.* (*a*) Two-section extension ladders longer than 60 feet shall not be supplied. All ladders of this type shall consist of two sections, one to fit within the side rails of the other, and arranged in such a manner that the upper section can be raised and lowered.

(b)—(g)—Revoked

(iv) *Sectional Ladder.* (*a*) Assembled combinations of sectional ladders longer than lengths specified in this subdivision shall not be used.

(b)—(c)—Revoked

TABLE D-4—Revoked

(v) *Trestle and extension trestle ladder.* (*a*) Trestle ladders, or extension sections or base sections of extension trestle ladders longer than 20 feet shall not be supplied.

(b)—(g)—Revoked

(4) *Special-purpose ladders.—Revoked*

(i)—Revoked

(ii) *Painter's stepladder.* (*a*) Painter's stepladders longer than 12 feet shall not be supplied.

(b)—Revoked

(iii) *Mason's ladder.* A mason's ladder is a special type of single ladder intended for use in heavy construction work.

(*a*) Mason's ladders longer than 40 feet shall not be supplied.

(b)—(d)—Revoked

(5) *Trolley and side-rolling ladders*—(i) *Length.* Trolley ladders and side-rolling ladders longer than 20 feet should not be supplied.

(ii)—(iv)—Revoked

(v)—(vii)—Revoked

(d) *Care and use of ladders*—(1) *Care.* To insure safety and serviceability the following precautions on the care of ladders shall be observed:

(i) Ladders shall be maintained in good condition at all times, the joint between the steps and side rails shall be tight, all hardware and fittings securely attached, and the movable parts shall operate freely without binding or undue play.

(ii) Metal bearings of locks, wheels, pulleys, etc., shall be frequently lubricated.

(iii) Frayed or badly worn rope shall be replaced.

(iv) Safety feet and other auxiliary equipment shall be kept in good condition to insure proper performance.

(v)—(ix)—Revoked

(x) Ladders shall be inspected frequently and those which have developed defects shall be withdrawn from service for repair or destruction and tagged or marked as "Dangerous, Do Not Use."

(xi) Rungs should be kept free of grease and oil.

(2) *Use.* The following safety precautions shall be observed in connection with the use of ladders:

(i) Portable rung and cleat ladders shall, where possible, be used at such a pitch that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the length along the ladder between the foot and the top support) The ladder shall be so placed as to prevent slipping, or it shall be lashed, or held in position. Ladders shall not be used in a horizontal position as platforms, runways, or scaffolds;

(ii) Ladders for which dimensions are specified should not be used by more than one man at a time nor with ladder jacks and scaffold planks where use by more than one man is anticipated. In such cases, specially designed ladders with larger dimensions of the parts should be procured;

(iii) Portable ladders shall be so placed that the side rails have a secure footing. The top rest for portable rung and cleat ladders shall be reasonably rigid and shall have ample strength to support the applied load;

(iv) Ladders shall not be placed in front of doors opening toward the ladder unless the door is blocked upon, locked, or guarded.

(v) Ladders shall not be placed on boxes, barrels, or other unstable bases to obtain additional height;

(vi) To support the top of the ladder at a window opening, a board should be attached across the back of the ladder, extending across the window and providing firm support against the building walls or window frames;

(vii) When ascending or descending, the user should face the ladder;

(viii) Ladders with broken or missing steps, rungs, or cleats, broken side rails, or other faulty equipment shall not be used; improvised repairs shall not be made.

(ix) Short ladders shall not be spliced together to provide long sections;

(x) Ladders made by fastening cleats across a single rail shall not be used;

(xi) Ladders shall not be used as guys, braces, or skids, or for other than their intended purposes;

(xii) Tops of the ordinary types of stepladders shall not be used as steps;

(xiii) On two-section extension ladders the minimum overlap for the two sections in use shall be as follows:

Size of ladder (feet):	*Overlap (feet)*
Up to and including 36	3
Over 36 up to and including 48	4
Over 48 up to and including 60	5

(xiv) Portable rung ladders with reinforced rails (see paragraphs (c)(3)(ii)(*c*) and (iii)(*d*) this section) shall be used only with the metal reinforcement on the under side. Ladders of this type should be used with great care near electrical conductors, since the reinforcing itself is a good conductor;

(xv) No ladder should be used to gain access to a roof unless the top of the ladder shall extend at least 3 feet above the point of support, at eave, gutter, or roof line;

(xvi) Adjustment of extension ladders should only be made by the user when standing at the base of the ladder, so that the user may observe when the locks are properly engaged. Adjustment of extension ladders from the top of the ladder (or any level over the locking device) is a dangerous practice and should not be attempted. Adjustment should not be made while the user is standing on the ladder.

(xvii) Middle and top sections of sectional or window cleaner's ladders should not be used for bottom section unless the user equips them with safety shoes.

(xviii) Extension ladders should always be erected so that the upper section is resting on the bottom section.

(xix) The user should equip all portable rung ladders with nonslip bases when there is a hazard of slipping. Nonslip bases are not intended as a substitute for care in safely placing, lashing, or holding a ladder that is being used upon oily, metal, concrete, or slippery surfaces.

(xx) The bracing on the back legs of step ladders is designed solely for increasing stability and not for climbing.

(xxi)—Revoked

TABLE D-5—Revoked

§ 1910.26 Portable metal ladders.

(a) *Requirements*—(1) *General.* Specific design and construction requirements are not part of this section because of the wide variety of metals and design possibilities. However, the design shall be such as to produce a ladder without structural defects or accident hazards such as sharp edges, burrs, etc. The metal selected shall be of sufficient strength to meet the test requirements, and shall be protected against corrosion unless inherently corrosion-resistant.

(i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) The spacing of rungs or steps shall be on 12-inch centers.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) Rungs and steps shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize the possibility of slipping.

(vi)—Revoked

(2) *General specifications — straight and extension ladders.* (i) The minimum width between side rails of a straight ladder or any section of an extension ladder shall be 12 inches.

(ii) The length of single ladders or individual sections of ladders shall not exceed 30 feet. Two-section ladders shall not exceed 48 feet in length and over two-section ladders shall not exceed 60 feet in length.

(iii) Based on the nominal length of the ladder, each section of a multisection ladder shall overlap the adjacent section by at least the number of feet stated in the following:

Nominal length of ladder (feet):	Overlap (feet)
Up to and including 36	3
Over 36, up to and including 48	4
Over 48, up to 60	5

(iv) Extension ladders shall be equipped with positive stops which will insure the overlap specified in the table above.

(v)—Revoked

(3) *General specifications—step ladders.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) The length of a stepladder is measured by the length of the front rail. To be classified as a standard length ladder, the measured length shall be within plus or minus one-half inch of the specified length. Stepladders shall not exceed 20 feet in length.

(iv)—(vi)—Revoked

(vii) The bottoms of the four rails are to be supplied with insulating nonslip material for the safety of the user.

(viii) A metal spreader or locking device of sufficient size and strength to securely hold the front and back sections in the open position shall be a component of each stepladder. The spreader shall have all sharp points or edges covered or removed to protect the user.

(4) *General specifications—trestles and extension trestle ladders.* (i) Trestle ladders or extension sections or base sections of extension trestle ladders shall be not more than 20 feet in length.

(ii)—(v)—Revoked

(5) *General specifications—platform ladders.* (i) The length of a platform ladder shall not exceed 20 feet. The length of a platform ladder shall be measured along the front rail from the floor to the platform.

(ii)—(vi)—Revoked

(b)(1)—(3)—Revoked

TABLE D-6—Revoked

(c) *Care and maintenance of ladders*—(1) *General.* To get maximum serviceability, safety, and to eliminate unnecessary damage of equipment, good safe practices in the use and care of ladder equipment must be employed by the users.

The following rules and regulations are essential to the life of the equipment and the safety of the user.

(2) *Care of ladders.* (i)—(iii)—Revoked

(iv) Ladders must be maintained in good usable condition at all times. Hardware fittings and accessories should be checked frequently and kept in good working condition.

(v) Ropes or cables should be inspected frequently and replaced if defective.

(vi) Complete ladder inspection should be periodical. If a ladder is involved in any of the following, immediate inspection is necessary:

(*a*) If ladders tip over, inspect ladder for side rails dents or bends, or excessively dented rungs; check all rung-to-side-rail connections; check hardware connections; check rivets for shear.

(*b*) If ladders are exposed to excessive heat as in the case of fire, the ladder should be inspected visually for damage and tested for deflection and strength characteristics. In doubtful cases, refer to manufacturer.

(*c*) If ladders are to be subjected to certain acids or alkali solutions, a protective coating such as asphalt and varnish should be applied to the equipment.

(*d*) If ladders are exposed to oil and grease, equipment should be cleaned of oil, grease, or slippery materials. This can easily be done with a solvent or steam cleaning.

(vii) Ladders having defects are to be marked and taken out of service until repaired by either maintenance department or the manufacturer.

(3) *Use of ladders.* (i) Portable nonself-supporting ladders should be erected at a pitch of 75½ degrees for maximum balance and strength. A simple rule for setting up a ladder at the proper angle is to place the base a distance from the vertical wall equal to one-fourth the working length of the ladder.

(ii) Portable ladders are designed as a one-man working ladder based on a 200-pound load.

(iii) The ladder base section must be placed with a secure footing. Safety shoes of good substantial design should be installed on all ladders. Where ladders with no safety shoes or spikes are used on hard, slick surfaces, a foot-ladder board should be employed.

(iv) The top of the ladder must be placed with the two rails supported, unless equipped with a single support attachment. Such an attachment should be substantial and large enough to support the ladder under load.

(v) When ascending or descending, the climber must face the ladder.

(vi) Ladders must not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections. They must be equipped with the hardware fittings necessary if the manufacturer endorses extended uses.

(vii) Ladders should not be used as a brace, skid, guy or gin pole, gangway, or for other uses than that for which they were intended, unless specifically recommended for use by the manufacturer.

(viii) Users are cautioned to take proper safety measures when metal ladders are used in areas containing electric circuits to prevent short circuits or electrical shock.

§ 1910.27 Fixed ladders.

(a) *Design requirements*—(1) *Design considerations.* All ladders, appurtenances, and fastenings shall be designed to meet the following load requirements:

(i) The minimum design live load shall be a single concentrated load of 200 pounds.

(ii) The number and position of additional concentrated live-load units of 200 pounds each as determined from anticipated usage of the ladder shall be considered in the design.

(iii) The live loads imposed by persons occupying the ladder shall be considered to be concentrated at such points as will cause the maximum stress in the structural member being considered.

(iv) The weight of the ladder and attached appurtenances together with the live load shall be considered in the design of rails and fastenings.

(2) *Design stresses.* Design stresses for wood components of ladders shall not exceed those specified in § 1910.25. All wood parts of fixed ladders shall meet the requirements of § 1910.25(b).

For fixed ladders consisting of wood side rails and wood rungs or cleats, used at a pitch in the range 75 degrees to 90 degrees, and intended for use by no more than one person per section, single ladders as described in § 1910.25(c)(3)(ii) are acceptable.

(b) *Specific features*—(1) *Rungs and cleats.* (i) All rungs shall have a minimum diameter of three-fourths inch for metal ladders, except as covered in subparagraph (7)(i) of this paragraph, and a minimum diameter of 1⅛ inches for wood ladders.

(ii) The distance between rungs, cleats, and steps shall not exceed 12 inches and shall be uniform throughout the length of the ladder.

(iii) The minimum clear length of rungs or cleats shall be 16 inches.

(iv) Rungs, cleats, and steps shall be free of splinters, sharp edges, burrs, or projections which may be a hazard.

(v) The rungs of an individual-rung ladder shall be so designed that the foot cannot slide off the end. A suggested design is shown in figure D–1.

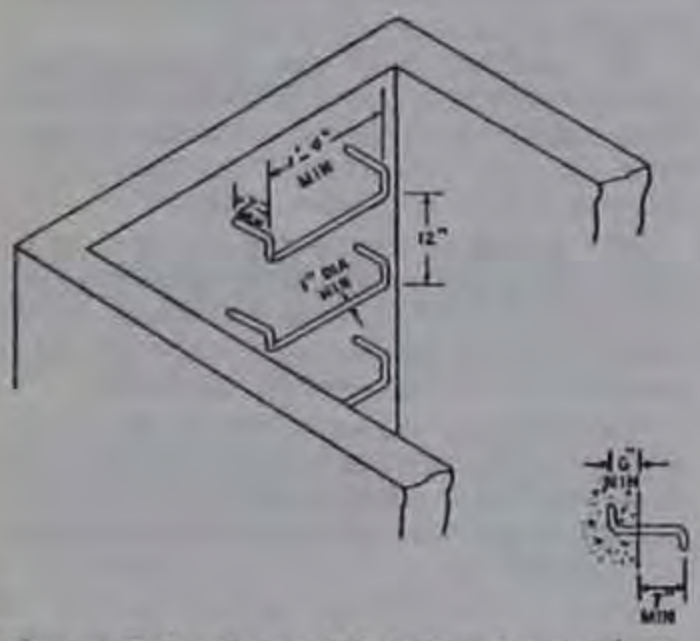


FIGURE D–1.—Suggested design for rungs on individual-rung ladders.

(2) *Side rails.* Side rails which might be used as a climbing aid shall be of such cross sections as to afford adequate gripping surface without sharp edges, splinters, or burrs.

(3) *Fastenings.* Fastenings shall be an integral part of fixed ladder design.

(4) *Splices.* All splices made by whatever means shall meet design requirements as noted in paragraph (a) of this section. All splices and connections shall have smooth transition with original members and with no sharp or extensive projections.

(5) *Electrolytic action.* Adequate means shall be employed to protect dissimilar metals from electrolytic action when such metals are joined.

(6) *Welding.* All welding shall be in accordance with the "Code for Welding in Building Construction" (AWS D1.0–1966).

(7) *Protection from deterioration.* (i) Metal ladders and appurtenances shall be painted or otherwise treated to resist corrosion and rusting when location demands. Ladders formed by individual metal rungs imbedded in concrete, which serve as access to pits and to other areas under floors, are frequently located in an atmosphere that causes corrosion and rusting. To increase rung life in such atmosphere, individual metal rungs shall have a minimum diameter of 1 inch or shall be painted or otherwise treated to resist corrosion and rusting.

(ii) Wood ladders, when used under conditions where decay may occur, shall be treated with a nonirritating preservative, and the details shall be such as to prevent or minimize the accumulation of water on wood parts.

(iii) When different types of materials are used in the construction of a ladder, the materials used shall be so treated as to have no deleterious effect one upon the other.

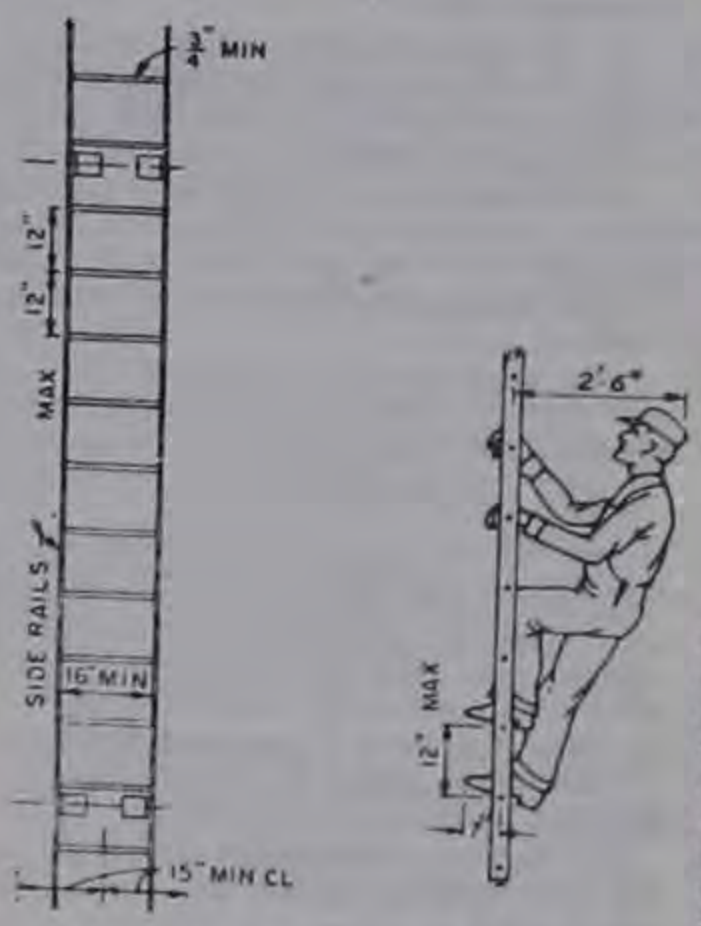
(c) *Clearance*—(1) *Climbing side.* On fixed ladders, the perpendicular distance from the centerline of the rungs to the nearest permanent object on the climbing side of the ladder shall be 36 inches for a pitch of 76 degrees, and 30 inches for a pitch of 90 degrees (fig. D–2 of this section), with minimum clearances for intermediate pitches varying between these two limits in proportion to the slope, except as provided in subparagraphs (3) and (5) of this paragraph.

(2) *Ladders without cages or wells.* A clear width of at least 15 inches shall be provided each way from the centerline of the ladder in the climbing space, except when cages or wells are necessary.

(3) *Ladders with cages or baskets.* Ladders equipped with cage or basket are excepted from the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, but shall conform to the provisions of paragraph (d)(1)(v) of this section. Fixed ladders in smooth-walled wells are excepted from the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, but shall conform to the provisions of paragraph (d)(1)(vi) of this section.

(4) *Clearance in back of ladder.* The distance from the centerline of rungs, cleats, or steps to the nearest permanent object in back of the ladder shall be not less than 7 inches, except that when unavoidable obstructions are encountered, minimum clearances as shown in figure D–3 shall be provided.

(5) *Clearance in back of grab bar.* The distance from the centerline of the grab bar to the nearest permanent object in back of the grab bars shall be not less than 4 inches. Grab bars shall not protrude on the climbing side beyond the rungs of the ladder which they serve.



RAIL LADDER WITH BAR STEEL RAILS AND ROUND STEEL RUNGS

FIG. D-2

Minimum Ladder Clearances

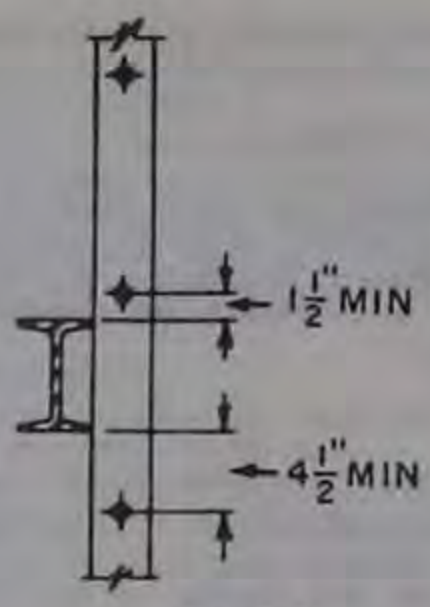


FIG. D–3

Clearance for Unavoidable Obstruction at Rear of Fixed Ladder

(6) *Step-across distance.* The step-across distance from the nearest edge of ladder to the nearest edge of equipment or structure shall be not more than 12 inches, or less than 2½ inches (fig. D–4).

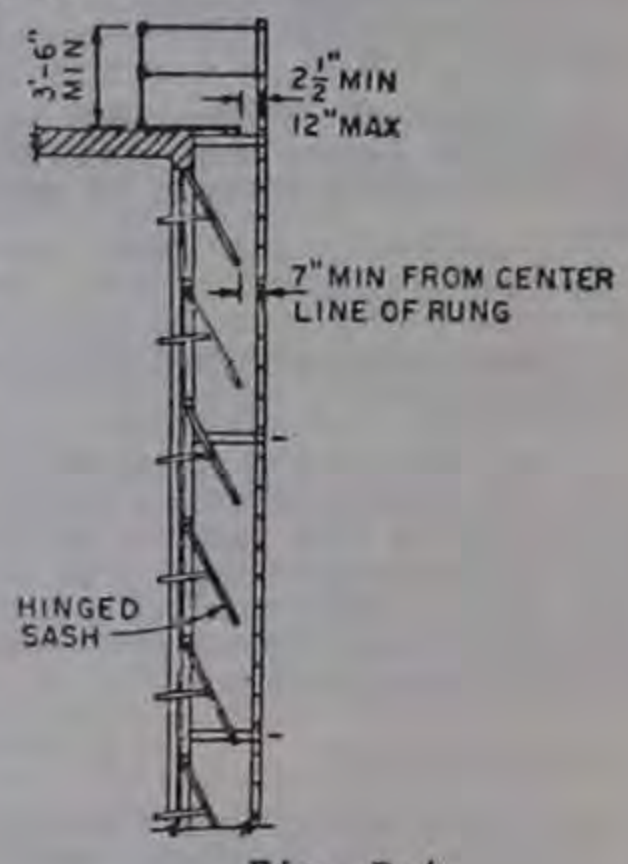
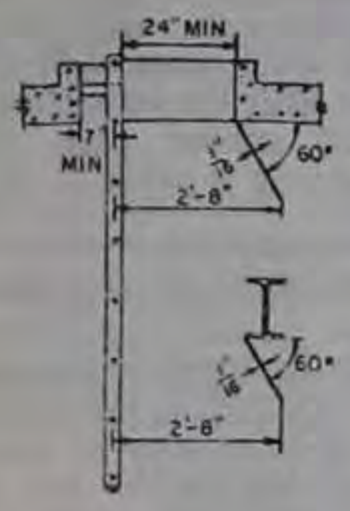


Fig. D-4

Ladder Far from Wall

(7) *Hatch cover.* Counterweighted hatch covers shall open a minimum of 60 degrees from the horizontal. The distance from the centerline of rungs or cleats to the edge of the hatch opening on the climbing side shall be not less than 24 inches for offset wells or 30 inches for straight wells. There shall be no protruding potential hazards within 24 inches of the centerline of rungs or cleats; any such hazards within 30 inches of the centerline of the rungs or cleats shall be fitted with deflector plates placed at an angle of 60 degrees from the horizontal as indicated in figure D–5.



Deflector Plates for Head Hazards

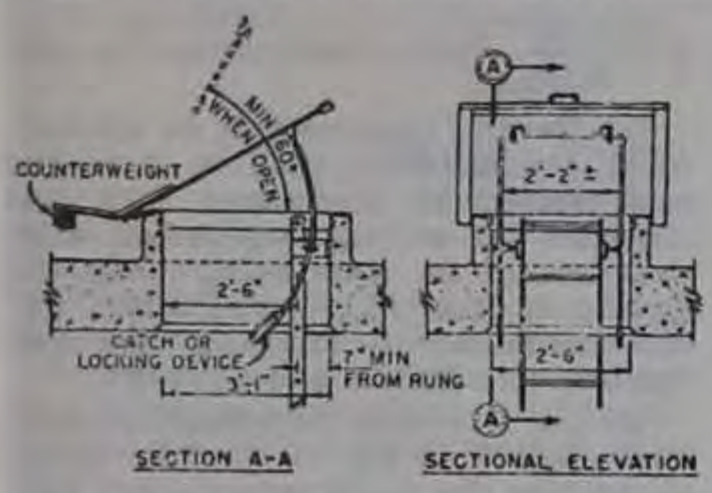
Fig. D-5

The relationship of a fixed ladder to an acceptable counterweighted hatch cover is illustrated in figure D–6.

(d) *Special requirements*—(1) *Cages or wells.* (i) Cages or wells (except on chimney ladders) shall be built, as shown on the applicable drawings, covered in detail in figures D–7, D–8, and D–9, or of equivalent construction.

(ii) Cages or wells (except as provided in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph) conforming to the dimensions shown in figures D–7, D–8, and D–9 shall be provided on ladders of more than 20 feet to a maximum unbroken length of 30 feet.

(iii) Cages shall extend a minimum of 42 inches above the top of landing, unless other acceptable protection is provided.

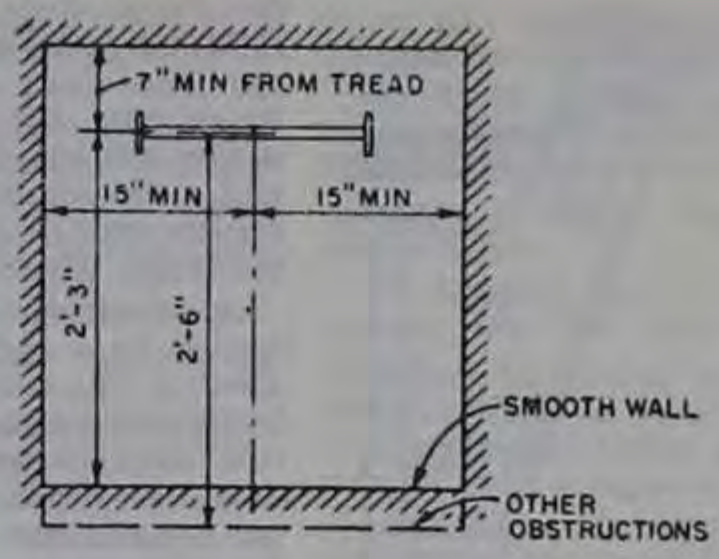


Relationship of Fixed Ladder to a Safe Access Hatch

Fig. D-6

(iv) Cages shall extend down the ladder to a point not less than 7 feet nor more than 8 feet above the base of the ladder, with bottom flared not less than 4 inches, or portion of cage opposite ladder shall be carried to the base.

(v) Cages shall not extend less than 27 nor more than 28 inches from the centerline of the rungs of the ladder. Cage shall not be less than 27 inches in width. The inside shall be clear of projections. Vertical bars shall be located at a maximum spacing of 40 degrees around the circumference of the cage; this will give a maximum spacing of approximately 9½ inches, center to center.



Clearance Diagram for Fixed Ladder in Well

Figure D-7

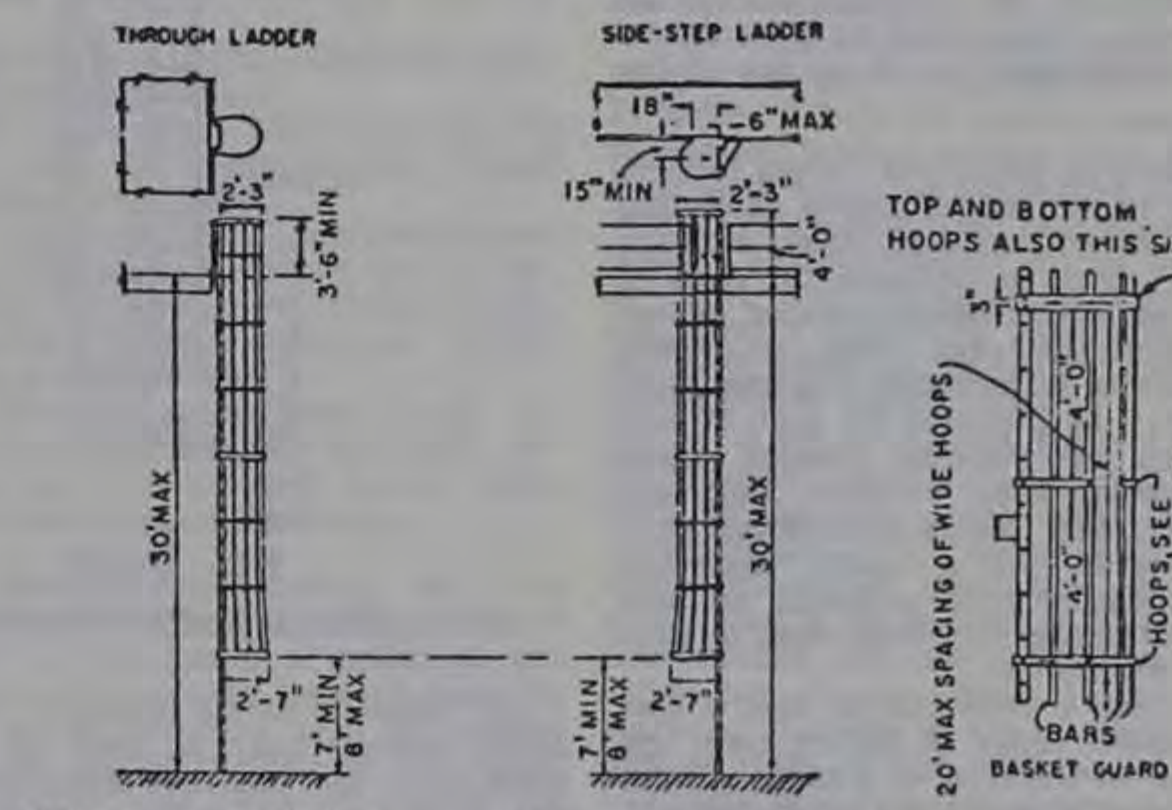
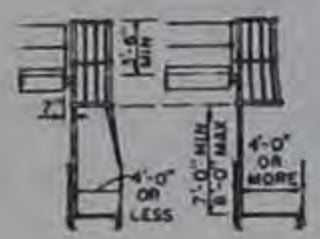


Fig. D-8

Cages for Ladders More Than 20 Feet High

INCLINED LADDER AT ELEVATED LOCATION (FOR SPECIAL HAZARD ONLY)



SHORT LADDERS AT ELEVATED LOCATIONS

FIGURE D-9.—Cages—Special applications.

(vi) Ladder wells shall have a clear width of at least 15 inches measured each way from the centerline of the ladder. Smooth-walled wells shall be a minimum of 27 inches from the centerline of rungs to the well wall on the climbing side of the ladder. Where other obstructions on the climbing side of the ladder exist, there shall be a minimum of 30 inches from the centerline of the rungs.

(2) *Landing platforms.* When ladders are used to ascend to heights exceeding 20 feet (except on chimneys), landing platforms shall be provided for each 30 feet of height or fraction thereof, except that, where no cage, well, or ladder safety device is provided, landing platforms shall be provided for each 20 feet of height or fraction thereof. Each ladder section shall be offset from adjacent sections. Where installation conditions (even for a short, unbroken length) require that adjacent sections be offset, landing platforms shall be provided at each offset.

(i) Where a man has to step a distance greater than 12 inches from the centerline of the rung of a ladder to the nearest edge of structure or equipment, a landing platform shall be provided. The minimum step-across distance shall be 2½ inches.

(ii) All landing platforms shall be equipped with standard railings and toeboards, so arranged as to give safe access to the ladder. Platforms shall be not less than 24 inches in width and 30 inches in length.

(iii) One rung of any section of ladder shall be located at the level of the landing laterally served by the ladder. Where access to the landing is through the ladder, the same rung spacing as used on the ladder shall be used from the landing platform to the first rung below the landing.

(3) *Ladder extensions.* The side rails of through or side-step ladder extensions shall extend 3½ feet above parapets and landings. For through ladder extensions, the rungs shall be omitted from the extension and shall have not less than 18 nor more than 24 inches clearance between rails. For side-step or offset fixed ladder sections, at landings, the side rails and rungs shall be carried to the next regular rung beyond or above the 3½ feet minimum (fig. D–10).

(4) *Grab bars.* Grab bars shall be spaced by a continuation of the rung spacing when they are located in the horizontal position. Vertical grab bars shall have the same spacing as the ladder side rails. Grab-bar diameters shall be the equivalent of the round-rung diameters.

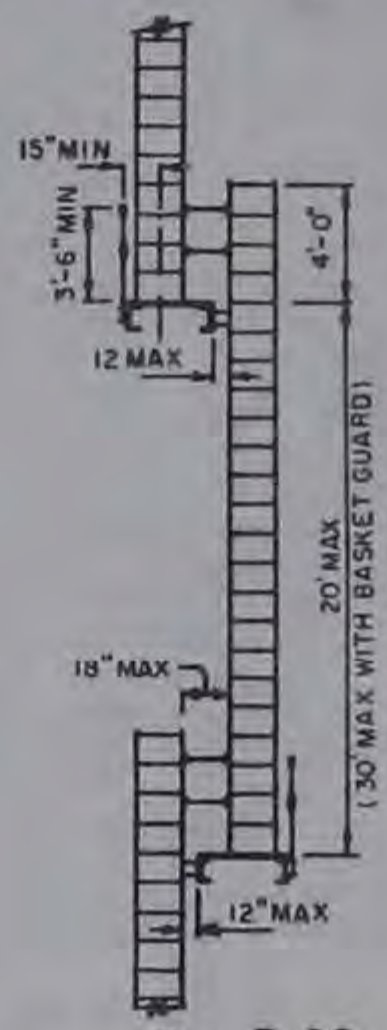


FIG. D-10

Offset Fixed Ladder Sections

(5) *Ladder safety devices.* Ladder safety devices may be used on tower, water tank, and chimney ladders over 20 feet in unbroken length in lieu of cage protection. No landing platform is required in these cases. All ladder safety devices such as those that incorporate lifebelts, friction brakes, and sliding attachments shall meet the design requirements of the ladders which they serve.

(e) *Pitch*—(1) *Preferred pitch.* The preferred pitch of fixed ladders shall be considered to come in the range of 75 degrees and 90 degrees with the horizontal (fig. D–11).

(2) *Substandard pitch.* Fixed ladders shall be considered as substandard if they are installed within the substandard pitch range of 60 and 75 degrees with the horizontal. Substandard fixed ladders are permitted only where it is found necessary to meet conditions of installation. This substandard pitch range shall be considered as a critical range to be avoided, if possible.

(3) *Scope of coverage in this section.* This section covers only fixed ladders within the pitch range of 60 degrees and 90 degrees with the horizontal.

(4) *Pitch greater than 90 degrees.* Ladders having a pitch in excess of 90

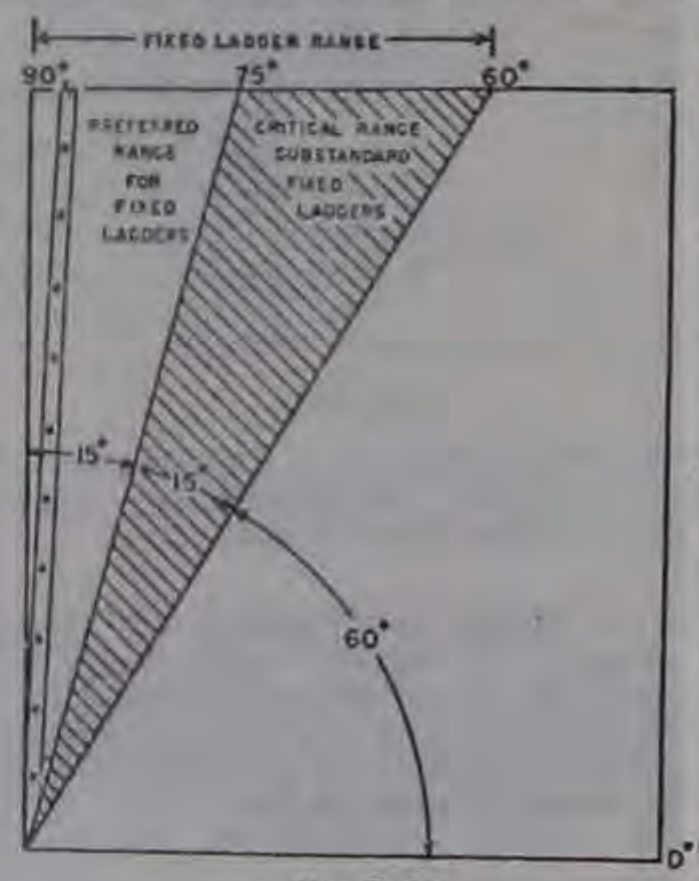


FIG. D-11

Pitch of Fixed Ladders

degrees with the horizontal are prohibited.

(f) *Maintenance.* All ladders shall be maintained in a safe condition. All ladders shall be inspected regularly, with the intervals between inspections being determined by use and exposure.

§ 1910.28 Safety requirements for scaffolding.

(a) *General requirements for all scaffolds.* (1) Scaffolds shall be furnished and erected in accordance with this standard for persons engaged in work that cannot be done safely from the ground or from solid construction, except that ladders used for such work shall conform to § 1910.25 and § 1910.26.

(2) The footing or anchorage for scaffolds shall be sound, rigid, and capable of carrying the maximum intended load without settling or displacement. Unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, loose brick, or concrete blocks shall not be used to support scaffolds or planks.

(3) Guardrails and toeboards shall be installed on all open sides and ends of platforms more than 10 feet above the ground or floor except:

(i) Scaffolding wholly within the interior of a building and covering the entire floor area of any room therein and not having any side exposed to a hoistway, elevator shaft, stairwell, or other floor openings, and

(ii) Needle-beam scaffolds and floats in use by structural iron workers.

Guardrails should all be 2 x 4 inches or the equivalent, installed no less than 36 inches or not more than 42 inches

high, with a midrail, when required, of 1- x 4-inch lumber or equivalent. Supports should be at intervals not to exceed ten feet. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height.

(4) Scaffolds and their components shall be capable of supporting without failure at least four times the maximum intended load.

(5) Scaffolds and other devices mentioned or described in this section shall be maintained in safe condition. Scaffolds shall not be altered or moved horizontally while they are in use or occupied.

(6) Any scaffold damaged or weakened from any cause shall be immediately repaired and shall not be used until repairs have been completed.

(7) Scaffolds shall not be loaded in excess of the working load for which they are intended.

(8) All load-carrying timber members of scaffold framing shall be a minimum of 1,500 *f*. (Stress Grade) construction grade lumber. All dimensions are nominal sizes as provided in the American Lumber Standards, except that where rough sizes are noted, only rough or undressed lumber of the size specified will satisfy minimum requirements. (NOTE: Where nominal sizes of lumber are used in place of rough sizes, the nominal size lumber shall be such as to provide equivalent strength to that specified in tables D–7 through D–12 and D–16.)

(9) All planking shall be Scaffold Grade as recognized by grading rules for the species of wood used. The maximum permissible spans for 2- x 9-inch or wider planks are shown in the following table:

	Material				
	Full thickness undressed lumber			Nominal thickness lumber	
Working load (p.s.f.)	25	50	75	25	50
Permissible span (ft.)	10	8	6	8	6

The maximum permissible span for 1¼ x 9-inch or wider plank of full thickness is 4 feet with medium loading of 50 p.s.f.

(10) Nails or bolts used in the construction of scaffolds shall be of adequate size and in sufficient numbers at each connection to develop the designed strength of the scaffold. Nails shall not be subjected to a straight pull and shall be driven full length.

(11) All planking or platforms shall be overlapped (minimum 12 inches) or secured from movement.

(12) An access ladder or equivalent safe access shall be provided.

(13) Scaffold planks shall extend over their end supports not less than 6 inches nor more than 18 inches.

(14) The poles, legs, or uprights of scaffolds shall be plumb, and securely and rigidly braced to prevent swaying and displacement.

(15) Materials being hoisted onto a scaffold shall have a tag line.

(16) Overhead protection shall be provided for men on a scaffold exposed to overhead hazards.

(17) Scaffolds shall be provided with a screen between the toeboard and the guardrail, extending along the entire opening, consisting of No. 18 gauge U.S. Standard Wire one-half-inch mesh or the equivalent, where persons are required to work or pass under the scaffolds.

(18) Employees shall not work on scaffolds during storms or high winds.

(19) Employees shall not work on scaffolds which are covered with ice or snow, unless all ice or snow is removed and planking sanded to prevent slipping.

(20) Tools, materials, and debris shall not be allowed to accumulate in quantities to cause a hazard.

(21) Only treated or protected fiber rope shall be used for or near any work involving the use of corrosive substances or chemicals.

(22) Wire or fiber rope used for scaffold suspension shall be capable of supporting at least six times the intended load.

(23) When acid solutions are used for cleaning buildings over 50 feet in height, wire rope supported scaffolds shall be used.

(24) The use of shore scaffolds or lean-to scaffolds is prohibited.

(25) Lumber sizes, when used in this section, refer to nominal sizes except where otherwise stated.

(26) Scaffolds shall be secured to permanent structures, through use of anchor bolts, reveal bolts, or other equivalent means. Window cleaners' anchor bolts shall not be used.

(27) Special precautions shall be taken to protect scaffold members, including any wire or fiber ropes, when using a heat-producing process.

(b) *General requirements for wood pole scaffolds.* (1) Scaffold poles shall bear on a foundation of sufficient size and strength to spread the load from the poles over a sufficient area to prevent settlement. All poles shall be set plumb.

(2) Where wood 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 not be less than 4 feet 0 inches in length, overlapping the abutted ends equally, and have the same width and not less than the cross-sectional area of the pole. Splice plates of other materials of equivalent strength may be used.

(3) Independent pole scaffolds shall be set as near to the wall of the building as practicable.

(4) All pole scaffolds shall be securely guyed or tied to the building or structure. Where the height or length exceeds 25 feet, the scaffold shall be secured at intervals not greater than 25 feet vertically and horizontally.

(5) Putlogs or bearers shall be set with their greater dimensions vertical, long enough to project over the ledgers of the inner and outer rows of poles at least 3 inches for proper support.

(6) Every wooden putlog on single pole scaffolds shall be reinforced with a ¼ x 2-inch steel strip or equivalent secured to its lower edge throughout its entire length.

(7) Ledgers shall be long enough to extend over two pole spaces. Ledgers shall not be spliced between the poles. Ledgers shall be reinforced by bearing blocks securely nailed to the side of the pole to form a support for the ledger.

(8) Diagonal bracing shall be provided to prevent the poles from moving in a direction parallel with the wall of the building, or from buckling.

(9) Cross bracing shall be provided between the inner and outer sets of poles in independent pole scaffolds. The free ends of pole scaffolds shall be cross braced.

(10) Full diagonal face bracing shall be erected across the entire face of pole scaffolds in both directions. The braces shall be spliced at the poles.

(11) Platform planks shall be laid with their edges close together so the platform will be tight with no spaces through which tools or fragments of material can fall.

(12) Where planking is lapped, each plank shall lap its end supports at least 12 inches. Where the ends of planks abut each other to form a flush floor, the butt joint shall be at the centerline of a pole. The abutted ends shall rest on separate bearers. Intermediate beams shall be provided where necessary to prevent dislodgment of planks due to deflection, and the ends shall be nailed or cleated to prevent their dislodgment.

(13) When a scaffold turns a corner, the platform planks shall be laid to prevent tipping. The planks that meet the corner putlog at an angle shall be laid first, extending over the diagonally placed putlog far enough to have a good safe bearing, but not far enough to involve any danger from tipping. The planking running in the opposite direction at right angles shall be laid so as to extend over and rest on the first layer of planking.

(14) When moving platforms to the next level, the old platform shall be left undisturbed until the new putlogs or bearers have been set in place, ready to receive the platform planks.

(15) Guardrails not less than 2 x 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1 x 4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(16) All wood pole scaffolds 60 feet or less in height shall be constructed and erected in accordance with tables

D–7 through D–12 of this section. If they are over 60 feet in height they shall be designed by a registered professional engineer and constructed and erected in accordance with such design. A copy of the typical drawings and specifications shall be made available to the employer and for inspection purposes.

TABLE D-7—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF SINGLE POLE SCAFFOLDS LIGHT DUTY

	Maximum height of scaffold	
	20 feet	60 feet
Uniformly distributed load	Not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.	
Poles or uprights	2 by 4 in	4 by 4 in.
Pole spacing (longitudinal)	6 ft. 0 in	10 ft. 0 in.
Maximum width of scaffold	5 ft. 0 in	5 ft. 0 in.
Bearers or putlogs to 3 ft. 0 in. width	2 by 4 in	2 by 4 in.
Bearers or putlogs to 5 ft. 0 in. width	2 by 6 in. or 3 by 4 in	2 by 6 in. or 3 by 4 in. (rough).
Ledgers	1 by 4 in	1¼ by 9 in.
Planking	1¼ by 9 in. (rough)	2 by 9 in.
Vertical spacing of horizontal members	7 ft. 0 in	7 ft. 0 in.
Bracing, horizontal and diagonal	1 by 4 in	1 by 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 by 4 in	1 by 4 in.
Toeboards	4 in. high (minimum)	4 in. high (minimum).
Guardrail	2 by 4 in	2 by 4 in.

All members except planking are used on edge.

(17) Wood-pole scaffolds shall not be erected beyond the reach of effective firefighting apparatus.

TABLE D–8—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF SINGLE POLE SCAFFOLDS

MEDIUM DUTY

Uniformly distributed load.	Not to exceed 50 pounds per square foot.
Maximum height of scaffold.	60 ft.
Poles or uprights	4 by 4 in.
Pole spacing (longitudinal).	8 ft. 0 in.
Maximum width of scaffold.	5 ft. 0 in.
Bearers or putlogs	2 by 9 in. or 3 by 4 in.
Spacing of bearers or putlogs.	8 ft. 0 in.
Ledgers	2 by 9 in.
Vertical spacing of horizontal members.	9 ft. 0 in.
Bracing, horizontal	1 by 6 in. or 1¼ by 4 in.
Bracing, diagonal	1 by 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 by 4 in.
Planking	2 by 9 in.
Toeboards	4 in. high (minimum).
Guardrail	2 by 4 in.

All members except planking are used on edge.

TABLE D–9—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF SINGLE POLE SCAFFOLDS

HEAVY DUTY

Uniformly distributed load.	Not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.
Maximum height of scaffold.	60 ft.
Poles or uprights	4 by 4 in.
Pole spacing (longitudinal).	6 ft. 0 in.
Maximum width of scaffold.	5 ft. 0 in.
Bearers or putlogs	2 by 9 in. or 3 by 5 in. (rough).
Spacing of bearers or putlogs.	6 ft. 0 in.
Ledgers	2 by 9 in.
Vertical spacing of horizontal members.	6 ft. 6 in.
Bracing, horizontal and diagonal.	2 by 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 by 4 in.
Planking	2 by 9 in.
Toeboards	4 in. high (minimum).
Guardrail	2 by 4 in.

All members except planking are used on edge.

TABLE D–10—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT POLE SCAFFOLDS LIGHT DUTY

	Maximum height of scaffold	
	20 feet	60 feet
Uniformly distributed load	Not to exceed 25 pounds per square foot.	
Poles or uprights	2 by 4 in	4 by 4 in.
Pole spacing (longitudinal)	6 ft. 0 in	10 ft. 0 in.
Pole spacing (transverse)	6 ft. 0 in	10 ft. 0 in.
Ledgers	1¼ by 4 in	1¼ by 9 in.
Bearers to 3 ft. 0 in. span	2 by 4 in	2 by 4 in.
Bearers to 10 ft. 0 in. span	2 by 6 in. or 3 by 4 in	2 by 9 (rough) or 3 by 8 in.
Planking	1¼ by 9 in	2 by 9 in.
Vertical spacing of horizontal members	7 ft. 0 in	7 ft. 0 in.
Bracing, horizontal and diagonal	1 by 4 in	1 by 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 by 4 in	1 by 4 in.
Toeboards	4 in. high	4 in. high (minimum).
Guardrail	2 by 4 in	2 by 4 in.

All members except planking are used on edge.

TABLE D–11—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT POLE SCAFFOLDS

MEDIUM DUTY

Uniformly distributed load.	Not to exceed 50 pounds per square foot.
Maximum height of scaffold.	60 ft.
Poles or uprights	4 by 4 in.
Pole spacing (longitudinal).	8 ft. 0 in.
Pole spacing (transverse).	8 ft. 0 in.
Ledgers	2 by 9 in.
Vertical spacing of horizontal members.	6 ft. 0 in.
Spacing of bearers	8 ft. 0 in.
Bearers	2 by 9 in. (rough) or 2 by 10 in.
Bracing, horizontal	1 by 6 in. or 1¼ by 4 in.
Bracing, diagonal	1 by 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 by 4 in.
Planking	2 by 9 in.
Toeboards	4 in. high (minimum).
Guardrail	2 by 4 in.

All members except planking are used on edge.

TABLE D–12—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT POLE SCAFFOLDS

HEAVY DUTY

Uniformly distributed load.	Not to exceed 75 pounds per square foot.
Maximum height of scaffold.	60 ft.
Poles or uprights	4 by 4 in.
Pole spacing (longitudinal).	6 ft. 0 in.
Pole spacing (transverse).	8 ft. 0 in.
Ledgers	2 by 9 in.
Vertical spacing of horizontal members.	4 ft. 6 in.
Bearers	2 by 9 in. (rough).
Bracing, horizontal and diagonal.	2 by 4 in.
Tie-ins	1 by 4 in.
Planking	2 by 9 in.
Toeboards	4 in. high (minimum).
Guardrail	2 by 4 in.

All members except planking are used on edge.

TABLE D–13—TUBE AND COUPLER SCAFFOLDS LIGHT DUTY

Uniformly distributed load	Not to exceed 25 p.s.f.
Post spacing (longitudinal)	10 ft. 0 in.
Post spacing (transverse)	6 ft. 0 in.

Working levels	Additional planked levels	Maximum height
1	8	125 ft.
2	4	125 ft.
3	0	91 ft. 0 in.

TABLE D-14—TUBE AND COUPLER SCAFFOLDS MEDIUM DUTY

Uniformly distributed load..... Not to exceed 50 p.s.f.
Post spacing (longitudinal)..... 8 ft. 0 in.
Post spacing (transverse)..... 6 ft. 0 in.

Working levels	Additional planked levels	Maximum height
1	6	125 ft.
2	0	78 ft. 0 in.

TABLE D-15—TUBE AND COUPLER SCAFFOLDS HEAVY DUTY

Uniformly distributed load..... Not to exceed 75 p.s.f.
Post spacing (longitudinal)..... 6 ft. 6 in.
Post spacing (traverse)..... 6 ft. 0 in.

Working levels	Additional planked levels	Maximum height
1	6	125 ft.

(c) *Tube and coupler scaffolds.* (1) A light-duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, bearers, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. The posts shall be spaced no more than 8 feet apart by 10 feet along the length of the scaffold. Other structural metals when used must be designed to carry an equivalent load.

(2) A medium-duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 6 feet apart by 8 feet along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2½-inch O.D. steel tubing. Posts spaced not more than 5 feet apart by 8 feet along the length of the scaffold shall have bearers of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing. Other structural metals when used must be designed to carry an equivalent load.

(3) A heavy-duty tube and coupler scaffold shall have all posts, runners, and bracing of nominal 2-inch O.D. steel tubing, with the posts spaced not more than 5 feet apart by 6 feet 6 inches along the length of the scaffold. Other structural metals when used must be designed to carry an equivalent load.

(4) Tube and coupler scaffolds shall be limited in heights and working levels to those permitted in tables D–13, 14, and 15, of this section. Drawings and specifications of all tube and coupler scaffolds above the limitations in tables D–13, 14, and 15 of this section shall be designed by a registered professional engineer and copies made available to the employer and for inspection purposes.

(5) All tube and coupler scaffolds shall be constructed and erected to support four times the maximum intended loads as set forth in tables D–13, 14, and 15 of this section, or as set forth in the specifications by a registered professional engineer, copies which shall be made available to the employer and for inspection purposes.

(6) All tube and coupler scaffolds shall be erected by competent and experienced personnel.

(7) Posts shall be accurately spaced, erected on suitable bases, and maintained plumb.

(8) Runners shall be erected along the length of the scaffold located on both the inside and the outside posts at even height. Runners shall be interlocked to form continuous lengths and coupled to each post. The bottom runners shall be located as close to the base as possible. Runners shall be placed not more than 6 feet 6 inches on centers.

(9) Bearers shall be installed transversely between posts and shall be securely coupled to the posts bearing on the runner coupler. When coupled directly to the runners, the coupler must be kept as close to the posts as possible.

(10) Bearers shall be at least 4 inches but not more than 12 inches longer than the post spacing or runner spacing. Bearers may be cantilevered for use as brackets to carry not more than two planks.

(11) Cross bracing shall be installed across the width of the scaffold at least every third set of posts horizontally and every fourth runner vertically. Such bracing shall extend diagonally from the inner and outer runners upward to the next outer and inner runners.

(12) Longitudinal diagonal bracing shall be installed at approximately a 45-degree angle from near the base of the first outer post upward to the extreme top of the scaffold. Where the longitudinal length of the scaffold permits, such bracing shall be duplicated beginning at every fifth post. In a similar manner, longitudinal diagonal bracing shall also be installed from the last post extending back and upward toward the first post. Where conditions preclude the attachment of this bracing to the posts, it may be attached to the runners.

(13) The entire scaffold shall be tied to and securely braced against the building at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.

(14) Guardrails not less than 2×4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1×4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(d) *Tubular welded frame scaffolds.* (1) Metal tubular frame scaffolds, including accessories such as braces, brackets, trusses, screw legs, ladders, etc., shall be designed and proved to safely support four times the maximum intended load.

(2) Spacing of panels or frames shall be consistent with the loads imposed.

(3) Scaffolds shall be properly braced by cross bracing or diagonal braces, or both, for securing vertical members together laterally, and the cross braces shall be of such length as will automatically square and align vertical members so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, square, and rigid. All brace connections shall be made secure.

(4) Scaffold legs shall be set on adjustable bases or plain bases placed on mud sills or other foundations adequate to support the maximum intended load.

(5) The frames shall be placed one on top of the other with coupling or stacking pins to provide proper vertical alinement of the legs.

(6) Where uplift may occur, panels shall be locked together vertically by pins or other equivalent suitable means.

(7) Guardrails not less than 2 x 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1- x 4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(8) All tubular metal scaffolds shall be constructed and erected to support four times the maximum intended loads.

(9) To prevent movement, the scaffold shall be secured to the building or structure at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.

(10) Maximum permissible spans of planking shall be in conformity with paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(11) Drawings and specifications for all frame scaffolds over 125 feet in height above the base plates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer and copies made available to the employer and for inspection purposes.

(12) All tubular welded frame scaffolds shall be erected by competent and experienced personnel.

(13) Frames and accessories for scaffolds shall be maintained in good repair and every defect, unsafe condition, or noncompliance with this section shall be immediately corrected before further use of the scaffold. Any broken, bent, excessively rusted, altered, or otherwise structurally damaged frames or accessories shall not be used.

(14) Periodic inspections shall be made of all welded frames and accessories, and any maintenance, including painting, or minor corrections authorized by the manufacturer, shall be made before further use.

(e) *Outrigger scaffolds.* (1) Outrigger beams shall extend not more than 6 feet beyond the face of the building. The inboard end of outrigger beams, measured from the fulcrum point to the extreme point of support, shall be not less than one and one-half times the outboard end in length. The beams shall rest on edge, the sides shall be plumb, and the edges shall be horizontal. The fulcrum point of the beam shall rest on a secure bearing at least 6 inches in each horizontal dimension. The beam shall be secured in place against movement and shall be securely braced at the fulcrum point against tipping.

(2) The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be securely supported either by means of 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 if necessary. The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be secured against tipping and the entire supporting structure shall be securely braced in both directions to prevent any horizontal movement.

(3) Unless outrigger scaffolds are designed by a licensed professional engineer, they shall be constructed and erected in accordance with table D–16. Outrigger scaffolds designed by a registered professional engineer shall be constructed and erected in accordance with such design. A copy of the detailed drawings and specifications showing the sizes and spacing of members shall be kept on the job.

(4) Planking shall be laid tight and shall extend to within 3 inches of the building wall. Planking shall be nailed or bolted to outriggers.

(5) Where there is danger of material falling from the scaffold, a wire mesh or other enclosure shall be provided between the guardrail and the toeboard.

(6) Where additional working levels are required to be supported by the outrigger method, the plans and specifications of the outrigger and scaffolding structure shall be designed by a registered professional engineer.

TABLE D-16—MINIMUM NOMINAL SIZE AND MAXIMUM SPACING OF MEMBERS OF OUTRIGGER SCAFFOLDS

	Light duty	Medium duty
Maximum scaffold load	25 p.s.f.	50 p.s.f.
Outrigger size	2 x 10 in.	3 x 10 in.
Maximum outrigger spacing	10 ft 0 in.	6 ft 0 in.
Planking	2 x 9 in.	2 x 9 in.
Guardrail	2 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.
Guardrail uprights	2 x 4 in.	2 x 4 in.
Toeboards	4 in. (minimum).	4 in. (minimum).

(f) *Masons' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds.* (1) The scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 50 pounds per square foot and shall not be loaded in excess of that figure.

(2) The scaffold shall be provided with hoisting machines that meet the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.

(3) The platform shall be supported by wire ropes in conformity with paragraph (a)(22) of this section, suspended from overhead outrigger beams.

(4) The scaffold outrigger beams shall consist of structural metal securely fastened or anchored to the frame or floor system of the building or structure.

(5) Each outrigger beam shall be equivalent in strength to at least a standard 7-inch, 15.3-pound steel I-beam, be at least 15 feet long, and shall not project more than 6 feet 6 inches beyond the bearing point.

(6) Where the overhang exceeds 6 feet 6 inches, outrigger beams shall be composed of stronger beams or multiple beams and be installed in accordance with approved designs and instructions.

(7) If channel iron outrigger beams are used in place of I-beams, they shall be securely fastened together with the flanges turned out.

(8) All outrigger beams shall be set and maintained with their webs into vertical position.

(9) A stop bolt shall be placed at each end of every outrigger beam.

(10) The outrigger beam shall rest on suitable wood-bearing blocks.

(11) All parts of the scaffold such as bolts, nuts, fittings, clamps, wire rope, and outrigger beams and their fastenings, shall be maintained in sound and good working condition and shall be inspected before each installation and periodically thereafter.

(12) The free end of the suspension wire ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles and be secured by splicing or other equivalent means. The running ends shall be securely attached to the hoisting drum and at least four turns of rope shall at all times remain on the drum.

(13) Where a single outrigger beam is used, the steel shackles or clevises with which the wire ropes are attached to the outrigger beams shall be placed directly over the hoisting drums.

(14) The scaffold platform shall be equivalent in strength to at least 2-inch planking. (For maximum planking spans see paragraph (a)(9) of this section.)

(15) Guardrails not less than 2 x 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1 x 4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(16) Overhead protection shall be provided on the scaffold, not more than 9 feet above the platform, consisting of 2-inch planking or material of equivalent strength laid tight, when men are at work on the scaffold and an overhead hazard exists.

(17) Each scaffold shall be installed or relocated in accordance with designs and instructions, of a registered professional engineer, and supervised by a competent, designated person.

(g) *Two-point suspension scaffolds (swinging scaffolds).* (1) Two-point suspension scaffold platforms shall be not less than 20 inches nor more than 36 inches wide overall. The platform shall be securely fastened to the hangers by U-bolts or by other equivalent means.

(2) The hangers of two-point suspension scaffolds shall be made of wrought iron, mild steel, or other equivalent material having a cross-sectional area capable of sustaining four times the maximum intended load, and shall be designed with a support for guardra intermediate rail, and toeboard.

(3) When hoisting machines are us on two-point suspension scaffolds, suc machines shall be of a design tested ar approved by Underwriters' Laboratori or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.

(4) The roof irons or hooks shall be wrought iron, mild steel, or other equiv lent material of proper size and desig securely installed and anchored. Ti backs of three-fourth inch manila ro or the equivalent shall serve as a secon ary means of anchorage, installed right angles to the face of the buildi whenever possible and secured to a stru turally sound portion of the building.

(5) Guardrails not less than 2 x inches or the equivalent and not less th 36 inches or more than 42 inches hig with a mid-rail, when required, of 1- x inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboard shall be installed at all open sides on scaffolds more than 10 feet above t ground or floor. Toeboards shall be minimum of 4 inches in height. Wi mesh shall be installed in accordan with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(6) Two-point suspension scaffol shall be suspended by wire or fiber rope Wire and fiber ropes shall conform paragraph (a)(22) of this section.

(7) The blocks for fiber ropes shall of standard 6-inch size, consisting of least one double and one single bloc The sheaves of all blocks shall fit the si of rope used.

(8) All wire ropes, fiber ropes, sling hangers, platforms, and other supportin parts shall be inspected before every in stallation. Periodic inspections shall made while the scaffold is in use.

(9) On suspension scaffolds designe for a working load of 500 pounds no mo than two men shall be permitted to wo at one time. On suspension scaffol with a working load of 750 pounds, n more than three men shall be permitte to work at one time. Each workman sha be protected by a safety lifebelt attache to a lifeline. The lifeline shall be secure attached to substantial members of t structure (not scaffold), or to secure rigged lines, which will safely suspen the workman in case of a fall.

(10) Where acid solutions are use fiber ropes are not permitted unless acid proof.

(11) Two-point suspension scaffol shall be securely lashed to the buildin or structure to prevent them from sway ing. Window cleaners' anchors shall n be used for this purpose.

(12) The platform of every two-poi suspension scaffold shall be one of t following types:

(i) The side stringer of ladder-ty platforms shall be clear straight-graine spruce or materials of equivale strength and durability. The rungs sha be of straight-grained oak, ash, hickory, at least 1⅛ inch in diamete with seven-eighth inch tenons mortise into the side stringers at least seve eighth inch. The stringers shall be tie

together with the tie rods not less than one-quarter 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 five-eighth inch apart except at the side rails where the space may be 1 inch. Ladder-type platforms shall be constructed in accordance with table D–17.

(ii) Plank-type platforms shall be composed of not less than nominal 2- x 8-inch unspliced planks, properly cleated together on the underside starting 6 inches from each end; intervals in between shall not exceed 4 feet. The plank-type platform shall not extend beyond the hangers more than 18 inches. A bar or other effective means shall be securely fastened to the platform at each end to prevent its slipping off the hanger. The span between hangers for plank-type platforms shall not exceed 10 feet.

(iii) Beam platforms shall have side stringers of lumber not less than 2 x 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- and 6-inch crossbeams, 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 in place. The flooring shall be of 1- x 6-inch material properly nailed. Floorboards shall not be spaced more than one-half inch apart.

TABLE D–17—SCHEDULE FOR LADDER-TYPE PLATFORMS

	Length of platform (feet)				
	12	14 & 16	18 & 20	22 & 24	28 & 30
Side stringers, minimum cross section (finished sizes):					
At ends (in.)	1¼ x 2¼	1¼ x 2¼	1¼ x 3	1¼ x 3	1¼ x 3½
At middle (in.)	1¼ x 3¼	1¼ x 3¼	1¼ x 4	1¼ x 4½	1¼ x 5
Reinforcing strip (minimum)	A ⅜ x ¾-in. steel reinforcing strip or its equivalent shall be attached to the side or underside full length.				
Rungs	Rungs shall be 1⅛-in. minimum, diameter with at least ¾-in. diameter tenons, and the maximum spacing shall be 12 in. center to center.				
Tie rods:					
Number (minimum)	3	4	4	5	6
Diameter (minimum)	⅛ in.	⅛ in.	⅛ in.	⅛ in.	⅛ in.
Flooring, minimum finished size (in.)	½ x 2¼	½ x 2¼	½ x 2¼	½ x 2¼	½ x 2¼

(h) *Stone setters' adjustable multiple-point suspension scaffolds.* (1) The scaffold shall be capable of sustaining a working load of 25 pounds per square foot and shall not be overloaded. Scaffolds shall not be used for storage of stone or other heavy materials.

(2) The hoisting machine and its supports shall be of a type tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.

(3) The platform shall be securely fastened to the hangers by U-bolts or other equivalent means.

(4) The scaffold unit shall be suspended from metal outriggers, iron brackets, wire rope slings, or iron hooks which will safely support the maximum intended load.

(5) Outriggers when used shall be set with their webs in a vertical position, securely anchored to the building or structure and provided with stop bolts at each end.

(6) The scaffold shall be supported by wire rope conforming with paragraph (a)(22) of this section, suspended from overhead supports.

(7) The free ends of the suspension wire ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles, secured by splicing or other equivalent means. The running ends shall be securely attached to the hoisting drum and at least four turns of rope shall remain on the drum at all times.

(8) Guardrails not less than 2 by 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 2- by 4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(9) When two or more scaffolds are used on a building or structure they shall not be bridged one to the other but shall be maintained at even height with platforms butting closely.

(10) Each scaffold shall be installed or relocated in accordance with designs and instructions of a registered professional engineer, and such installation or relocation shall be supervised by a competent designated person.

(i) *Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.* (1) The scaffolding, including power units or manually operated winches, shall be of a type tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.

(2)—Revoked

(3) All power-operated gears and brakes shall be enclosed.

(4) In addition to the normal operating brake, all-power driven units must have an emergency brake which engages automatically when the normal speed of descent is exceeded.

(5) Guards, mid-rails, and toeboards shall completely enclose the cage or basket. Guardrails shall be no less than 2 by 4 inches or the equivalent installed no less than 36 inches nor more than 42 inches above the platform. Mid-rails shall be 1 by 6 inches or the equivalent, installed equidistant between the guardrail and the platform. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height.

(6) The hoisting machines, cables, and equipment shall be regularly serviced and inspected after each installation and every 30 days thereafter.

(7) The units may be combined to form a two-point suspension scaffold. Such scaffold shall comply with paragraph (g) of this section.

(8) The supporting cable shall be straight for its entire length, and the operator shall not sway the basket and fix the cable to any intermediate points to change his original path of travel.

(9) Equipment shall be maintained and used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

(10) Suspension methods shall conform to applicable provisions of paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section.

(j) *Boatswain's chairs.* (1) The chair seat shall be not less than 12 by 24 inches, and of 1-inch thickness. The seat shall be reinforced on the underside to prevent the board from splitting.

(2) The two fiber rope seat slings shall be of ⅝-inch diameter, reeved through the four seat holes so as to cross each other on the underside of the seat.

(3) Seat slings shall be of at least ⅜-inch wire rope when a workman is conducting a heat producing process such as gas or arc welding.

(4) The workman shall be protected by a safety life belt attached to a lifeline. The lifeline shall be securely attached to substantial members of the structure (not scaffold), or to securely rigged lines, which will safely suspend the worker in case of a fall.

(5) The tackle shall consist of correct size ball bearing or bushed blocks and properly spliced ⅝-inch diameter first-grade manila rope.

(6) The roof irons, hooks, or the object to which the tackle is anchored shall be securely installed. Tiebacks when used shall be installed at right angles to the face of the building and securely fastened to a chimney.

(k) *Carpenters' bracket scaffolds.* (1) The brackets shall consist of a triangular wood frame not less than 2 by 3 inches in cross section, or of metal of equivalent strength. Each member shall be properly fitted and securely joined.

(2) Each bracket shall be attached to the structure by means of one of the following:

(i) A bolt no less than five-eighths inch in diameter which shall extend through the inside of the building wall.

(ii) A metal stud attachment device.

(iii) Welding to steel tanks.

(iv) Hooking over a well-secured and adequately strong supporting member.

The brackets shall be spaced no more than 10 feet apart.

(3) No more than two persons shall occupy any given 10 feet of a bracket scaffold at any one time. Tools and materials shall not exceed 75 pounds in addition to the occupancy.

(4) The platform shall consist of not less than two 2- by 9-inch nominal size planks extending not more than 18 inches or less than 6 inches beyond each end support.

(5) Guardrails not less than 2 by 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1- by 4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(l) *Bricklayers' square scaffolds.* (1) The squares shall not exceed 5 feet in width and 5 feet in height.

(2) Members shall be not less than those specified in Table D–18.

(3) The squares shall be reinforced on both sides of each corner with 1- by 6-inch gusset pieces. They shall also have braces 1 by 8 inches on both sides running from center to center of each member, or other means to secure equivalent strength and rigidity.

(4) The squares shall be set not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty scaffolds, and not more than 8 feet apart for light duty scaffolds. Bracing 1 x 8 inches, extending from the bottom of each square to the top of the next square, shall be provided on both front and rear sides of the scaffold.

TABLE D–18—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR BRICKLAYERS' SQUARE SCAFFOLD MEMBERS

Members:	*Dimensions (inches)*
Bearers or horizontal members	2 by 6.
Legs	2 by 6.
Braces at corners	1 by 6.
Braces diagonally from center frame	1 by 8.

(5) Platform planks shall be at least 2- by 9-inch nominal size. The ends of the planks shall overlap the bearers of the squares and each plank shall be supported by not less than three squares.

(6) Bricklayers' square scaffolds shall not exceed three tiers in height and shall be so constructed and arranged that one square shall rest directly above the other. The upper tiers shall stand on a continuous row of planks laid across the next lower tier and be nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.

(7) Scaffolds shall be level and set upon a firm foundation.

(m) *Horse scaffolds.*

(1) Horse scaffolds shall not be constructed or arranged more than two tiers or 10 feet in height.

(2) The members of the horses shall be not less than those specified in Table D–19.

(3) Horses shall be spaced not more than 5 feet for medium duty and not more than 8 feet for light duty.

(4) When arranged in tiers, each horse shall be placed directly over the horse in the tier below.

(5) On all scaffolds arranged in tiers, the legs shall be nailed down to the planks to prevent displacement or thrust and each tier shall be substantially cross braced.

TABLE D–19—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR HORSE SCAFFOLD MEMBERS

Members:	*Dimensions (inches)*
Horizontal members or bearers	3 by 4.
Legs	1¼ by 4½.
Longitudinal brace between legs	1 by 6.
Gusset brace at top of legs	1 by 8.
Half diagonal braces	1¼ by 4½.

(6) Horses or parts which have become weak or defective shall not be used.

(7) Guardrails not less than 2 by 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high with a mid-rail, when required, of 1- by 4-inch lumber or equivalent and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height. Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(n) *Needle beam scaffold.* (1) Wood needle beams shall be in accordance with paragraph (a) (5) and (9) of this section, and shall be not less than 4 by 6 inches in size, with the greater dimension placed in a vertical direction. Metal beams or the equivalent conforming to paragraph (a) (4) and (8) of this section may be used.

(2) Ropes or hangers shall be provided for supports. The span between supports on the needle beam shall not exceed 10 feet for 4- by 6-inch timbers. Rope supports shall be equivalent in strength to 1-inch diameter first-grade manila rope.

(3) The ropes shall be attached to the needle beams by a scaffold hitch or a properly made eye splice. The loose end of the rope shall be tied by a bowline knot or by a round turn and one-half hitch.

(4) The platform span between the needle beams shall not exceed 8 feet when using 2-inch scaffold plank. For spans greater than 8 feet, platforms shall be designed based on design requirements for the special span. The overhang of each end of the platform planks shall be not less than 1 foot and not more than 18 inches.

(5) When one needle beam is higher than the other or when the platform is not level the platform shall be secured against slipping.

(6) All unattached tools, bolts, and nuts used on needle beam scaffolds shall be kept in suitable containers.

(7) One end of a needle beam scaffold may be supported by a permanent structural member conforming to paragraph (a) (4) and (8) of this section.

(8) Each man working on a needle beam scaffold 20 feet or more above the ground or floor and working with both hands, shall be protected by a safety life belt attached to a lifeline. The lifeli shall be securely attached to substant members of the structure (not scaffol or to securely rigged lines, which w safely suspend the workman in case a fall.

(o) *Plasterers', decorators', and la area scaffolds.* (1) Plasterers', deco tors', lathers', and ceiling workers' side scaffolds shall be constructed in cordance with the general requireme set forth for independent wood p scaffolds.

(2) Guardrails not less than 2 by inches or the equivalent and not l than 36 inches or more than 42 inc high, with a mid-rail, when required, 1- by 4-inch lumber or equivalent, a toeboards, shall be installed at all op sides on all scaffolds more than 10 f above the ground or floor. Toeboar shall be a minimum of 4 inches height. Wire mesh shall be installed accordance with paragraph (a)(17) this section.

(3) All platform planks shall be la with the edges close together.

(4) When independent pole scaffo platforms are erected in sections, su sections shall be provided with connec ing runways equipped with substanti guardrails.

(p) *Interior hung scaffolds.* (1) An i terior hung scaffold should be hung suspended from the roof structure substantial ceiling beams.

(2) The suspended steel wire ro shall conform to paragraph (a)(22) this section. Wire may be used provi ing the strength requirements of par graph (a)(22) of this section are me

(3) For hanging wood scaffolds, th following minimum nominal size mat rial is recommended:

(i) Supporting bearers 2 by 9 inch on edge.

(ii) Planking 2 by 9 inches or 2 by inches, with maximum span 7 feet f heavy duty and 10 feet for light du or medium duty.

(4) Steel tube and coupler membe may be used for hanging scaffolds wit both types of scaffold designed to sustai a uniform distributed working load t to heavy duty scaffold loads with a safet factor of four.

(5) When a hanging scaffold is sup ported by means of wire rope, such wi rope shall be wrapped at least twi around the supporting members an twice around the bearers of the scaffol with each end of the wire rope secure by at least three standard wire-rop clips.

(6) All overhead supporting membe shall be inspected and checked f strength before the scaffold is erecte

(7) Guardrails not less than 2 by inches or the equivalent and not les than 36 inches or more than 42 inche high, with a mid-rail, when required, 1- by 4-inch lumber or equivalent, an toeboards, shall be installed at all ope sides on all scaffolds more than 10 fee above the ground or floor. Toeboard shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height

Wire mesh shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (a)(17) of this section.

(q) *Ladder-jack scaffolds.* (1) All ladder-jack scaffolds shall be limited to light duty and shall not exceed a height of 20 feet above the floor or ground.

(2) All ladders used in connection with ladder-jack scaffolds shall be heavy-duty ladders and shall be designed and constructed in accordance with § 1910.25 and § 1910.26.

(3) The ladder jack shall be so designed and constructed that it will bear on the side rails in addition to the ladder rungs, or if bearing on rungs only, the bearing area shall be at least 10 inches on each rung.

(4) Ladders used in conjunction with ladder jacks shall be so placed, fastened, held, or equipped with devices so as to prevent slipping.

(5) The wood platform planks shall be not less than 2 inches nominal in thickness. Both metal and wood platform planks shall overlap the bearing surface not less than 12 inches. The span between supports for wood shall not exceed 8 feet. Platform width shall be not less than 18 inches.

(6) Not more than two persons shall occupy any given 8 feet of any ladder-jack scaffold at any one time.

(r) *Window-jack scaffolds.* (1) Window-jack scaffolds shall be used only for the purpose of working at the window opening through which the jack is placed.

(2) Window jacks shall not be used to support planks placed between one window jack and another or for other elements of scaffolding.

(3) Window-jack scaffolds shall be provided with suitable guardrails unless safety belts with lifelines are attached and provided for the workman. Window-jack scaffolds shall be used by one man only.

(s) *Roofing brackets.* (1) Roofing brackets shall be constructed to fit the pitch of the roof.

(2) Brackets shall be secured in place by nailing in addition to the pointed metal projections. The nails shall be driven full length into the roof. When rope supports are used, they shall consist of first-grade manila of at least three-quarter-inch diameter, or equivalent.

(3) A substantial catch platform shall be installed below the working area of roofs more than 20 feet from the ground to eaves with a slope greater than 3 inches in 12 inches without a parapet. In width the platform shall extend 2 feet beyond the projection of the eaves and shall be provided with a safety rail, mid-rail, and toeboard. This provision shall not apply where employees engaged in work upon such roofs are protected by a safety belt attached to a lifeline.

(t) *Crawling boards or chicken ladders.* (1) Crawling boards shall be not less than 10 inches wide and 1 inch thick, having cleats 1 x 1½ inches. The cleats shall be equal in length to the width of the board and spaced at equal intervals not to exceed 24 inches. Nails shall be driven through and clinched on the underside. The crawling board shall extend from the ridge pole to the eaves when used in connection with roof construction, repair, or maintenance.

(2) A firmly fastened lifeline of at least three-quarter-inch rope shall be strung beside each crawling board for a handhold.

(3) Crawling boards shall be secured to the roof by means of adequate ridge hooks or equivalent effective means.

(u) *Float or ship scaffolds.* (1) Float or ship scaffolds shall support not more than three men and a few light tools, such as those needed for riveting, bolting, and welding. They shall be constructed in accordance with subparagraphs (2) through (6) of this paragraph, unless substitute designs and materials provide equivalent strength, stability, and safety.

(2) The platform shall be not less than 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, made of three-quarter-inch plywood, equivalent to American Plywood Association Grade B–B, Group I, Exterior.

(3) Under the platform, there shall be two supporting bearers made from 2- x 4-inch, or 1- x 10-inch rough, selected lumber, or better. They shall be free of knots or other flaws and project 6 inches beyond the platform on both sides. The ends of the platform shall extend about 6 inches beyond the outer edges of the bearers. Each bearer shall be securely fastened to the platform.

(4) An edging of wood not less than ¾ x 1½ inches, or equivalent, shall be placed around all sides of the platform to prevent tools from rolling off.

(5) Supporting ropes shall be 1-inch diameter manila rope or equivalent, free from deterioration, chemical damage, flaws, or other imperfections. Rope connections shall be such that the platform cannot shift or slip. If two ropes are used with each float, they should be arranged so as to provide four ends which are to be securely fastened to an overhead support. Each of the two supporting ropes shall be hitched around one end of a bearer and pass under the platforms to the other end of the bearer where it is hitched again, leaving sufficient rope at each end for the supporting ties.

(6) Each workman shall be protected by a safety lifebelt attached to a lifeline. The lifeline shall be securely attached to substantial members of the structure (not scaffold), or to securely rigged lines, which will safely suspend the workman in case of a fall.

(v) *Scope.* This section establishes safety requirements for the construction, operation, maintenance, and use of scaffolds used in the maintenance of buildings and structures.

[§1910.28(v) amended at 43 F.R. 49746, October 24, 1978.]

§ 1910.29 Manually propelled mobile ladder stands and scaffolds (towers).

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section is intended to prescribe rules and requirements for the design, construction, and use of mobile work platforms (including ladder stands but not including aerial ladders) and rolling (mobile) scaffolds (towers). This standard is promulgated to aid in providing for the safety of life, limb, and property, by establishing minimum standards for structural design requirements and for the use of mobile work platforms and towers.

(2) *Working loads.* (i) Work platforms and scaffolds shall be capable of carrying the design load under varying circumstances depending upon the conditions of use. Therefore, all parts and appurtances necessary for their safe and efficient utilization must be integral parts of the design.

(ii) Specific design and construction requirements are not a part of this section because of the wide variety of materials and design possibilities. However, the design shall be such as to produce a mobile ladder stand or scaffold that will safely sustain the specified loads. The material selected shall be of sufficient strength to meet the test requirements and shall be protected against corrosion or deterioration.

(*a*) The design working load of ladder stands shall be calculated on the basis of one or more 200-pound persons together with 50 pounds of equipment each.

(*b*) The design load of all scaffolds shall be calculated on the basis of:

Light—Designed and constructed to carry a working load of 25 pounds per square foot.

Medium—Designed and constructed to carry a working load of 50 pounds per square foot.

Heavy—Designed and constructed to carry a working load of 75 pounds per square foot.

All ladder stands and scaffolds shall be capable of supporting at least four times the design working load.

(iii) The materials used in mobile ladder stands and scaffolds shall be of standard manufacture and conform to standard specifications of strength, dimensions, and weights, and shall be selected to safely support the design working load.

(iv) Nails, bolts, or other fasteners used in the construction of ladders, scaffolds, and towers shall be of adequate size and in sufficient numbers at each connection to develop the designed strength of the unit. Nails shall be driven full length. (All nails should be immediately withdrawn from dismantled lumber.)

(v) All exposed surfaces shall be free from sharp edges, burrs or other safety hazards.

(3) *Work levels.* (i) The maximum work level height shall not exceed four (4) times the minimum or least base dimension of any mobile ladder stand or scaffold. Where the basic mobile unit does not meet this requirement, suitable outrigger frames shall be employed to achieve this least base dimension, or provisions shall be made to guy or brace the unit against tipping.

(ii) The minimum platform width for any work level shall not be less than 20 inches for mobile scaffolds (towers). Ladder stands shall have a minimum step width of 16 inches.

(iii) The supporting structure for the work level shall be rigidly braced, using adequate cross bracing or diagonal bracing with rigid platforms at each work level.

(iv) The steps of ladder stands shall be fabricated from slip resistant treads.

(v) The work level platform of scaffolds (towers) shall be of wood, aluminum, or plywood planking, steel or expanded metal, for the full width of the scaffold, except for necessary openings. Work platforms shall be secured in place. All planking shall be 2-inch (nominal) scaffold grade minimum 1,500 *f.* (stress grade) construction grade lumber or equivalent.

(vi) All scaffold work levels 10 feet or higher above the ground or floor shall have a standard (4-inch nominal) toeboard.

(vii) All work levels 10 feet or higher above the ground or floor shall have a guardrail of 2- by 4-inch nominal or the equivalent installed no less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1- by 4-inch nominal lumber or equivalent.

(viii) A climbing ladder or stairway shall be provided for proper access and egress, and shall be affixed or built into the scaffold and so located that its use will not have a tendency to tip the scaffold. A landing platform shall be provided at intervals not to exceed 30 feet.

(4) *Wheels or casters.* (i) Wheels or casters shall be properly designed for strength and dimensions to support four (4) times the design working load.

(ii) All scaffold casters shall be provided with a positive wheel and/or swivel lock to prevent movement. Ladder stands shall have at least two (2) of the four (4) casters and shall be of the swivel type.

(iii) Where leveling of the elevated work platform is required, screw jacks or other suitable means for adjusting the height shall be provided in the base section of each mobile unit.

(b) *Mobile tubular welded frame scaffolds*—(1) *General.* Units shall be designed to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Bracing.* Scaffolds shall be properly braced by cross braces and/or diagonal braces for securing vertical members together laterally. The cross braces shall be of a length that will automatically square and align vertical members so the erected scaffold is always plumb, square, and rigid.

(3) *Spacing.* Spacing of panels or frames shall be consistent with the loads imposed. The frames shall be placed one on top of the other with coupling or stacking pins to provide proper vertical alignment of the legs.

(4) *Locking.* Where uplift may occur, panels shall be locked together vertically by pins or other equivalent means.

(5) *Erection.* Only the manufacturer of a scaffold or his qualified designated agent shall be permitted to erect or supervise the erection of scaffolds exceeding 50 feet in height above the base, unless such structure is approved in writing by a registered professional engineer, or erected in accordance with instructions furnished by the manufacturer.

(c) *Mobile tubular welded sectional folding scaffolds*—(1) *General.* Units including sectional stairway and sectional ladder scaffolds shall be designed to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Stairway.* An integral stairway and work platform shall be incorporated into the structure of each sectional folding stairway scaffold.

(3) *Bracing.* An integral set of pivoting and hinged folding diagonal and horizontal braces and a detachable work platform shall be incorporated into the structure of each sectional folding ladder scaffold.

(4) *Sectional folding stairway scaffolds.* Sectional folding stairway scaffolds shall be designed as medium duty scaffolds except for high clearance. These special base sections shall be designed as light duty scaffolds. When upper sectional folding stairway scaffolds are used with a special high clearance base, the load capacity of the entire scaffold shall be reduced accordingly. The width of a sectional folding stairway scaffold shall not exceed 4½ feet. The maximum length of a sectional folding stairway scaffold shall not exceed 6 feet.

(5) *Sectional folding ladder scaffolds.* Sectional folding ladder scaffolds shall be designed as light duty scaffolds including special base (open end) sections which are designed for high clearance. For certain special applications the six-foot (6') folding ladder scaffolds, except for special high clearance base sections, shall be designed for use as medium duty scaffolds. The width of a sectional folding ladder scaffold shall not exceed 4½ feet. The maximum length of a sectional folding ladder scaffold shall not exceed 6 feet 6 inches for a six-foot (6') long unit, 8 feet 6 inches for an eight-foot (8') unit or 10 feet 6 inches for a ten-foot (10') long unit.

(6) *End frames.* The end frames of sectional ladder and stairway scaffolds shall be designed so that the horizontal bearers provide supports for multiple planking levels.

(7) *Erection.* Only the manufacturer of the scaffold or his qualified designated agent shall be permitted to erect or supervise the erection of scaffolds exceeding 50 feet in height above the base, unless such structure is approved in writing by a licensed professional engineer, or erected in accordance with instructions furnished by the manufacturer.

(d) *Mobile tube and coupler scaffolds*—(1) *Design.* Units shall be designed to comply with the applicable requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Material.* The material used for the couplers shall be of a structural type, such as a drop-forged steel, malleable iron or structural grade aluminum. The use of gray cast iron is prohibited.

(3) *Erection.* Only the manufacturer of the scaffold or his qualified designated agent shall be permitted to erect or supervise the erection of scaffolds exceeding 50 feet in height above the base, unless such structure is approved in writing by a licensed professional engineer, or erected in accordance with instructions furnished by the manufacturer.

(e) *Mobile work platforms*—(1) *Design.* Units shall be designed for the use intended and shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Base width.* The minimum width of the base of mobile work platforms shall not be less than 20 inches.

(3) *Bracing.* Adequate rigid diagonal bracing to vertical members shall be provided.

(f) *Mobile ladder stands.*

(1) *Design.* Units shall comply with applicable requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Base width.* The minimum base width shall conform to paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section. The maximum length of the base section shall be the total length of combined steps and top assembly, measured horizontally, plus five-eighths inch per step of rise.

(3) *Steps.* Steps shall be uniformly spaced, and sloped, with a rise of not less than nine (9) inches, nor more than ten (10) inches, and a depth of not less seven (7) inches. The slope of the steps section shall be a minimum of fifty-five (55) degrees and a maximum of sixty (60) degrees measured from the horizontal.

(4) *Handrails.* (i) Units having more than five (5) steps or 60 inches vertical height to the top step shall be equipped with handrails.

(ii) Handrails shall be a minimum of 29 inches high. Measurements shall be taken vertically from the center of the step.

(5) *Loading.* The load (see paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(*a*) of this section) shall be applied uniformly to a 3½ inches wide area front to back at the center of the width span with a safety factor of four (4).

§ 1910.30 Other working surfaces.

(a) *Dockboards (bridge plates).* (1) Portable and powered dockboards shall be strong enough to carry the load imposed on them.

2) Portable dockboards shall be ured in position, either by being chored or equipped with devices which l prevent their slipping.

3) Powered dockboards shall be igned and constructed in accordance h Commercial Standard CS202–56 61) "Industrial Lifts and Hinged ading Ramps published by the U.S. partment of Commerce.

4) Handholds, or other effective ans, shall be provided on portable kboards to permit safe handling.

5) Positive protection shall be pro-ed to prevent railroad cars from being ved while dockboards or bridge plates in position.

b) *Forging machine area.* (1) Ma-nes shall be so located as to give (i) ugh clearance between machines so t the movement of one operator will interfere with the work of another, ample room for cleaning machines handling the work, including mate-l and scrap. The arrangement of ma-nes shall be such that operators will stand in aisles.

2) Aisles shall be provided of suffi-nt width to permit the free movement employees bringing and removing terial. This aisle space is to be in-pendent of working and storage space l should be defined by marking.

3) Wood platforms used on the floor front of machines shall be substan-lly constructed.

c) *Veneer machinery.* (1) Sides of am vats shall extend to a height of less than 36 inches above the floor, rking platform, or ground.

2) Large steam vats divided into sec-ns shall be provided with substantial lkways between sections. Each walk-y shall be provided with a standard ndrail on each exposed side. These ndrails may be removable, if neces-y.

3) Covers shall be removed only from t portion of steaming vats on which n are working and a portable railing ll be placed at this point to protect operators.

4) Workmen shall not ride or step logs in steam vats.

910.31 Sources of standards.

The standards in this Subpart D are vised from the following sources:

Standard	*Source*
10.22(a)	ANSI Z4.1–1968, Requirements for Sanitation in Places of Employment.
10.22 (b) and c).	41 CFR 50–204.3.
10.22(d)	ANSI A58.1–1955, Minimum Design Loads in Building and Other Structures.
§ 1910.23	ANSI A12.1–1967, Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings, and Toeboards.
§ 1910.24	ANSI A64.1–1968, Requirements for Fixed Industrial Stairs.
§ 1910.25	ANSI A14.1–1968, Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders.
§ 1910.26	ANSI A14.2–1956, Portable Metal Ladders.
§ 1910.27	ANSI A14.3–1956, Safety Code for Fixed Ladders.
§ 1910.28	ANSI A10.8–1969, Safety Requirements for Scaffolding.
§ 1910.29	ANSI A92.1–1971, Standard for Manually Propelled Mobile Ladder Stands and Scaffolds.
§ 1910.30(a)	ANSI B56.1—1969, Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks.
§ 1910.30(b)	ANSI B24.1–1963, Safety Standard for Forging.
§ 1910.30(c)	ANSI O1.1–1954 (R-1961), Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery.

§ 1910.32 Standards organizations.

The following organizations have been referenced in this Subpart D:

American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

Factory Mutual Engineering Corp., Post Office Box 688, Norwood, MA 02062.

Subpart E—Means of Egress

§ 1910.35 Definitions.

As used in this subpart

(a) *Means of egress.* A means of egress is a continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way and consists of three separate and distinct parts: the way of exit access, the exit, and the way of exit discharge. A means of egress comprises the vertical and horizontal ways of travel and shall include intervening room spaces, doorways, hallways, corridors, passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards.

(b) *Exit access.* Exit access is that portion of a means of egress which leads to an entrance to an exit.

(c) *Exit.* Exit is that portion of a means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of the building or structure by construction or equipment as required in this subpart to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge.

(d) *Exit discharge.* Exit discharge is that portion of a means of egress between the termination of an exit and a public way.

(e) *Low hazard contents.* Low hazard contents shall be classified as those of such low combustibility that no self-propagating fire therein can occur and that consequently the only probable danger requiring the use of emergency exits will be from panic, fumes, or smoke, or fire from some external source.

(f) *High-hazard contents.* High-hazard contents shall be classified as those which are liable to burn with extreme rapidity or from which poisonous fumes or explosions are to be feared in the event of fire.

(g) *Ordinary hazard contents.* Ordinary hazard contents shall be classified as those which are liable to burn with moderate rapidity and to give off a considerable volume of smoke but from which neither poisonous fumes nor explosions are to be feared in case of fire.

(h) *Approved.* For the purposes of this subpart approved shall mean listed or approved equipment by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

§ 1910.36 General requirements.

(a) *Application.* This subpart contains general fundamental requirements essential to providing a safe means of egress from fire and like emergencies. Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to prohibit a better type of building construction, more exits, or otherwise safer conditions than the minimum requirements specified in this subpart. Exits from vehicles, vessels, or other mobile structures are not covered by this subpart.

(b) *Fundamental requirements.* (1) Every building or structure, new or old, designed for human occupancy shall be provided with exits sufficient to permit the prompt escape of occupants in case of fire or other emergency. The design of exits and other safeguards shall be such that reliance for safety to life in case of fire or other emergency will not depend solely on any single safeguard; additional safeguards shall be provided for life safety in case any single safeguard is ineffective due to some human or mechanical failure.

(2) Every building or structure shall be so constructed, arranged, equipped, maintained, and operated as to avoid undue danger to the lives and safety of its occupants from fire, smoke, fumes, or resulting panic during the period of time reasonably necessary for escape from the building or structure in case of fire or other emergency.

(3) Every building or structure shall be provided with exits of kinds, numbers, location, and capacity appropriate to the individual building or structure, with due regard to the character of the occupancy, the number of persons exposed, the fire protection available, and the height and type of construction of the building or structure, to afford all occupants convenient facilities for escape.

(4) 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.

(5) Every exit shall be clearly visible or the route to reach it shall be conspicuously indicated in such a manner that every occupant of every building or structure who is physically and mentally capable will readily know the direction of escape from any point, and each path of escape, in its entirety, shall be so arranged or marked that the way to a place of safety outside is unmistakable. Any doorway or passageway not constituting an exit or way to reach an exit, but of such a character as to be subject to being mistaken for an exit, shall be so arranged or marked as to minimize its possible confusion with an exit and the resultant danger of persons endeavoring to escape from fire finding themselves trapped in a dead-end space, such as a cellar or storeroom, from which there is no other way out.

(6) In every building or structure equipped for artificial illumination, adequate and reliable illumination shall be provided for all exit facilities.

(7) In every building or structure of such size, arrangement, or occupancy that a fire may not itself provide adequate warning to occupants, fire alarm facilities shall be provided where necessary to warn occupants of the existence of fire so that they may escape, or to facilitate the orderly conduct of fire exit drills.

(8) Every building or structure, section, or area thereof of such size, occupancy, and arrangement that the reasonable safety of numbers of occupants may be endangered by the blocking of any single means of egress due to fire or smoke, shall have at least two means of egress remote from each other, so arranged as to minimize any possibility that both may be blocked by any one fire or other emergency conditions.

(9) Compliance with this subpart shall not be construed as eliminating or reducing the necessity for other provisions for safety of persons using a structure under normal occupancy conditions, nor shall any provision of the subpart be construed as requiring or permitting any condition that may be hazardous under normal occupancy conditions.

(c) *Protection of employees exposed by construction and repair operations.* (1) No building or structure under construction shall be occupied in whole or in part until all exit facilities required for the part occupied are completed and ready for use.

(2) No existing building shall be occupied during repairs or alterations unless all existing exits and any existing fire protection are continuously maintained, or in lieu thereof other measures are taken which provide equivalent safety.

(3) No flammable or explosive substances or equipment for repairs or alterations shall be introduced in a building of normally low or ordinary hazard classification while the building is occupied, unless the condition of use and safeguards provided are such as not to create any additional danger or handicap to egress beyond the normally permissible conditions in the building.

(d) *Maintenance.* (1) Every required exit, way of approach thereto, and way of travel from the exit into the street or open space, shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.

(2) Every automatic sprinkler system, fire detection and alarm system, exit lighting, fire door, and other item of equipment, where provided, shall be continuously in proper operating condition.

§ 1910.37 Means of egress, general.

(a) *Permissible exit components.* An exit shall consist only of the approved components. Exit components shall be constructed as an integral part of the building or shall be permanently affixed thereto.

(b) *Protective enclosure of exits.* When an exit is protected by separation from other parts of the building the separating construction shall meet the following requirements.

(1) The separation shall have at least a 1-hour fire resistance rating when the exit connects three stories or less. This applies whether the stories connected are above or below the story at which exit discharge begins.

(2) The separation shall have at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating when the exit connects four or more stories, whether above or below the floor of discharge. It shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, and shall be supported by construction having at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating.

(3) Any opening therein shall be protected by an approved self-closing fire door.

(4) Openings in exit enclosures shall be confined to those necessary for access to the enclosure from normally occupied spaces and for egress from the enclosure.

(c) *Width and capacity of means of egress.* (1) The capacity in number of persons per unit of exit width for approved components of means of egress shall be as follows:

(i) Level Egress Components (including Class A Ramps) 100 persons.

(ii) Inclined Egress Components (including Class B Ramps) 60 persons.

(iii) A ramp shall be designated as Class A or Class B in accordance with the following Table E–1:

TABLE E-1

	Class A	Class B
Width	44 inches and greater.	30 to 44 inches.
Slope	1 to 1¼ inches in 12 inches.	1⅝ to 2 inches in 12 inches.
Maximum height between landings.	No limit	12 feet.

(2) Means of egress shall be measure in units of exit width of 22 inches. Fractions of a unit shall not be counted, except that 12 inches added to one or mor full units shall be counted as one-half unit of exit width.

(3) Units of exit width shall be measured in the clear at the narrowest poin of the means of egress except that handrail may project inside the measured width on each side not more than inches and a stringer may project insid the measured width not more than 1¹ inches. An exit or exit access door swing ing into an aisle or passageway shall no restrict the effective width thereof a any point during its swing to less tha the minimum widths hereafter specifiec

(d) *Egress capacity and occupant load.* (1) The capacity of means of egress fo any floor, balcony, tier, or other occupie space shall be sufficient for the occupan load thereof. The occupant load shall b the maximum number of persons tha may be in the space at any time.

(2) Where exits serve more than on floor, only the occupant load of eac floor considered individually need b used in computing the capacity of th exits at that floor, provided that exi capacity shall not be decreased in th direction of exit travel.

(e) *Arrangement of exits.* When mor than one exit is required from a story, a least two of the exits shall be remot from each other and so arranged as t minimize any possibility that both ma be blocked by any one fire or other emer gency condition.

(f) *Access to exits.* (1) Exits shall b so located and exit accesss shall be s arranged that exits are readily accessi ble at all times. Where exits are not im mediately accessible from an open floo area, safe and continuous passageways aisles, or corridors leading directly t every exit and so arranged as to provid convenient access for each occupant t at least two exits by separate ways o travel, except as a single exit or limited dead ends are permitted by other pro visions of this subpart, shall be main tained.

(2) A door from a room to an exit o to a way of exit access shall be of the side-hinged, swinging type. It shall swing with exit travel when the room is occupied by more than 50 persons or used for a high hazard occupancy.

(3) In no case shall access to an exi be through a bathroom, or other room subject to locking, except where the exi is required to serve only the room subject to locking.

(4) Ways of exit access and the door to exits to which they lead shall be s designed and arranged as to be clearl recognizable as such. Hangings or drap eries shall not be placed over exit door or otherwise so located as to conceal o obscure any exit. Mirrors shall not b placed on exit doors. Mirrors shall not b placed in or adjacent to any exit in such a manner as to confuse the direction o exit.

(5) Exit access shall be so arranged that it will not be necessary to travel toward any area of high hazard occupancy in order to reach the nearest exit, unless the path of travel is effectively shielded from the high hazard location by suitable partitions or other physical barriers.

(6) The minimum width of any way of exit access shall in no case be less than 28 inches. Where a single way of exit access leads to an exit, its capacity in terms of width shall be at least equal to the required capacity of the exit to which it leads. Where more than one way of exit access leads to an exit, each shall have a width adequate for the number of persons it must accommodate.

(g) *Exterior ways of exit access.* (1) Access to an exit may be by means of any exterior balcony, porch, gallery, or roof that conforms to the requirements of this section.

(2) Exterior ways of exit access shall have smooth, solid floors, substantially level, and shall have guards on the unenclosed sides.

(3) Where accumulation of snow or ice is likely because of the climate, the exterior way of exit access shall be protected by a roof, unless it serves as the sole normal means of access to the rooms or spaces served, in which case it may be assumed that snow and ice will be regularly removed in the course of normal occupancy.

(4) A permanent, reasonably straight path of travel shall be maintained over the required exterior way of exit access. There shall be no obstruction by railings, barriers, or gates that divide the open space into sections appurtenant to individual rooms, apartments, or other uses. Where the Assistant Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative finds the required path of travel to be obstructed by furniture or other movable objects, he may require that they be fastened out of the way or he may require that railings or other permanent barriers be installed to protect the path of travel against encroachment.

(5) An exterior way of exit access shall be so arranged that there are no dead ends in excess of 20 feet. Any unenclosed exit served by an exterior way of exit access shall be so located that no part of the exit extends past a vertical plane 20 feet and one-half the required width of the exit from the end of and at right angles to the way of exit access.

(6) Any gallery, balcony, bridge, porch or other exterior exit access that projects beyond the outside wall of the building shall comply with the requirements of this section as to width and arrangement.

(h) *Discharge from exits.* (1) All exits shall discharge directly to the street, or to a yard, court, or other open space that gives safe access to a public way. The streets to which the exits discharge shall be of width adequate to accommodate all persons leaving the building. Yards, courts, or other open spaces to which exits discharge shall also be of adequate width and size to provide all persons leaving the building with ready access to the street.

(2) Stairs and other exits shall be so arranged as to make clear the direction of egress to the street. Exit stairs that continue beyond the floor of discharge shall be interrupted at the floor of discharge by partitions, doors, or other effective means.

(i) *Headroom.* Means of egress shall be so designed and maintained as to provide adequate headroom, but in no case shall the ceiling height be less than 7 feet 6 inches nor any projection from the ceiling be less than 6 feet 8 inches from the floor.

(j) *Changes in elevation.* Where a means of egress is not substantially level, such differences in elevation shall be negotiated by stairs or ramps.

(k) *Maintenance and workmanship* (1) Doors, stairs, ramps, passages, signs, and all other components of means of egress shall be of substantial, reliable construction and shall be built or installed in a workmanlike manner.

(2) Means of egress shall be continuously maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.

(3) Any device or alarm installed to restrict the improper use of an exit shall be so designed and installed that it cannot, even in cases of failure, impede or prevent emergency use of such exit.

(l) *Furnishings and decorations.* (1) No furnishings, decorations, or other objects shall be so placed as to obstruct exits, access thereto, egress therefrom, or visibility thereof.

(2) No furnishings or decorations of an explosive or highly flammable character shall be used in any occupancy.

(m) *Automatic sprinkler systems.* All automatic sprinkler systems shall be continuously maintained in reliable operating condition at all times, and such periodic inspections and tests shall be made as are necessary to assure proper maintenance.

(n) *Alarm and fire protection systems.* (1) Systems shall be under the supervision of a responsible person who shall cause proper tests to be made at weekly intervals and have general charge of all alterations and additions.

(2) Fire alarm signaling equipment shall be restored to service as promptly as possible after each test or alarm, and shall be kept in normal condition for operation. Equipment requiring rewinding or replenishing shall be rewound or replenished as promptly as possible after each test or alarm.

(o) *Fire retardant paints.* Fire retardant paints or solutions shall be renewed at such intervals as necessary to maintain the necessary flame retardant properties.

(p) [Reserved]

(q) *Exit marking.* (1) 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.

(2) Any door, passage, or stairway which is neither an exit nor a way of exit access, and which is so located or arranged as to be likely to be mistaken for an exit, shall be identified by a sign reading "Not an Exit" or similar designation, or shall be identified by a sign indicating its actual character, such as "To Basement," "Storeroom," "Linen Closet," or the like.

(3) Every required sign designating an exit or way of exit access shall be so located and of such size, color, and design as to be readily visible. No decorations, furnishings, or equipment which impair visibility of an exit sign shall be permitted, nor shall there be any brightly illuminated sign (for other than exit purposes), display, or object in or near the line of vision to the required exit sign of such a character as to so detract attention from the exit sign that it may not be noticed.

(4) Every exit sign shall be distinctive in color and shall provide contrast with decorations, interior finish, or other signs.

(5) A sign reading "Exit", or similar designation, with an arrow indicating the direction, shall be placed in every location where the direction of travel to reach the nearest exit is not immediately apparent.

(6) Every exit sign shall be suitably illuminated by a reliable light source giving a value of not less than 5-foot candles on the illuminated surface. Artificial lights giving illumination to exit signs other than the internally illuminated types shall have screens, discs, or lenses of not less than 25 square inches area made of translucent material to show red or other specified designating color on the side of the approach.

(7) Each internally illuminated exit sign shall be provided in all occupancies where reduction of normal illumination is permitted.

(8) Every exit sign shall have the word "Exit" in plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches high, with the principal strokes of letters not less than three-fourths-inch wide.

§ 1910.38 Specific means of egress requirements by occupancy. [Reserved]

§ 1910.39 Sources of standards.

The entire subpart is promulgated from NFPA 101 1970, Life Safety Code.

§ 1910.40 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organization have been referenced in this subpart. Copies of the standards may be obtained from the issuing organization:

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

[§1910.40 amended at 40 F.R. 18426, April 28, 1975.]

Subpart F—Powered Platforms, Manlifts, and Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms

§ 1910.66 Powered platforms for exterior building maintenance.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *Angulated roping*. 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 during its vertical travel.

(2) *ANSI*. American National Standards Institute.

(3) *Babbitted fastenings*. The method of providing wire rope attachments in which the ends of the wire strands are bent back and are held in a tapered socket by means of poured molten babbitt metal.

(4) *Brake—disc type*. A brake in which the holding effect is obtained by frictional resistance between one or more faces of discs keyed to the rotating member to be held and fixed discs keyed to the stationary or housing member (pressure between the discs being applied axially).

(5) *Brake—self-energizing band type*. An essentially unidirectional brake in which the holding effect is obtained by the snubbing action of a flexible band wrapped about a cylindrical wheel or drum affixed to the rotating member to be held, the connections and linkages being so arranged that the motion of the brake wheel or drum will act to increase the tension or holding force of the band.

(6) *Brake—shoe type*. A brake in which the holding effect is obtained by applying the direct pressure of two or more segmental friction elements held to a stationary member against a cylindrical wheel or drum affixed to the rotating member to be held.

(7) *Building face rollers*. A specialized form of guide roller designed to contact a portion of the outer face or wall structure of the building, and to assist in stabilizing the operators' platform during vertical travel.

(8) *Continuous pressure*. Operation by means of buttons or switches, any one of which may be used to control the movement of the working platform or roof car, only as long as the button or switch is manually maintained in the actuating position.

(9) *Control*. A system governing starting, stopping, direction, acceleration, speed, and retardation of moving members.

(10) *Controller*. A device or group of devices, usually contained in a single enclosure, which serves to control in some predetermined manner the apparatus to which it is connected.

(11) *Electrical ground*. A conducting connection between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth, or some conducting body which serves in place of the earth.

(12) *Guide roller*. A rotating, bearing-mounted, generally cylindrical member, operating separately or as part of a guide shoe assembly, attached to the platform, and providing rolling contact with building guideways, or other building contact members.

(13) *Guide shoe*. An assembly of rollers, slide members, or the equivalent, attached as a unit to the operators' platform, and designed to engage with the building members provided for the vertical guidance of the operators' platform.

(14) *Interlock*. A device actuated by the operation of some other device with which it is directly associated, to govern succeeding operations of the same or allied devices.

(15) *Operating* device. A pushbutton, lever, or other manual device used to actuate a control.

(16) *Powered platform*. Equipment to provide access to the exterior of a building for maintenance, consisting of a suspended power-operated working platform, a roof car, or other suspension means, and the requisite operating and control devices.

(17) *Rated load*. The combined weight of employees, tools, equipment, and other material which the working platform is designed and installed to lift.

(18) *Relay, direction*. An electrically energized contactor responsive to an initiating control circuit, which in turn causes a moving member to travel in a particular direction.

(19) *Relay, potential for vertical travel*. An electrically energized contactor responsive to initiating control circuit, which in turn controls the operation of a moving member in both directions. This relay usually operates in conjunction with direction relays, as covered under the definition, "relay, direction."

(20) *Roof car*. A structure for the suspension of a working platform, providing for its horizontal movement to working positions.

(21) *Roof-powered platform*. A powered platform having the raising and lowering mechanism located on a roof car.

(22) *Self-powered platform*. A powered platform having the raising and lowering mechanism located on the working platform.

(23) *Traveling cable*. A cable made up of electrical or communication conductors or both, and providing electrical connection between the working platform and the roof car or other fixed point.

(24) *Weatherproof*. Equipment so constructed or protected that exposure to the weather will not interfere with its proper operation.

(25) *Working platform*. The suspended structure arranged for vertical travel which provides access to the exterior of the building or structure.

(26) *Yield point*. The stress at which the material exhibits a permanent set of 0.2 percent.

(27) *Zinced fastenings*. The method of providing wire rope attachments in which the splayed or fanned wire ends are held in a tapered socket by means of poured molten zinc.

(b) *General requirements*—(1) *Application*. (i) This section establishes safety requirements for the design, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, inspection, and use of power operated platforms for exterior building maintenance. The requirements of this section do not apply to temporary equipment used for construction work or to devices which are raised and lowered manually.

(ii) The purpose of this standard is to provide for the safety of life and limb of users of exterior powered platforms as well as of others who may be exposed. The equipment described in this section is intended for use by one or more workmen who are engaged in exterior work such as window cleaning, caulking, metal-polishing, and general exterior building maintenance or repairs.

(2) *Existing and new equipment*. This section applies to all powered platforms installed subsequent to the effective date of these regulations with the exception of powered platforms installed for emergency purposes.

(3) *Design requirements*. All new powered platforms for exterior building maintenance purchased and used after the effective date of these regulations shall meet all of the design, construction, installation, and maintenance requirements of Part II and III of the "American National Standard Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance ANSI A120.1–1970" and of this section. Reference shall be made to appropriate parts of ANSI A120.1–1970 for detail specifications for equipment and special installations.

(4) *Limitation*. The requirements of this section apply only to electric powered platforms. It is not the intent of this section to prohibit the use of other types of power. Installation of powered platforms using other types of power is permitted, provided such platforms have adequate protective devices for the type of power used, and otherwise provide for reasonable safety of life and limb to users of equipment and to others who may be exposed.

(5) *Types of powered platforms*. (i) For the purpose of applying this standard, powered platforms are divided into two basic types, Type F and Type T.

(ii) Powered platforms designated as Type F shall meet all the requirements in Part II of ANSI A120.1—1970, American National Standard Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance. A basic requirement of Type F equipment is that the work platform is suspended by at least four wire ropes and designed so that failure of any one wire rope will not substantially alter the normal position of the working platform. Another basic require-

nent of Type F equipment is that only one layer of hoisting rope is permitted on winding drums. Type F powered platforms may be either roof-powered or self-powered.

(iii) Powered platforms designated as Type T shall meet all the requirements in Part III of ANSI A120.1—1970 American National Standard Safety Requirement for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance. A basic requirement of Type T equipment is that the working platform is suspended by at least two wire ropes. Failure of one wire rope would not permit the working platform to fall to the ground, but would upset its normal position. The employer shall require employees working on Type T equipment to wear safety belts, which are attached by lifelines to either the working platform or the building structure. Type T powered platforms may be either roof-powered or self-powered.

(iv) The requirements of this section apply to powered platforms with winding drum type hoisting machines. It is not the intent of this section to prohibit powered platforms using other types of hoisting machines such as, but not limited to, traction drum hoisting machines, air powered machines, hydraulic powered machines, and internal combustion machines. Installation of powered platforms with other types of hoisting machines is permitted, provided adequate protective devices are used, and provided reasonable safety of life and limb to users of the equipment and to others who may be exposed is assured.

(c) *Type F powered platforms*—(1) *Roof car, general.* (i) A roof car shall be provided whenever it is necessary to move the working platform horizontally to working or storage positions.

(ii) The maximum rated speed at which a power traversed roof car may be moved in a horizontal direction shall be 50 feet per minute.

(2) *Movement and positioning of roof car.* (i) Provision shall be made to protect against having the roof car leave the roof or enter roof areas not designed for travel.

(ii) The horizontal motion of the roof cars shall be positively controlled so as to insure proper movement and positioning of the roof car.

(iii) Roof car positioning devices shall be provided to insure that the working platform is placed and retained in proper position for vertical travel and during storage.

(iv) Mechanical stops shall be provided to prevent the traversing of the roof car beyond its normal limits of travel. Such stops shall be capable of withstanding a force equal to 100 percent of the inertial effect of the roof car in motion with traversing power applied.

(v) (*a*) The operating device of a power-operated roof car for traversing shall be located on the roof car, the working platform, or both, and shall be of the continuous pressure weatherproof electric type. If more than one operating device is provided, they shall be so arranged that traversing is possible only from one operating device at a time.

(*b*) The operating device shall be so connected that it is not operable until:

(*1*) The working platform is located at its uppermost position of travel and is not in contact with the building face or fixed vertical guides in the face of the building; and

(*2*) All protective devices and interlocks are in a position for traversing.

(3) *Roof car stability.* Roof car stability shall be determined by either subdivision (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph, whichever is greater.

(i) The roof car shall be continuously stable, considering overturning moment as determined by 125 percent rated load, plus maximum dead load and the prescribed wind loading.

(ii) The roof car and its anchorages shall be capable of resisting accidental over-tensioning of the wire ropes suspending the working platform and this calculated value shall include the effect of one and one-half times the value. For this calculation, the simultaneous effect of one-half wind load shall be included, and the design stresses shall not exceed those referred to in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(iii) If the load on the motors is at any time in excess of three times that required for lifting the working platform with its rated load, the motor shall stall.

(4) *Access to the roof car.* Safe access to the roof car and from the roof car to the working platform shall be provided. If the access to the roof car at any point of its travel is not over the roof area or where otherwise necessary for safety, self-closing, self-locking gates shall be provided. Applicable provisions of the American National Standard Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboard, A12.1–1967, shall apply.

(5) *Means for maintenance, repair, and storage.* Means shall be provided to run the roof car away from the roof perimeter, where necessary, and to provide a safe area for maintenance, repairs, and storage. Provisions shall be made to secure the machine in the stored position. For stored machines subject to wind forces, see special design and anchorage requirements for "wind forces" in Part II, section 10.5.1.1 of ANSI A120.1—1970, American National Standards Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance.

(6) *General requirements for working platforms.* The working platform shall be of girder or truss construction and shall be adequate to support its rated load under any position of loading, and comply with the provisions set forth in section 10 of ANSI A120.1—1970, American National Standard Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance.

(7) *Load rating plate.* Each working platform shall bear a manufacturer's load rating plate, conspicuously posted, stating the maximum permissible rated load. Load rating plates shall be made of noncorrosive material and shall have letters and figures stamped, etched, or cast on the surface. The minimum height of the letters and figures shall be one-fourth inch.

(8) *Minimum size.* The working platform shall have a minimum net width of 24 inches.

(9) *Guard rails.* Working platforms shall be furnished with permanent guard rails not less than 36 inches high, and not more than 42 inches high at the front (building side). At the rear, and on the sides, the rail shall not be less than 42 inches high. An intermediate guardrail shall be provided around the entire platform between the top guardrail and the toeboard.

(10) *Toeboards.* A 4-inch toeboard shall be provided along all sides of the working platform.

(11) *Open spaces between guardrails and toeboards.* The spaces between the intermediate guardrail and platform toeboard on the building side of the working platform, and between the top guardrail and the toeboard on other sides of the platform, shall be filled with metallic mesh or similar material that will reject a ball 1 inch in diameter. The installed mesh shall be capable of withstanding a load of 100 pounds applied horizontally over any area of 144 square inches. If the space between the platform and the building face does not exceed 8 inches, and the platform is restrained by guides, the mesh may be omitted on the front side.

(12) *Flooring.* The platform flooring shall be of the nonskid type, and if of open construction, shall reject a $\frac{9}{16}$-inch diameter ball, or be provided with a screen below the floor to reject a $\frac{9}{16}$-inch diameter ball.

(13) *Access gates.* Where access gates are provided, they shall be self-closing and self-locking.

(14) *Operating device for vertical movement of the working platform.* (i) The normal operating device for the working platform shall be located on the working platform and shall be of the continuous pressure weatherproof electric type.

(ii) The operating device shall be operable only when all electrical protective devices and interlocks on the working platform are in position for normal service, and the roof car, if provided, is at an established operating point.

(15) *Emergency electric operative device.* (i) In addition, on roof-powered platforms, an emergency electric operating device shall be provided near the hoisting machine for use in the event of failure of the normal operating device for the working platform, or failure of the traveling cable system. The emergency operating device shall be mounted in a locked compartment and shall have

a legend mounted thereon reading: "For Emergency Operation Only. Establish Communication With Personnel on Working Platform Before Use."

(ii) A key for unlocking the compartment housing the emergency operating device shall be mounted in a break-glass receptacle located near the emergency operating device.

(16) *Manual cranking for emergency operation.* Emergency operation of the main drive machine may be provided to allow manual cranking. This provision for manual operation shall be designed so that not more than two persons will be required to perform this operation. The access to this provision shall include a means to automatically make the machine inoperative electrically while under the emergency manual operation. The design shall be such that the emergency brake is operative at or below governor tripping speed during manual operation.

(17) *Arrangement and guarding of hoisting equipment.* (i) Hoisting equipment shall consist of a power-driven drum or drum contained in the roof car (roof-powered platforms) or contained on the working platform (self-powered platform).

(ii) The hoisting equipment shall be power-operated in both up and down directions.

(iii) Guard or other protective devices shall be installed wherever rotating shafts or other mechanisms or gears may expose personnel to a hazard.

(iv) Friction devices or clutches shall not be used for connecting the main driving mechanism to the drum or drums. Belt- or chain-driven machines are prohibited.

(18) *Hoisting motors.* (i) Hoisting motors shall be electric and of weatherproof construction.

(ii) Hoisting motors shall be in conformance with applicable provisions of subparagraph (22) of this paragraph, Electrical wiring and equipment.

(iii) Hoisting motors shall be directly connected to the hoisting machinery. Motor couplings, if used, shall be of steel construction.

(19) *Brakes.* The hoisting machine(s) shall have two independent braking means, each designed to stop and hold the working platform with 125 percent of rated load.

(20) *Hoisting ropes and rope connections.* (i) Working platforms shall be suspended by wire ropes of either 6 x 19 or 6 x 37 classification, preformed or nonpreformed.

(ii)—Revoked

(iii) The minimum factor of safety shall be ten, and shall be calculated by the following formula:

$$F = \frac{S \times N}{W}$$

where

S = Manufacturer's rated breaking strength of one rope.
N = Number of ropes under load.
W = Maximum static load on all ropes with the platform and its rated load at any point of its travel.

(iv) Hoisting ropes shall be sized to conform with the required factor of safety, but in no case shall the size be less than five-sixteenths-inch diameter.

(v) Winding drums shall have at least three turns of rope remaining when the platform has landed at the lowest possible point of its travel.

(vi) The lengthening or repairing of wire rope by the joining of two or more lengths is prohibited.

(vii) The nondrum ends of the hoisting ropes shall be provided with individual shackle rods which will permit individual adjustment of rope lengths, if required.

(viii) Reverse bends in rope arrangement should be avoided. More than two reverse bends in each rope is prohibited.

(21) *Rope tag data.* (i) A metal data tag shall be securely attached to one of the wire rope fastenings. This data tag shall bear the following wire rope data:

(*a*) The diameter in inches.
(*b*) Construction classification.
(*c*) Whether nonpreformed or preformed.
(*d*) The grade of material used.
(*e*) The manufacturer's rated breaking strength.
(*f*) Name of the manufacturer of the rope.
(*g*) The month and year the ropes were installed.

(h)—Revoked

(ii) and (iii)—Revoked

(22) *Electrical wiring and equipment.* (i) All electrical equipment and wiring shall conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70–1971; ANSI C1–1971 (Rev. of C1–1968); except as modified by ANSI A120.1–1970 "American National Standard Safety Requirements for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance." For detail design specifications for electrical equipment, see Part 2, ANSI A120.1–1970.

(ii) All motors and operation and control equipment shall be supplied from a single power source.

(iii) The power supply for the powered platform shall be an independent circuit supplied through a fused disconnect switch.

(iv) Electrical conductor parts of the power supply system shall be protected against accidental contact.

(v) Electrical grounding shall be provided.

(*a*) Provision for electrical grounding shall be included with the power-supply system.

(*b*) Controller cabinets, motor frames, hoisting machines, the working platform, roof car and roof car track system, and noncurrent carrying parts of electrical equipment, where provided, shall be grounded.

(*c*) The controller, where used, shall be so designed and installed that a single ground or short circuit will not prevent both the normal and final stopping device from stopping the working platform.

(*d*) Means shall be provided on the roof car and working platform for grounding portable electric tools.

(*e*) The working platform shall be grounded through a grounding connection in a traveling cable. Electrically powered tools utilized on the working platform shall be grounded.

(vi) Electrical receptacles located on the roof or other exterior location shall be of a weatherproof type and shall be located so as not to be subject to contact with water or accumulated snow. The receptacles shall be grounded and the electric cable shall include a grounding conductor. The receptacle and plug shall be a type designed to avoid hazard to persons inserting or withdrawing the plug. Provision shall be made to prevent application of cable strain directly to the plug and receptacle.

(vii) Electric runway conductor systems shall be of the type designed for use in exterior locations and shall be located so as not to be subject to contact with water or accumulated snow.

The conductors, collectors, and disconnecting means shall conform to the same requirements as those for cranes and hoists in Article 610 of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70–1971; ANSI C1–1971 (Rev. of C1–1968). A grounded conductor shall parallel the power conductors and be so connected that it cannot be opened by the disconnecting means. The system shall be designed to avoid hazard to persons in the area.

(viii) Electrical protective devices and interlocks of the weatherproof type shall be provided.

(ix) Where the installation includes a roof car, electric contact(s) shall be provided and so connected that the operating devices for the working platform shall be operative only when the roof car is located and mechanically retained at an established operating point.

(x) Where the powered platform includes a power-operated roof car, the operating device for the roof car shall be inoperative when the roof car is mechanically retained at an established operating point.

(xi) An electric contact shall be provided and so connected that it will cause the down direction relay for vertical travel to open if the tension in the traveling cable exceeds safe limits.

(xii) An automatic overload device shall be provided to cut off the electrical power to the circuit in all hoisting motors for travel in the up direction, should the load applied to the hoisting ropes at either end of the working platform exceed 125 percent of its normal tension with rated load, as shown on the manu-

facturer's data plate on the working platform.

(xiii) An automatic device shall be provided for each hoisting rope which will cut off the electrical power to the hoisting motor or motors in the down direction and apply the brakes if any hoisting rope becomes slack.

(xiv) Upper and lower directional limit devices shall be provided to prevent the travel of the working platform beyond the normal upper and lower limits of travel.

(xv) Operation of a directional limit device shall prevent further motion in the appropriate direction, if the normal limit of travel has been reached.

(xvi) Directional limit devices, if driven from the hoisting machine by chains, tapes, or cables, shall incorporate a device to disconnect the electric power from the hoisting machine and apply both the primary and secondary brakes in the event of failure of the driving means.

(xvii) Final terminal stopping devices of the working platform:

(*a*) Final terminal stopping devices for the working platform shall be provided as a secondary means of preventing the working platform from overtraveling at the terminals.

(*b*) The device shall be set to function as close to each terminal landing as practical, but in such a way that under normal operating conditions it will not function when the working platform is stopped by the normal terminal stopping device.

(c) Operation of the final terminal stopping device shall open the potential relay for vertical travel, thereby disconnecting the electric power from the hoisting machine, and applying both the primary and secondary brakes.

(*d*) The final terminal stopping device for the upper limit of travel shall be mounted so that it is operated directly by the motion of the working platform itself.

(xviii) Emergency stop switches shall be provided in or adjacent to each operating device.

(xix) Emergency stop switches shall:

(*a*) Have red operating buttons or handles.

(*b*) Be conspicuously and permanently marked "Stop".

(c) Be the manually opened and manually closed type.

(*d*) Be positively opened with the opening not solely dependent on springs.

(xx) The manual operation of an emergency stop switch associated with an operating device for the working platform shall open the potential relay for vertical travel, thereby disconnecting the electric power from the hoisting machine and applying both the primary and secondary brakes.

(xxi) The manual operation of the emergency stop switch associated with the operating device for a power-driven roof car shall cause the electrical power to the traverse machine to be interrupted, and the traverse machine brake to apply.

(23) *Requirements for emergency communications.* (i) Communication equipment shall be provided for each powered platform for use in an emergency.

(ii) Two-way communication shall be established between personnel on the roof and personnel on the stalled working platform before any emergency operation of the working platform is undertaken by personnel on the roof.

(iii) The equipment shall permit two-way voice communication between the working platform and

(*a*) Designated personnel continuously available while the powered platform is in use; and

(*b*) Designated personnel on roof-powered platforms, undertaking emergency operation of the working platform by means of the emergency operating device located near the hoisting machine.

(iv) The emergency communication equipment shall be one of the following types:

(*a*) Telephone connected to the central telephone exchange system; or

(*b*) Telephones on a limited system or an approved two-way radio system, provided designated personnel are available to receive a message during the time the powered platform is in use.

(d) *Type T powered platforms*—(1) *Roof car.* The requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(5) of this section shall apply to Type T powered platforms.

(2) *Working platform.* The requirements of paragraphs (c)(6) through (c)(16) of this section apply to Type T powered platforms.

(i) The working platform shall be suspended by at least two wire ropes.

(ii) The maximum rated speed at which the working platform of self-powered platforms may be moved in a vertical direction shall not exceed 35 feet per minute.

(3) *Hoisting equipment.* The requirements of paragraphs (c) (17) and (18) of this section shall apply to Type T powered platforms.

(4) *Brakes.* Brakes requirements of paragraph (c)(19) of this section shall apply.

(5) *Hoisting ropes and rope connections.* (i) Paragraph (c)(20) (i) through (vi) and (viii) of this section shall apply to type T powered platforms.

(ii) Adjustable shackle rods in subparagraph (c)(20)(vii) of this section shall apply to type T powered platforms if the working platform is suspended by more than two wire ropes.

(6) *Electrical wiring and equipment.* (i) The requirements of paragraph (c)(22) (i) through (vi) of this section shall apply to type T powered platforms. "Circuit protection limitation," "powered platform electrical service system," all operating services and control equipment shall comply with the specifications contained in Part 2, section 26, of ANSI A120.1–1970.

(ii) For electrical protective devices the requirements of paragraph (c)(22) (i) through (viii) of this section shall apply to type T powered platforms. Requirements for the "circuit potential limitation" shall be in accordance with the specifications contained in Part 2, section 26, of ANSI A120.1–1970.

(7) *Emergency communications.* All the requirements of paragraph (c)(23) of this section shall apply to type T powered platforms.

(8) *Safety belts and lifelines.* (i) Each employee on the working platform of type T powered platforms shall be provided with a safety belt with means for attachment to a lifeline on the roof or to the working platform. It is recommended that safety belts, lines and other components, including fastening means and anchorages to the working platform, building, or structure, be capable of withstanding a static load of 4,000 pounds without damage or permanent deformation of any part.

(ii) Fastening devices should be of the self-closing type, equipped with a locking device to prevent accidental opening of the fastening device.

(iii) Harness-type belts are recommended. If body-type belts are used, it is recommended that the portion of the belt bearing on the front of the wearer's body have a minimum width of 3 inches.

(iv) It is recommended that the line used to connect the belt to the platform, or to a lifeline attached to the building, have a maximum length of 5 feet.

(e) *Inspections and tests*—(1) *Inspections and tests of new installations and alterations.* All powered platform installations shall, on their completion, and before being placed in service, be subjected to an acceptance test in the field to determine that all parts of the installation conform to applicable requirements of this standard, and that all safety and operating equipment functions as required. A similar inspection and test shall be made following a major alteration to an existing installation.

(2) *Periodic inspections and tests.* Each installation shall undergo a periodic inspection and test at least every 12 months. All parts of the equipment shall be inspected, and where necessary, tested to determine that they are in safe operating condition.

(3) *Maintenance inspections and tests.* Each installation shall undergo a maintenance inspection and test every 30 days, except where the cleaning cycle is less than 30 days such inspection and test shall be made prior to each cleaning cycle. The results of these inspections and tests shall be recorded in a log which is available for review by the Assistant Secretary of Labor or his designated representative. Each log entry shall include the date of the inspection or test and shall be signed by the person making the inspection or test.

(4) *Special inspection of governors and secondary brakes.* (i) Special inspections and tests of the governor and secondary braking system shall be made at intervals not exceeding 1 year.

(ii) The inspection and test shall include a verification that the initiating device for the secondary breaking operates at the proper overspeed.

(iii) If adequate tests cannot be performed in the field, the initiating device may be removed from the powered platform and sent to a shop equipped to make such a test.

(iv) The inspection shall include a verification of the proper functioning of the secondary brake. If an adequate test cannot be performed in the field, the hoisting machine may be removed from the building and sent to a shop equipped to make such a test.

(v) If any hoisting machine or initiating device for the secondary brake system is removed from the building for testing, all reinstalled and directly related components shall be reinspected prior to returning the powered platform installation to service.

(5) *Adverse weather.* The operation of powered platforms during severe adverse weather conditions is prohibited.

(6) *Maintenance.* (i) Required maintenance. All parts of equipment on which safe operation depends shall be maintained in proper working order so that they perform the function for which they are intended.

(ii) Broken or worn parts, worn switch contacts, brushes, and short flexible conductors of electrical devices, which may interfere with safe operation, shall be replaced promptly. Electrical receptacles and plugs shall be replaced promptly when worn or damaged. All electrical connections shall be kept tight.

(iii) Components of the electrical service system and traveling cables shall be replaced when damaged or substantially abraded.

(iv) Gears, shafts, bearings, brakes, and hoisting drums shall be maintained in proper alinement. Gears shall be replaced promptly when there is evidence of appreciable wear.

(7) *Cleaning.* (i) Controller contactors and relays shall be kept clean and free from dirt.

(ii) All other parts shall be kept clean, if their proper functioning would be affected by the presence of dirt or other contaminants.

(8) *Periodic reshackling of hoisting ropes.* The hoisting ropes shall be reshackled at the nondrum ends at intervals not exceeding 24 months. In reshackling the ropes, a sufficient length shall be cut from the end of the rope to remove damaged or fatigued portions.

(9) *Making safety devices inoperative.* No person shall at any time make any required safety device or electrical protective device inoperative, except when necessary during tests, inspections, and maintenance. Immediately upon completion of such test, inspections, and maintenance, the devices shall be restored to their normal operating condition.

(10) *Damaged rope.* Wire ropes shall be replaced whenever there are six or more broken wires in any one lay of the wire rope, or whenever the ropes are damaged or in a deteriorated condition.

(11) *Roof track system.* Roof track systems, tiedowns, or similar equipment, if provided, shall be maintained in proper working order so that they perform the function for which they are intended.

(12) *Building face guiding members.* T-rails, indented mullions, or equivalent guides located in the face of the building, if provided, shall be maintained in proper working order so that they perform the function for which they are intended. Brackets for cable stabilizers, if provided, shall similarly be maintained in proper working order.

§ 1910.67 Vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section.*—(1) *Aerial device.* Any vehicle-mounted device, telescoping or articulating, or both, which is used to position personnel.

(2) *Aerial ladder.* An aerial device consisting of a single- or multiple-section extensible ladder.

(3) *Articulating boom platform.* An aerial device with two or more hinged boom sections.

(4) *Extensible boom platform.* An aerial device (except ladders) with a telescopic or extensible boom. Telescopic derricks with personnel platform attachments shall be considered to be extensible boom platforms when used with a personnel platform.

(5) *Insulated aerial device.* An aerial device designed for work on energized lines and apparatus.

(6) *Mobile unit.* A combination of an aerial device, its vehicle, and related equipment.

(7) *Platform.* Any personnel-carrying device (basket or bucket) which is a component of an aerial device.

(8) *Vehicle.* Any carrier that is not manually propelled.

(9) *Vertical tower.* An aerial device designed to elevate a platform in a substantially vertical axis.

(b) *General requirements.* (1) Unless otherwise provided in this section, aerial devices (aerial lifts) acquired on or after July 1, 1975, shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the applicable requirements of the American National Standard for "Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms," ANSI A92.2–1969, including appendix. Aerial lifts acquired for use before July 1, 1975 which do not meet the requirements of ANSI A92.2–1969, may not be used after July 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 devices include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial dev used to elevate personnel to jobs above ground: (i) Extensible boom p forms, (ii) aerial ladders, (iii) articul ing boom platforms, (iv) vertical tow and (v) a combination of any of above. Aerial equipment may be made metal, wood, fiberglass reinforced pl tic (FRP), or other material; may powered or manually operated; and deemed to be aerial lifts whether or they are capable of rotating about a su stantially vertical axis.

(2) Aerial lifts may be "field mo fied" for uses other than those intend by the manufacturer, provided the mo fication has been certified in writing the manufacturer or by any other equ alent entity, such as a nationally rec nized testing laboratory, to be in co formity with all applicable provisions ANSI A92.2–1969 and this section, a to be at least as safe as the equipme was before modification.

(3) The requirements of this secti do not apply to firefighting equipme or to the vehicles upon which aerial d vices are mounted, except with respect the requirement that a vehicle be stable support for the aerial device.

(4) When operating aerial lifts pro imate to, under, over, by or near electr power lines, the requirements of th paragraph (b) (4) shall apply.

(i) The following clearances shall maintained:

(A) For lines rated at 50kV or less, th minimum clearance between the lin and any part of the aerial lift shall b at least 10 feet;

(B) When the lines are rated in exces of 50 kV, the minimum clearance be tween the lines and any part of th aerial lift shall be at least 10 feet plus 0 inch for each kilovolt in excess of 50k or twice the length of the line insulato but never less than 10 feet;

(C) the requirements set forth i paragraph (b) (4) (i) of this section d not apply (*1*) where the work is per formed from an aerial device insulate for the work, and the work is performe by either telecommunications employee line-clearance tree-trimming employee or electric utility employees; or (2 where the electric power transmissio or distribution lines have been de-ener gized and visibly grounded at the poin of work, or where insulating barriers, no a part of or an attachment to the aeria lift, have been erected to prevent phys ical contact with the lines.

(ii) Proximity warning devices may b used, but not in lieu of meeting the re quirements contained in paragraph (b) (4) (i) of this section.

(iii) The owner of the lines or his authorized representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information before the commencement of operations near electrical lines.

(iv) Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line until the owner of the line or his authorized representative states that it is deenergized.

(c) *Specific requirements*—(1) *Ladder trucks and tower trucks.* Before the truck is moved for highway travel, aerial ladders shall be secured in the lower traveling position by the locking device above the truck cab, and the manually operated device at the base of the ladder, or by other equally effective means (e.g., cradles which prevent rotation of the ladder in combination with positive acting linear actuators).

(2) *Extensible and articulating boom platforms.* (i) Lift controls shall be tested each day prior to use to determine that such controls are in safe working condition.

(ii) Only trained persons shall operate an aerial lift.

(iii) Belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift shall not be permitted.

(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.

(v) A body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift.

(vi) Boom and basket load limits specified by the manufacturer shall not be exceeded.

(vii) The brakes shall be set and outriggers, when used, shall be positioned on pads or a solid surface. Wheel chocks shall be installed before using an aerial lift on an incline.

(viii) An aerial lift truck may 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 (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section.

(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.

(x) Climbers shall not be worn while performing work from an aerial lift.

(xi) The insulated portion of an aerial lift shall not be altered in any manner that might reduce its insulating value.

(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 (c)(2)(viii) of this section.

(3) *Electrical tests.* Electrical tests shall be made in conformance with the requirements of ANSI A92.2–1969, Section 5. However, equivalent DC voltage tests may be used in lieu of the AC voltage test specified in A92.2–1969. DC voltage tests which are approved by the equipment manufacturer or equivalent entity shall be considered an equivalent test for the purpose of this paragraph (c)(3).

(4) *Bursting safety factor.* All critical hydraulic and pneumatic components shall comply with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute standard, ANSI A92.2–1969, Section 4.9 Bursting Safety Factor. 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 two to one.

(5) *Welding standards.* All welding shall conform to the following Automotive Welding Society (AWS) Standards, as applicable:

(i) Standard Qualification Procedure, AWS B3.0–41.

(ii) Recommended Practices for Automotive Welding Design, AWS D8.4–61.

(iii) Standard Qualification of Welding Procedures and Welders for Piping and Tubing, AWS D10.9–69.

(iv) Specifications for Welding Highway and Railway Bridges, AWS D2.0–69.

[§1910.67(b)(1) amended at 40 F.R. 13439 on March 26, 1975; effective April 30, 1975.]

§ 1910.68 Manlifts.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *Handhold (Handgrip).* A handhold is a device attached to the belt which can be grasped by the passenger to provide a means of maintaining balance.

(2) *Open type.* One which has a handgrip surface fully exposed and capable of being encircled by the passenger's fingers.

(3) *Closed type.* A cup-shaped device, open at the top in the direction of travel of the step for which it is to be used, and closed at the bottom, into which the passenger may place his fingers.

(4) *Limit switch.* A device, the purpose of which is to cut off the power to the motor and apply the brake to stop the carrier in the event that a loaded step passes the terminal landing.

(5) *Manlift.* A device consisting of a power-driven endless belt moving in one direction only, and provided with steps or platforms and handholds attached to it for the transportation of personnel from floor to floor.

(6) *Rated speed.* Rated speed is the speed for which the device is designed and installed.

(7) *Split-rail switch.* An electric limit switch operated mechanically by the rollers on the manlift steps. It consists of an additional hinged or "split" rail, mounted on the regular guiderail, over which the step rollers pass. It is spring-loaded in the "split" position. If the step supports no load, the rollers will "bump" over the switch; if a loaded step should pass over the section, the split rail will be forced straight, tripping the switch and opening the electrical circuit.

(8) *Step (platform).* A step is a passenger carrying unit.

(9) *Travel.* The travel is the distance between the centers of the top and bottom pulleys.

(b) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section applies to the construction, maintenance, inspection, and operation of manlifts in relation to accident hazards. Manlifts covered by this section consist of platforms or brackets and accompanying handholds mounted on, or attached to an endless belt, operating vertically in one direction only and being supported by, and driven through pulleys, at the top and bottom. These manlifts are intended for conveyance of persons only. It is not intended that this section cover moving stairways, elevators with enclosed platforms ("Paternoster" elevators), gravity lifts, nor conveyors used only for conveying material. This section applies to manlifts used to carry only personnel trained and authorized by the employer in their use.

(2) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to provide reasonable safety for life and limb.

(3) *Design requirements.* All new manlift installations and equipment installed after the effective date of these regulations shall meet the design requirements of the "American National Safety Standard for Manlifts ANSI A90.1–1969", and the requirements of this section.

(4) Reference to other codes and subparts. The following codes, and subparts of this part, are applicable to this section. Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus ANSI B15.1–1953 (R 1958) and Subpart O; National Electrical Code, NFPA No. 70-1971; ANSI C1-1971 Rev. of C1-1968; and Subpart S; Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, ANSI A14.3–1956 and Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards, ANSI A12.1–1967 and Subpart D.

(5) *Floor openings*—(i) *Allowable size.* Floor openings for both the "up" and "down" runs shall be not less than 28 inches nor more than 36 inches in width for a 12-inch belt; not less than 34 inches nor more than 38 inches for a 14-inch belt; and not less than 36 inches nor more than 40 inches for a 16-inch belt and shall extend not less than 24 inches, nor more than 28 inches from the face of the belt.

(ii) *Uniformity.* All floor openings for a given manlift shall be uniform in size and shall be approximately circular, and each shall be located vertically above the opening below it.

(6) *Landing*—(i) *Vertical clearance.* The clearance between the floor or mounting platform and the lower edge for the conical guard above it required by subparagraph (7) of this paragraph shall not be less than 7 feet 6 inches. Where this clearance cannot be obtained no access to the manlift shall be provided and the manlift runway shall be

enclosed where it passes through such floor.

(ii) *Clear landing space.* The landing space adjacent to the floor openings shall be free from obstruction and kept clear at all times. This landing space shall be at least 2 feet in width from the edge of the floor opening used for mounting and dismounting.

(iii) *Lighting and landing.* Adequate lighting, not less than 5-foot candles, shall be provided at each floor landing at all times when the lift is in operation.

(iv) *Landing surface.* The landing surfaces at the entrances and exits to the manlift shall be constructed and maintained as to provide safe footing at all times.

(v) *Emergency landings.* Where there is a travel of 50 feet or more between floor landings, one or more emergency landings shall be provided so that there will be a landing (either floor or emergency) for every 25 feet or less of manlift travel.

(*a*) Emergency landings shall be accessible from both the "up" and "down" rungs of the manlift and shall give access to the ladder required in subparagraph (12) of this paragraph.

(*b*) Emergency landings shall be completely enclosed with a standard railing and toeboard.

(*c*) Platforms constructed to give access to bucket elevators or other equipment for the purpose of inspection, lubrication, and repair may also serve as emergency landings under this rule. All such platforms will then be considered part of the emergency landing and shall be provided with standard railings and toeboards.

(7) *Guards on underside of floor openings*—(i) *Fixed type.* On the ascending side of the manlift floor openings shall be provided with a bevel guard or cone meeting the following requirements:

(*a*) The cone shall make an angle of not less than 45° with the horizontal. An angle of 60° or greater shall be used where ceiling heights permit.

(*b*) The lower edge of this guard shall extend at least 42 inches outward from any handhold on the belt. It shall not extend beyond the upper surface of the floor above.

(*c*) The cone shall be made of not less than No. 18 U.S. gauge sheet steel or material of equivalent strength or stiffness. The lower edge shall be rolled to a minimum diameter of one-half inch and the interior shall be smooth with no rivets, bolts or screws protruding.

(ii) *Floating type.* In lieu of the fixed guards specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph a floating type safety cone may be used, such floating cones to be mounted on hinges at least 6 inches below the underside of the floor and so constructed as to actuate a limit switch should a force of 2 pounds be applied on the edge of the cone closest to the hinge. The depth of this floating cone need not exceed 12 inches.

(8) *Protection of entrances and exits*—(i) *Guardrail requirement.* The entrances and exits at all floor landings affording access to the manlift shall be guarded by a maze (staggered railing) or a handrail equipped with self-closing gates.

(ii) *Construction.* The rails shall be standard guardrails with toeboards meeting the provisions of the Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings and Toeboards, ANSI A12.1–1967 and section 1910.23.

(iii) *Gates.* Gates, if used, shall open outward and shall be self-closing. Corners of gates shall be rounded.

(iv) *Maze.* Maze or staggered openings shall offer no direct passage between enclosure and outer floor space.

(v) Except where building layout prevents, entrances at all landings shall be in the same relative position.

(vi)—Revoked

(9) *Guards for openings*—(i) *Construction.* The floor opening at each landing shall be guarded on sides not used for entrance or exit by a wall, a railing and toeboard or by panels of wire mesh of suitable strength.

(ii) *Height and location.* Such rails or guards shall be at least 42 inches in height on the up-running side and 66 inches on the down-running side.

(10) *Bottom arrangement*—(i) *Bottom landing.* At the bottom landing the clear area shall be not smaller than the area enclosed by the guardrails on the floors above, and any wall in front of the down-running side of the belt shall be not less than 48 inches from the face of the belt. This space shall not be encroached upon by stairs or ladders.

(ii) *Location of lower pulley.* The lower (boot) pulley shall be installed so that it is supported by the lowest landing served. The sides of the pulley support shall be guarded to prevent contact with the pulley or the steps.

(iii) *Mounting platform.* A mounting platform shall be provided in front or to one side of the uprun at the lowest landing, unless the floor level is such that the following requirement can be met: The floor or platform shall be at or above the point at which the upper surface of the ascending step completes its turn and assumes a horizontal position.

(iv) *Guardrails.* To guard against persons walking under a descending step, the area on the downside of the manlift shall be guarded in accordance with subparagraph (8) of this paragraph. To guard against a person getting between the mounting platform and an ascending step, the area between the belt and the platform shall be protected by a guardrail.

(11) *Top arrangements*—(i) *Clearance from floor.* A top clearance shall be provided of at least 11 feet above the top terminal landing. This clearance shall be maintained from a plane through each face of the belt to a vertical cylindrical plane having a diameter 2 feet greater than the diameter of the floor opening, extending upward from the floor to the ceiling on the up-runn side of the belt. No encroachment structural or machine supporting me bers within this space will be permit

(ii) *Pulley clearance.* (*a*) There sl be a clearance of at least 5 feet betw the center of the head pulley shaft a any ceiling obstruction.

(*b*) The center of the head pul shaft shall be not less than 6 feet ab the top terminal landing.

(iii) *Emergency grab rail.* An em gency grab bar or rail and platform sh be provided at the head pulley when distance to the head pulley is over 6 f above the top landing, otherwise only grab bar or rail is to be provided permit the rider to swing free should emergency stops become inoperative

(12) *Emergency exit ladder.* A fix metal ladder accessible from both t "up" and "down" run of the manl shall be provided for the entire tra of the manlift. Such ladder shall be accordance with the existing AN A14.3–1956. Safety Code for Fixed La ders and section 1910.27.

(13) *Superstructure bracing.* Manli rails shall be secured in such a mann as to avoid spreading, vibration, a misalinement.

(14) *Illumination*—(i) *General.* Bo runs of the manlift shall be illuminat at all times when the lift is in operatio An intensity of not less than 1-fo candle shall be maintained at all poin (However, see subparagraph (6)(iii) this paragraph for illumination requir ments at landings.)

(ii) *Control of illumination.* Lightin of manlift runways shall be by means circuits permanently tied in to the build ing circuits (no switches), or shall b controlled by switches at each landin Where separate switches are provided each landing, any switch shall turn o all lights necessary to illuminate the en tire runway.

(15) *Weather protection.* The entir manlift and its driving mechanism shal be protected from the weather at al times.

(c) *Mechanical requirements*—(1 *Machines, general*—(i) *Brakes.*—Brake provided for stopping and holding manlift shall be inherently self-engag ing, by requiring power or force from a external source to cause disengagement The brake shall be electrically released and shall be applied to the motor shaf for direct-connected units or to the inpu shaft for belt-driven units. The brak shall be capable of stopping and holding the manlift when the descending side is loaded with 250 lb on each step.

[§1910.68(c)(1)(i) amended at 38 F.R. 16223, June 21, 1973.]

(ii) *Belt.* (*a*) The belts shall be of hard-woven canvas, rubber-coated can-

vas, leather, or other material meeting the strength requirements of paragraph (b)(3) of this section and having a coefficient of friction such that when used in conjunction with an adequate tension device it will meet the brake test specified in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(b) The width of the belt shall be not less than 12 inches for a travel not exceeding 100 feet, not less than 14 inches for a travel greater than 100 feet but not exceeding 150 feet and 16 inches for a travel exceeding 150 feet.

(c) A belt that has become torn while in use on a manlift shall not be spliced and put back in service.

(2) *Speed*—(i) *Maximum speed.* No manlift designed for a speed in excess of 80 feet per minute shall be installed.

(3) *Platforms or steps*—(i) *Minimum depth.* Steps or platforms shall be not less than 12 inches nor more than 14 inches deep, measured from the belt to the edge of the step or platform.

(ii) *Width.* The width of the step or platform shall be not less than the width of the belt to which it is attached.

(iii) *Distance between steps.* The distance between steps shall be equally spaced and not less than 16 feet measured from the upper surface of one step to the upper surface of the next step above it.

(iv) *Angle of step.* The surface of the step shall make approximately a right angle with the "up" and "down" run of the belt, and shall travel in the approximate horizontal position with the "up" and "down" run of the belt.

(v) *Surfaces.* The upper or working surfaces of the step shall be of a material having inherent nonslip characteristics (coefficient of friction not less than 0.5) or shall be covered completely by a nonslip tread securely fastened to it.

(vi) *Strength of step supports.* When subjected to a load of 400 pounds applied at the approximate center of the step, step frames, or supports and their guides shall be of adequate strength to:

(a) Prevent the disengagement of any step roller.

(b) Prevent any appreciable misalinement.

(c) Prevent any visible deformation of the steps or its support.

(vii) *Prohibition of steps without handholds.* No steps shall be provided unless there is a corresponding handhold above or below it meeting the requirements of subparagraph (4) of this paragraph. If a step is removed for repairs or permanently, the handholds immediately above and below it shall be removed before the lift is again placed in service.

(4) *Handholds*—(i) *Location.* Handholds attached to the belt shall be provided and installed so that they are not less than 4 feet nor more than 4 feet 8 inches above the step tread. These shall be so located as to be available on the both "up" and "down" run of the belt.

(ii) *Size.* The grab surface of the handhold shall be not less than 4½ inches in width, not less than 3 inches in depth, and shall provide 2 inches of clearance from the belt. Fastenings for handholds shall be located not less than 1 inch from the edge of the belt.

(iii) *Strength.* The handhold shall be capable of withstanding, without damage, a load of 300 pounds applied parallel to the run of the belt.

(iv) *Prohibition of handhold without steps.* No handhold shall be provided without a corresponding step. If a handhold is removed permanently or temporarily, the corresponding step and handhold for the opposite direction of travel shall also be removed before the lift is again placed in service.

(v) *Type.* All handholds shall be of the closed type.

(5) *Up limit stops*—(i) *Requirements.* Two separate automatic stop devices shall be provided to cut off the power and apply the brake when a loaded step passes the upper terminal landing. One of these shall consist of a split-rail switch mechanically operated by the step roller and located not more than 6 inches above the top terminal landing. The second automatic stop device may consist of any of the following:

(a) Any split-rail switch placed 6 inches above and on the side opposite the first limit switch.

(b) An electronic device.

(c) A switch actuated by a lever, rod, or plate, the latter to be placed on the "up" side of the head pulley so as to just clear a passing step.

(ii) *Manual reset location.* After the manlift has been stopped by a stop device it shall be necessary to reset the automatic stop manually. The device shall be so located that a person resetting it shall have a clear view of both the "up" and "down" runs of the manlift. It shall not be possible to reset the device from any step or platform.

(iii) *Cut-off point.* The initial limit stop device shall function so that the manlift will be stopped before the loaded step has reached a point 24 inches above the top terminal landing.

(iv) *Electrical requirements.* (a) Where such switches open the main motor circuit directly they shall be of the multipole type.

(b) Where electronic devices are used they shall be so designed and installed that failure will result in shutting off the power to the driving motor.

(c) Where flammable vapors or dusts may be present all electrical installations shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70–1971; ANSI C1–1971 (Rev. of C1–1968), requirements for such locations.

(d) Unless of the oil-immersed type controller contacts carrying the main motor current shall be copper to carbon or equal, except where the circuit is broken at two or more points simultaneously.

(6) *Emergency Stop*—(i) *General.* An emergency stop means shall be provided.

(ii) *Location.* This stop means shall be within easy reach of the ascending and descending runs of the belt.

(iii) *Operation.* This stop means shall be so connected with the control lever or operating mechanism that it will cut off the power and apply the brake when pulled in the direction of travel.

(iv) *Rope.* If rope is used, it shall be not less than three-eighths inch in diameter. Wire rope, unless marlin-covered, shall not be used.

(7) *Instruction and warning signs*—(i) *Instruction signs at landings or belts.* Signs of conspicuous and easily read style giving instructions for the use of the manlift shall be posted at each landing or stenciled on the belt.

(a)—Revoked

(b) The instructions shall read approximately as follows:

Face the Belt.
Use the Handholds.
To Stop—Pull Rope.

(ii) *Top floor warning sign and light.* (a) At the top floor an illuminated sign shall be displayed bearing the following wording:

"TOP FLOOR—GET OFF"

Signs shall be in block letters not less than 2 inches in height. This sign shall be located within easy view of an ascending passenger and not more than 2 feet above the top terminal landing.

(b) In addition to the sign required by subdivision (a) of this subdivision, a red warning light of not less than 40-watt rating shall be provided immediately below the upper landing terminal and so located as to shine in the passenger's face.

(iii) *Visitor Warning.* A conspicuous sign having the following legend—AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY—shall be displayed at each landing.

[§1910.68(c)(7)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 49746, October 24, 1978.]

(d) *Operating rules*—(1) *Proper use of manlifts.* No freight, packaged goods, pipe, lumber, or construction materials of any kind shall be handled on any manlift.

(e) *Periodic inspection*—(1) *Frequency.* All manlifts shall be inspected by a competent designated person at intervals of not more than 30 days. Limit switches shall be checked weekly. Manlifts found to be unsafe shall not be operated until properly repaired.

(2) *Items covered.* This periodic inspection shall cover but is not limited to the following items:

Steps.
Step Fastenings.
Rails.
Rail Supports and Fastenings.
Rollers and Slides.

Belt and Belt Tension.
Handholds and Fastenings.
Floor Landings.
Guardrails.
Lubrication.
Limit Switches.
Warning Signs and Lights.
Illumination.
Drive Pulley.
Bottom (boot) Pulley and Clearance.
Pulley Supports.
Motor.
Driving Mechanism.
Brake.
Electrical Switches.
Vibration and Misalignment.
"Skip" on up or down run when mounting step (indicating worn gears).

(3) *Inspection log.* A written record shall be kept of findings at each inspection. Records of inspection shall be made available to the Assistant Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative.

(Source: ANSI A90.1-1969 Safety Code for Manlifts.)

§ 1910.69 Sources of standards.

Sec.	Source
1910.66	ANSI A120.1-1970 Safety Code for Powered Platforms for Exterior Building Maintenance.
1910.67	ANSI A92.2-1969, American National Standard for Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms.
1910.68	ANSI A90.1-1969 Safety Code for Manlifts.

§ 1910.70 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organizations have been referenced in this subpart. Copies of the standards may be obtained from the issuing organization.

American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway
New York, New York 10018

American Welding Society
2501 NW. 7th Street
Miami, Florida 33125

[§1910.70 amended at 40 F.R. 13440, March 26, 1975; effective April 30, 1975.]

Subpart G—Occupational Health and Environmental Control

[§§1910.93-1910.93q (These sections have been recodified in Subpart Z of this part, beginning at §1910.1000).]

§ 1910.94 Ventilation.

(a) *Abrasive blasting—(1) Definitions applicable to this paragraph.—(i) Abrasive.* A solid substance used in an abrasive blasting operation.

(ii) *Abrasive-blasting respirator.* A continuous flow air-line respirator constructed so that it will cover the wearer's head, neck, and shoulders to protect him from rebounding abrasive.

(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 of the action of an automatic blast spray.

(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.

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

(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.

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

(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.

(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.

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

(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.

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

(2) *Dust hazards from abrasive blasting.* (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.

(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 § 1910.1000.

(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 the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C1-1971 (Rev. of C1-1968).

The blast nozzle shall be bonded and grounded to prevent the buildup 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.

(3) *Blast-cleaning enclosures.* (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.

(*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 particules into an adjacent work area will be minimized and visible spurts of dust will not be observed.

(*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.

(*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.

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

(*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.

(*f*) Doors shall be flanged and tight when closed.

(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.

(4) *Exhaust ventilation systems.* (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.

(*a*) When dust leaks are noted, repairs shall be made as soon as possible.

(*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

eaned and returned to normal operat-
g condition.
(ii) In installations where the abra-
ve is recirculated, the exhaust ventila-
on system for the blasting enclosure
all not be relied upon for the removal
fines from the spent abrasive instead
an abrasive separator. An abrasive
parator shall be provided for the
rpose.
(iii) The air exhausted from blast-
eaning equipment shall be discharged
rough dust collecting equipment. Dust
llectors shall be set up so that the ac-
mulated dust can be emptied and re-
oved without contaminating other
rking areas.
(5) *Personal protective equipment.* (i)
nly respiratory protective equipment
proved by the Bureau of Mines, U.S.
epartment of the Interior (see 30 CFR
art 11) shall be used for protection of
ersonnel against dusts produced during
rasive-blasting operations.
(ii) Abrasive-blasting respirators shall
worn by all abrasive-blasting opera-
rs:
(*a*) When working inside of blast-
eaning rooms, or
(*b*) When using silica sand in manual
lasting operations where the nozzle and
ast are not physically separated from
e operator in an exhaust ventilated en-
osure, or
(*c*) Where concentrations of toxic dust
spersed by the abrasive blasting may
ceed the limits set in § 1910.1000 and the
zzle and blast are not physically sepa-
ted from the operator in an exhaust-
ntilated enclosure.
(iii) Particulate filter respirators, com-
only referred to as dust-filter res-
rators, properly fitted, may be used for
ort, intermittent, or occasional dust
posures such as cleanup, dumping of
st collectors, or unloading shipments
sand at a receiving point, when it is
t feasible to control the dust by en-
osure, exhaust ventilation, or other
eans. Respirators used shall be ap-
oved (see 30 CFR Part 11) for protec-
on against the specific type of dust
ncountered.
(*a*) Dust-filter respirators may be used
protect the operator of outside abra-
ve-blasting operations where nonsilica
rasives are used on materials having
w toxicities.
(*b*) Dust-filter respirators shall not be
ed for continuous protection where
lica sand is used as the blasting abra-
ve, or toxic materials are blasted.
(iv) A respiratory protection program
defined and described in § 1910.134
) and (b), shall be established where-
er it is necessary to use respiratory pro-
ctive equipment.
(v) Operators shall be equipped with
avy canvas or leather gloves and
rons or equivalent protection to pro-
ct them from the impact of abrasives.
afety shoes shall be worn to protect
ainst foot injury where heavy pieces
work are handled.
(*a*) Safety shoes shall conform to the
quirements of American National Standard for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear, Z41.1–1967.
(*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 § 1910.133.
(6) *Air supply and air compressors.* The air for abrasive-blasting respirators shall be free of harmful quantities of dusts, mists, or noxious gases, and shall meet the requirements for air purity set forth in ANSI Z9.2–1960. The air from the regular compressed air line of the plant may be used for the abrasive-blasting respirator if (i) a trap and carbon filter are installed and regularly maintained, to remove oil, water, scale, and odor, (ii) a pressure reducing diaphragm or valve is installed to reduce the pressure down to requirements of the particular type of abrasive-blasting respirator, and (iii) an automatic control is provided to either sound an alarm or shut down the compressor in case of overheating.
(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.
(8) *Scope.* This paragraph (a) 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.
(b) *Grinding, polishing, and buffing operations*—(1) *Definitions applicable to this paragraph*—(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 in diameter, and not more than one-sixtieth of their diameter for those larger than 20 inches 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.
(ii) *Belts.* All power-driven, flexible, coated bands used for grinding, polishing, or buffing purposes.
(iii) *Branch pipe.* The part of an exhaust system piping that is connected directly to the hood or enclosure.
(iv) *Cradle.* A movable fixture, upon which the part to be ground or polished is placed.
(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.
(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.
(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.
(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.
(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.
(x) *Hoods and enclosures.* The partial or complete enclosure around the wheel or disc through which air enters an exhaust system during operation.
(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.
(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.
(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.
(xiv) *Portable grinder.* Any power-driven rotatable grinding, polishing, or buffing wheel mounted in such manner that it may be manually manipulated.
(xv) *Scratch brush wheels.* All power-driven rotatable wheels made from wire or bristles, and used for scratch cleaning and brushing purposes.
(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.
(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 gage.
(xviii) *Vertical spindle disc grinder.* A grinding machine having a vertical, rotatable power-driven spindle carrying a horizontal abrasive disc wheel.
(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 § 1910.1000 or other sections of this part, a local exhaust ventilation system shall be provided and used to maintain employee exposures within the prescribed limits.

[§910.94(b)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(ii) revoked and §1910.94(b)(2) added at 40 F.R. 24522 on June 9, 1975.]

(3) *Hood and branch pipe requirements.* (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.

(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 G–4 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 G–1 (following § 1910.94(b)).
For any wheel wider than wheel diameters shown in Table G–4, increase the

TABLE G–4—GRINDING AND ABRASIVE CUTTING-OFF WHEELS

Wheel diameter (inches)	Wheel width (inches)	Minimum exhaust volume (feet³/min.)
To 9	1½	220
Over 9 to 16	2	390
Over 16 to 19	3	500
Over 19 to 24	4	610
Over 24 to 30	5	880
Over 30 to 36	6	1,200

exhaust volume by the ratio of the new width to the width shown.

Example:
If wheel width = 4½ inches, then
$\frac{4.5}{4} \times 610 = 686$ (rounded to 690).

(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 G–5.

TABLE G–5—BUFFING AND POLISHING WHEELS

Wheel diameter (inches)	Wheel width (inches)	Minimum exhaust volume (feet³/min.)
To 9	2	300
Over 9 to 16	3	500
Over 16 to 19	4	610
Over 19 to 24	5	740
Over 24 to 30	6	1,040
Over 30 to 36	6	1,200

(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 G–6.

TABLE G–6—HORIZONTAL SINGLE-SPINDLE DISC GRINDER

Disc diameter (inches):	*Exhaust volume (ft.³/min.)*
Up to 12	220
Over 12 to 19	390
Over 19 to 30	610
Over 30 to 36	880

(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 G–7.

TABLE G–7—HORIZONTAL DOUBLE-SPINDLE DISC GRINDER

Disc diameter (inches):	*Exhaust volume (ft.³/min.)*
Up to 19	610
Over 19 to 25	880
Over 25 to 30	1,200
Over 30 to 53	1,770
Over 53 to 72	6,280

(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 G–8.

TABLE G–8—VERTICAL SPINDLE DISC GRINDER

Disc diameter (inches)	One-half or more of disc covered		Disc not covered	
	Number[1]	Exhaust foot³/min.	Number[1]	Exhaust foot³/min.
Up to 20	1	500	2	780
Over 20 to 30	2	780	2	1,480
Over 30 to 53	2	1,770	4	3,530
Over 53 to 72	2	3,140	5	6,010

[1] Number of exhaust outlets around periphery of hood, or equal distribution provided by other means.

(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 G–9.

TABLE G–9—GRINDING AND POLISHING BELTS

Belts width (inches):	*Exhaust volume (ft.³/min.)*
Up to 3	220
Over 3 to 5	300
Over 5 to 7	390
Over 7 to 9	500
Over 9 to 11	610
Over 11 to 13	740

(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. G–3)

(ix) Where the work is outside t hood, air volumes must be increased shown in American Standard Fund mentals Governing the Design and O eration of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9. 1960 (section 4, exhaust hoods).

(4) *Exhaust systems.* (i) Exhaust sy tems for grinding, polishing, and buffi operations should be designed in accor ance with American Standard Fund mentals Governing the Design a Operation of Local Exhaust Syste Z9.2–1960.

(ii) Exhaust systems for grinding, po ishing, and buffing operations shall tested in the manner described in Ame ican Standard Fundamentals Governi the Design and Operation of Local E haust Systems, Z9.2–1960.

(iii) All exhaust systems shall be pr vided with suitable dust collectors.

(5) *Hood and enclosure design.* (i) (a It is the dual function of grinding a abrasive cutting-off wheel hoods to pr tect the operator from the hazards bursting wheels as well as to provide means for the removal of dust and di generated. All hoods shall be not less structural strength than specified in th American National Standard Safety Cod for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abra sive Wheels, B7.1–1970.

(b) Due to the variety of work an types of grinding machines employed, is necessary to develop hoods adaptabl to the particular machine in question and such hoods shall be located as clos as possible to the operation.

(ii) Exhaust hoods for floor stands pedestals, and bench grinders shall b designed in accordance with figure G–2 The adjustable tongue shown in the fig ure shall be kept in working order an shall be adjusted within one-fourth inch of the wheel periphery at all times.

(iii) Swing-frame grinders shall b provided with exhaust booths as indicated in figure G–3.

(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.

(v) Hoods for polishing and buffing and scratch-brush wheels shall be constructed to conform as closely to figure G–4 as the nature of the work will permit.

(vi) Cradle grinding and polishing operations shall be performed within a partial enclosure similar to figure G–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.

(vii) Hoods for horizontal single-spindle disc grinders shall be constructed to conform as closely as possible to the hood shown in figure G–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 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.

(viii) Horizontal double-spindle disc grinders shall have a hood encircling the wheels and grinding chamber similar to that illustrated in figure G–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.

(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 G–1.

(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 wide openings should be provided on either side. Figure G–8 shows a typical hood for a belt operation.

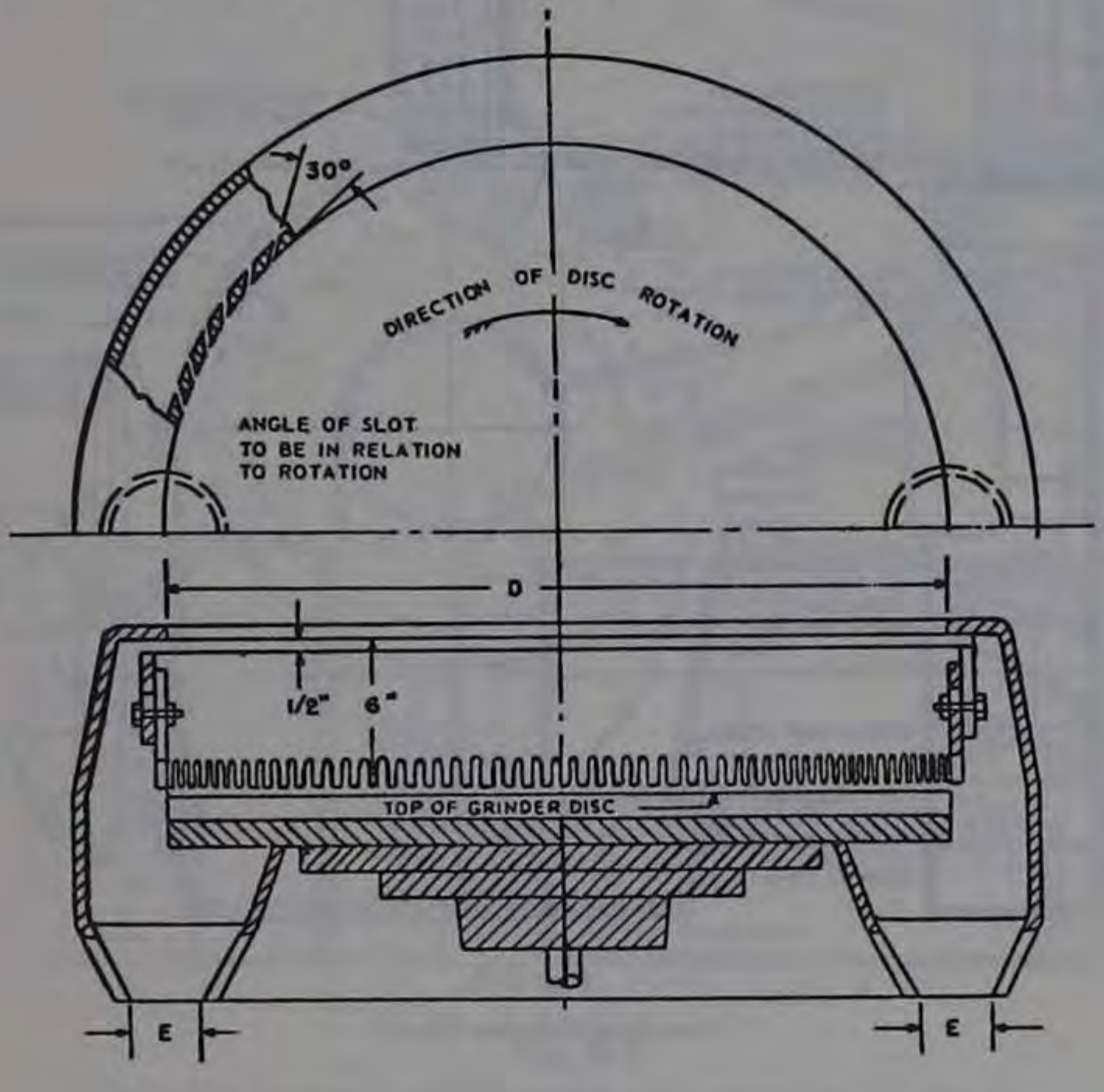


Fig. G-1

Vertical Spindle Disc Grinder Exhaust Hood and Branch Pipe Connections

Dia *D*, Inches		Exhaust *E*		Volume Exhausted at 4,500 ft/min ft³/min	Note
Min	Max	No. Pipes	Dia		
	20	1	4½	500	When one-half or more of the disc can be hooded, use exhaust ducts as shown at the left.
Over 20	30	2	4	780	
Over 30	72	2	6	1,770	
Over 53	72	2	8	3,140	
	20	2	4	780	When no hood can be used over disc, use exhaust ducts as shown at left.
Over 20	30	2	5½	1,480	
Over 30	53	4	6	3,530	
Over 53	72	5	7	6,010	

Entry loss = 1.0 slot velocity pressure + 0.5 branch velocity pressure
Minimum slot velocity = 2,000 ft/min – ½-inch slot width

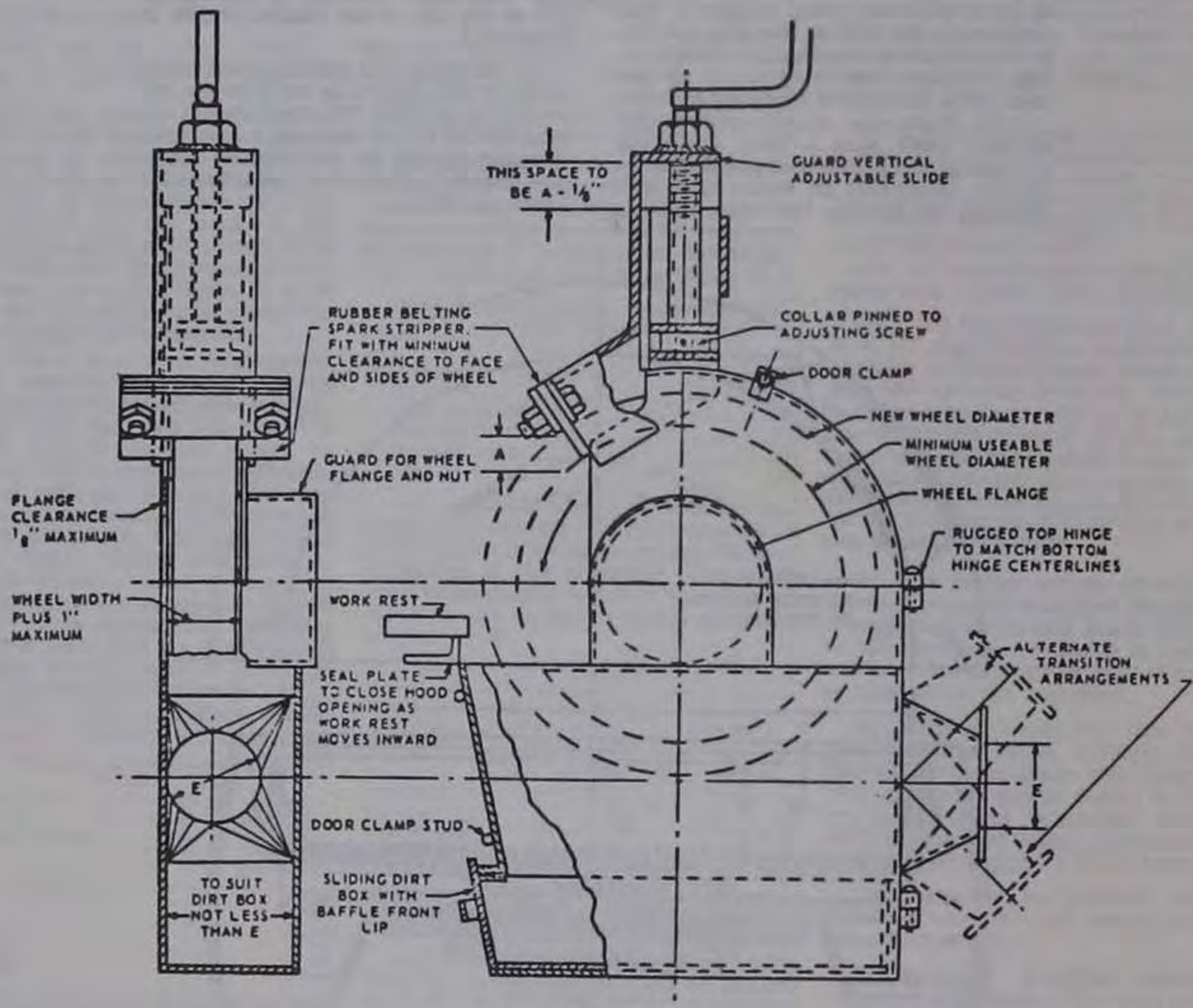


Fig. G-2
Standard Grinder Hood

Wheel Dimension			Exhaust Outlet, Inches	Volume of Air at 4,500 ft/min
Diameter, Inches		Width, Inches		
Min = *d*	Max = *D*	Max	*E*	
	9	1½	3	220
Over 9	16	2	4	390
Over 16	19	3	4½	500
Over 19	24	4	5	610
Over 24	30	5	6	880
Over 30	36	6	7	1,200

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

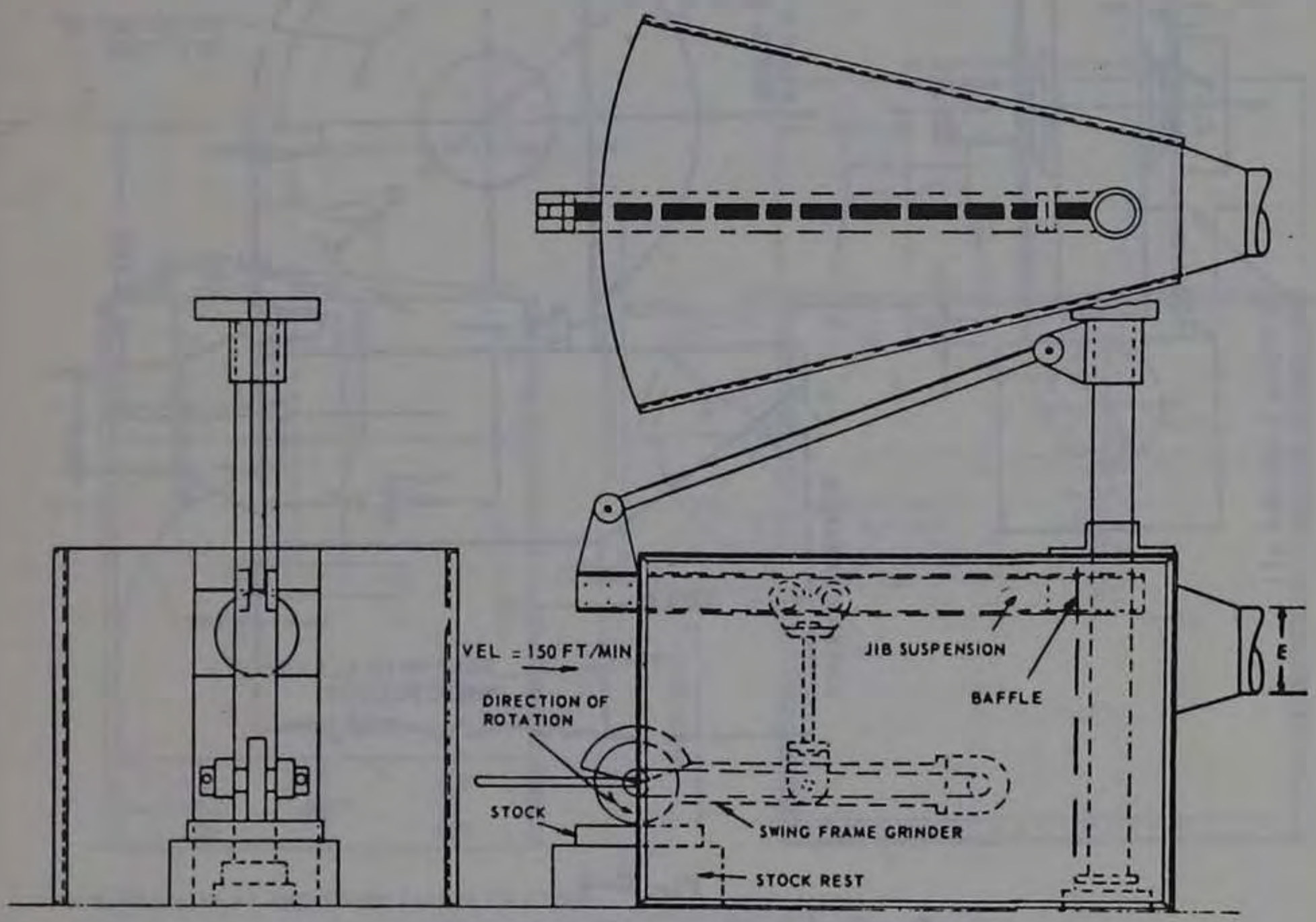


Fig. G-3

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

NOTE: Baffle to reduce front opening as much as possible

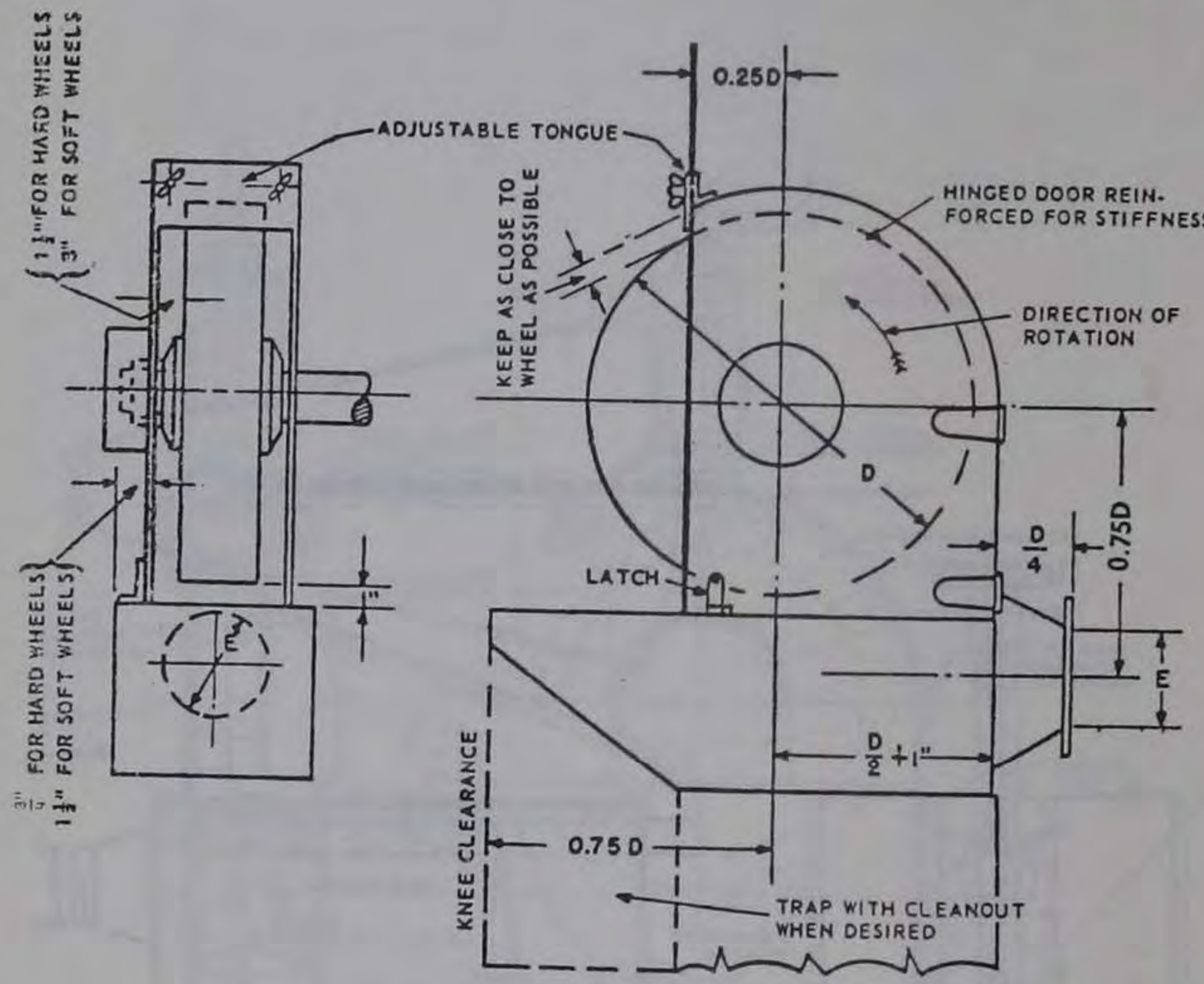


Fig. G-4
Standard Buffing and Polishing Hood

Wheel Dimension, Inches			Exhaust Outlet, Inches	Volume of Air at 4,500 ft/min
Diameter		Width		
Min = *d*	Max = *D*	Max	*E*	
	9	2	3½	300
Over 9	16	3	4	500
Over 16	19	4	5	610
Over 19	24	5	5½	740
Over 24	30	6	6½	1,040
Over 30	36	6	7	1,200

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

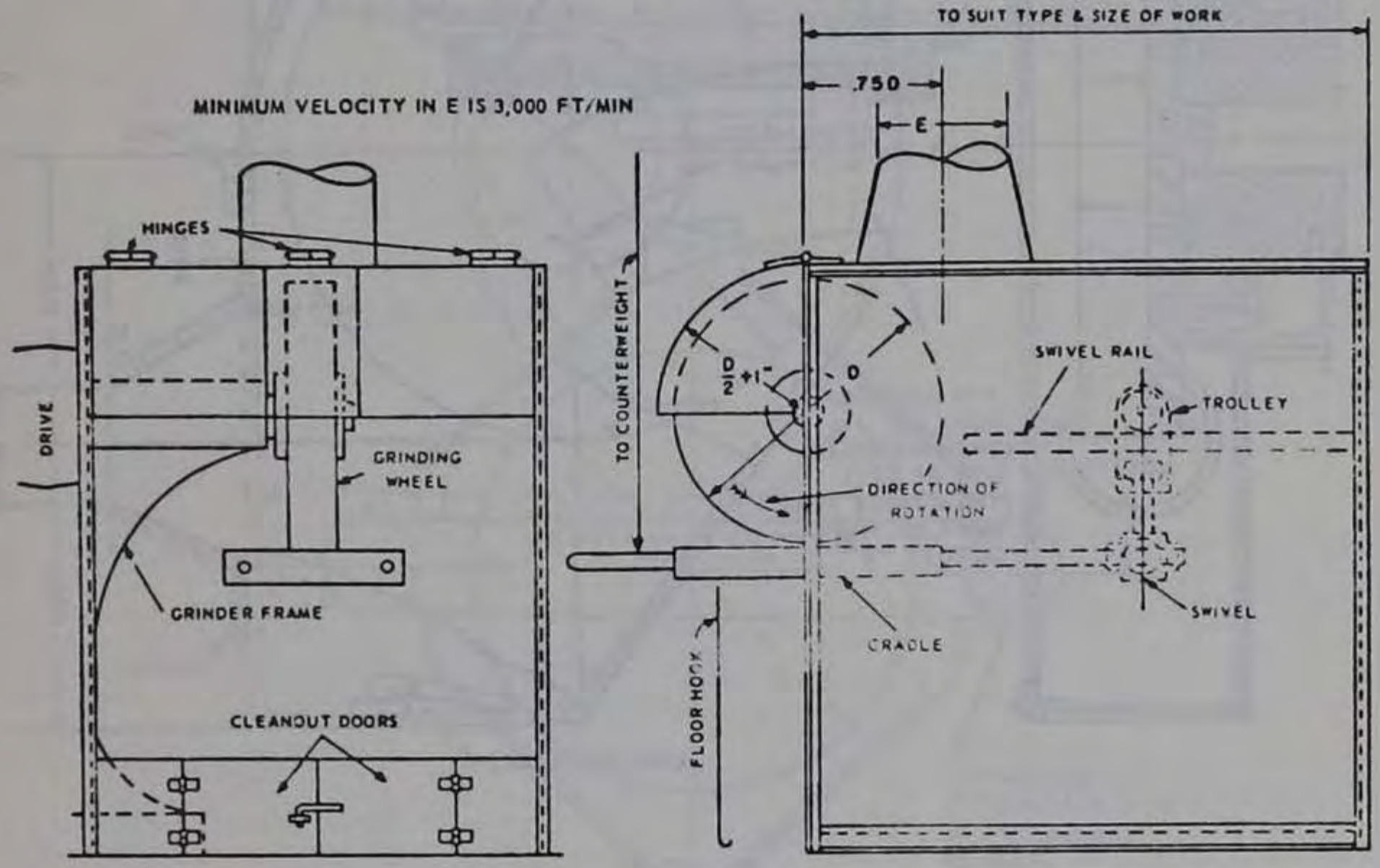


Fig. G-5

Cradle Polishing or Grinding Enclosure

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff

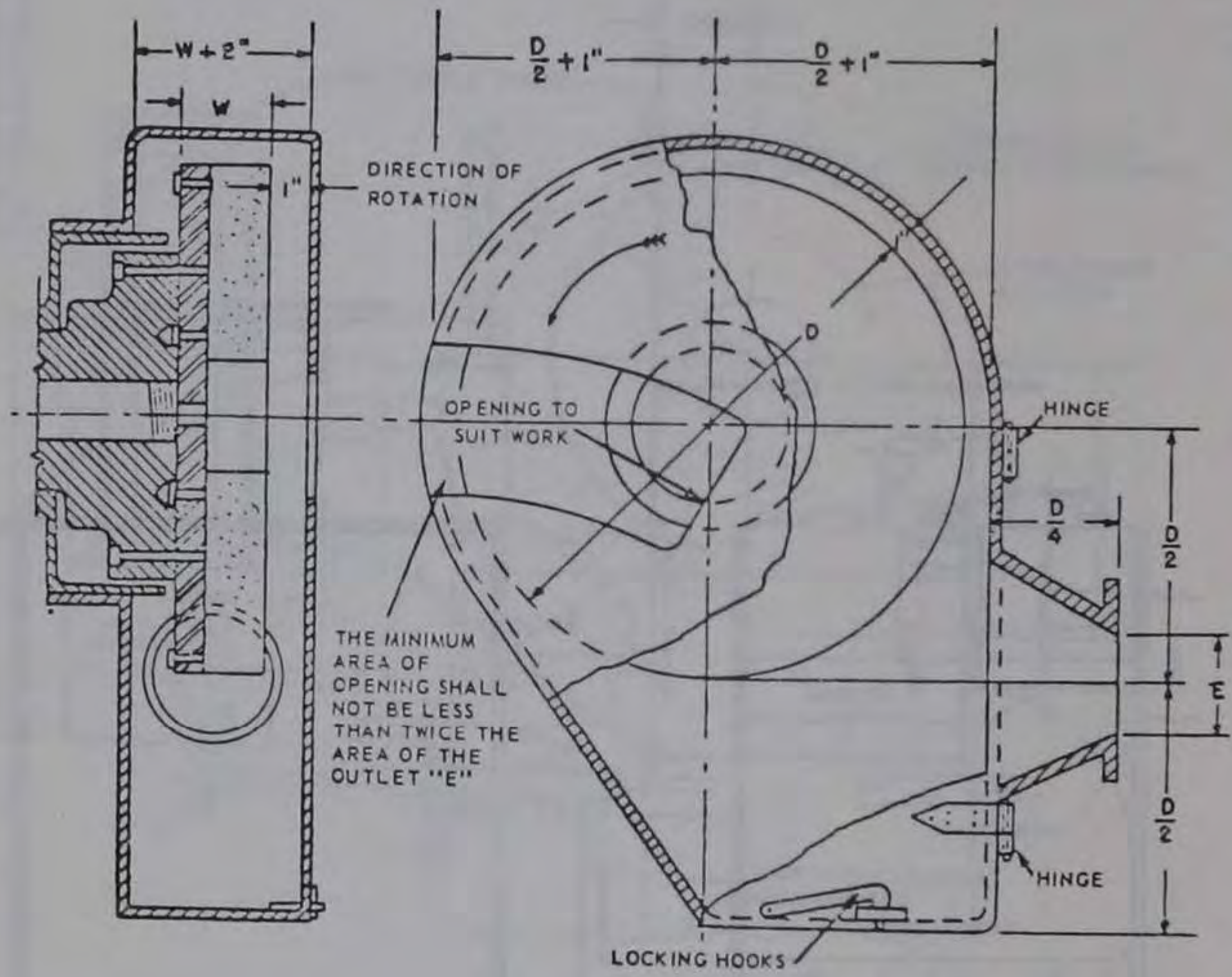


Fig. G-6

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

Dia *D*, Inches		Exhaust *E*	Volume Exhausted at 4,500 ft/min ft^3/min
Min	Max	Dia, Inches	
	12	3	220
Over 12	19	4	390
Over 19	30	5	610
Over 30	36	6	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

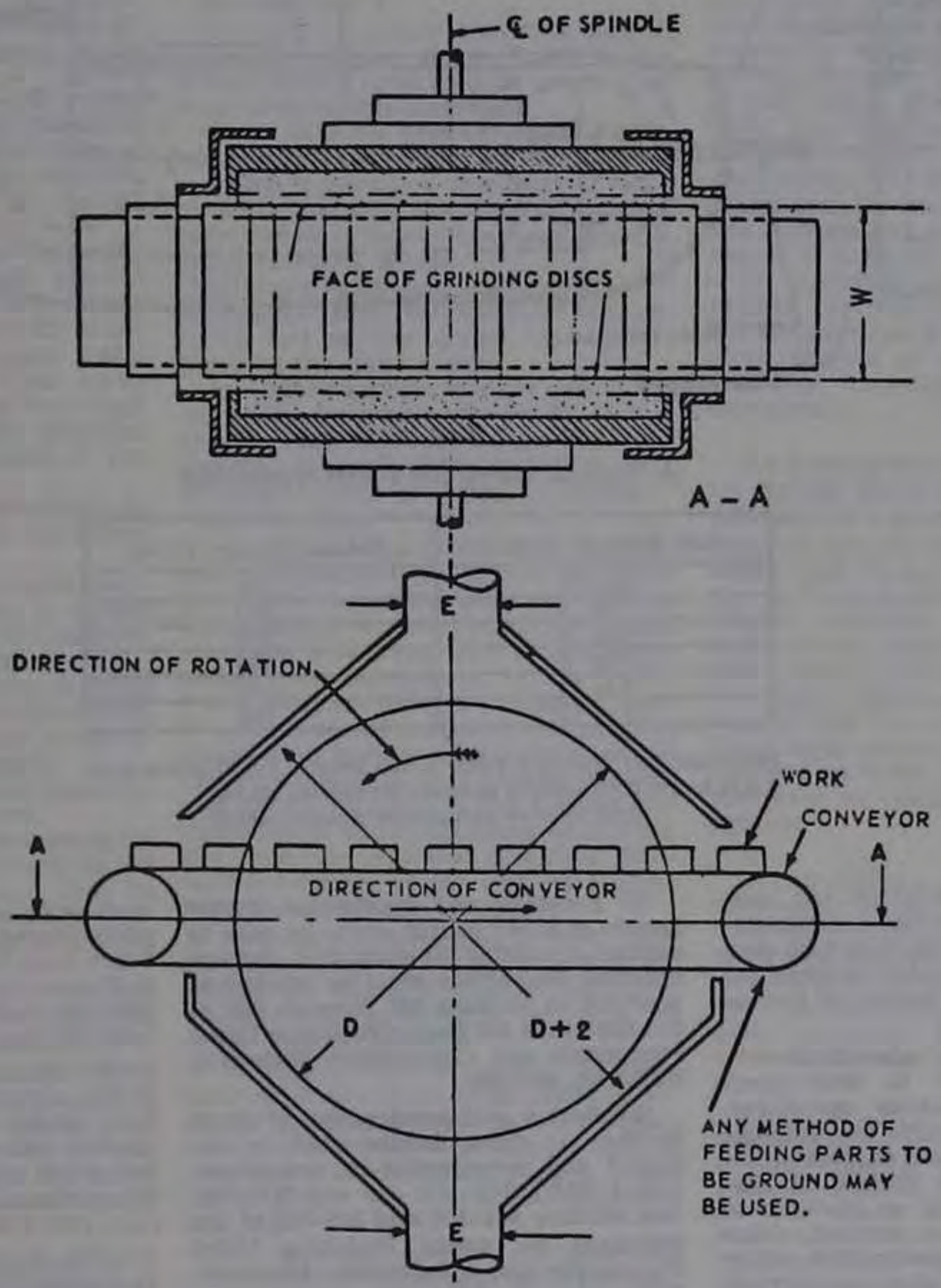


Fig. G-7

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

Disc Dia, Inches		Exhaust *E*		Volume Exhausted at 4,500 ft/min ft³/min	Note
Min	Max	No. Pipes	Dia		
	19	1	5	610	When width "W" permits, exhaust ducts should be as near heaviest grinding as possible.
Over 19	25	1	6	880	
Over 25	30	1	7	1,200	
Over 30	53	2	6	1,770	
Over 53	72	4	8	6,280	

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff

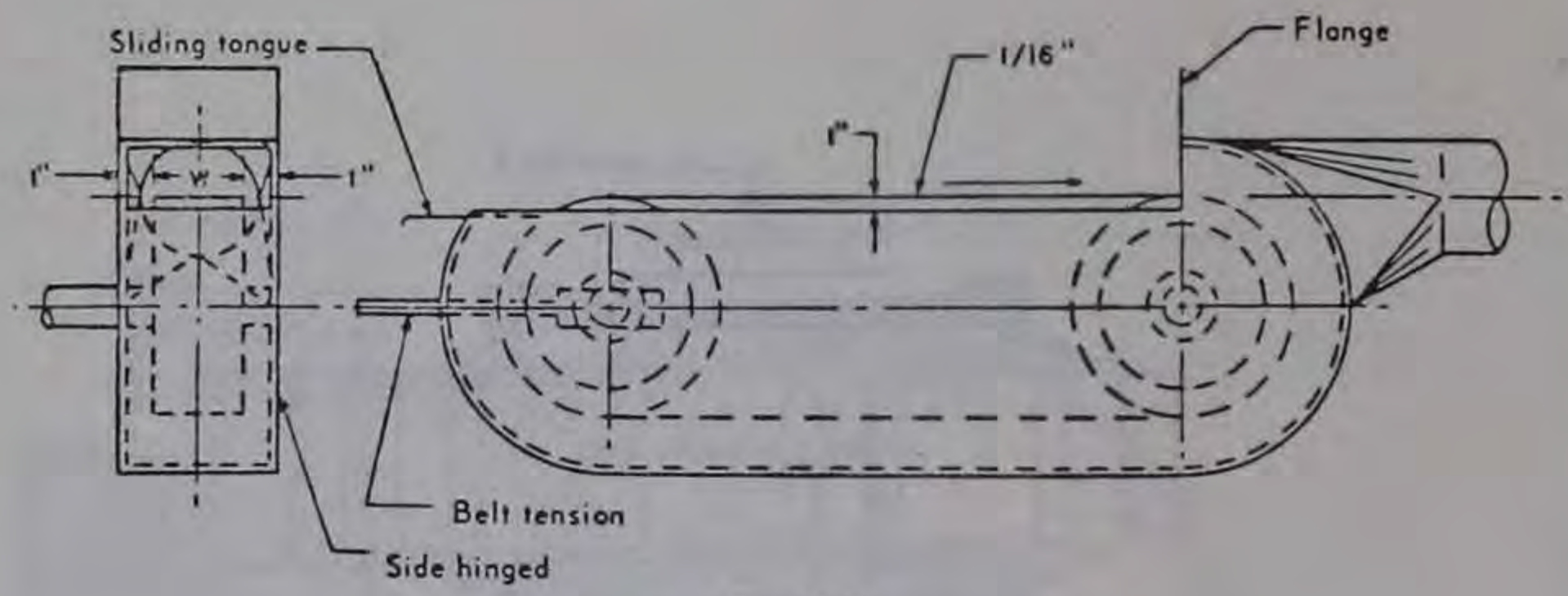


Fig. G-8
A Typical Hood for a Belt Operation

Belt Width W, Inches	Exhaust Volume, ft³/min
up to 3	220
3 to 5	300
5 to 7	390
7 to 9	500
9 to 11	610
11 to 13	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

(6) *Scope.* This paragraph (b), 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.

(c) *Spray-finishing operations*—(1) *Definitions applicable to this paragraph*—(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.

(ii) *Spray booth.* Spray booths are defined and described in § 1910.107(a). (See sections 103, 104, and 105 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33–1969).

(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.

(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.

(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.

(3) *Design and construction of spray booths.* (i) Spray booths shall be designed and constructed in accordance with § 1910.107(b) (1)–(4) and (6)–(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.

(*a*) Lights, motors, electrical equipment, and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of § 1910.107 (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.)

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

(ii) Unobstructed walkways shall not be less than 6½ feet 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 wide. In booths having multiple exits, such exits shall not be less than 2 f wide, provided that the maximum d tance from the work location to the e is 25 feet or less. Where booth exits provided with doors, such doors sh open outward from the booth.

(iii) Baffles, distribution plates, a dry-type overspray collectors shall c form to the requirements of § 1910. (b) (4) and (5). (See sections 304 305 of the Standard for Spray Finish Using Flammable and Combustible Ma rials, NFPA No. 33–1969.)

(*a*) Overspray filters shall be instal and maintained in accordance with requirements of § 1910.107(b)(5), (section 305 of the Standard for Sp Finishing Using Flammable and Co bustible Materials, NFPA No. 33–196 and shall only be in a location easily cessible for inspection, cleaning, replacement.

(*b*) Where effective means, indepen ent of the overspray filters, are instal which will result in design air distri tion across the booth cross section, it permissible to operate the booth with the filters in place.

(iv)(*a*) For wet or water-wash sp booths, the water-chamber enclosu within which intimate contact of co taminated air and cleaning water other cleaning medium is maintained made of steel, shall be 18 gage or heav and adequately protected agai corrosion.

(b) Chambers may include scrubber ray nozzles, headers, troughs, or other evices. Chambers shall be provided with lequate means for creating and main- ining scrubbing action for removal of rticulate matter from the exhaust air ream.

(v) Collecting tanks shall be of welded eel construction or other suitable non- mbustible material. If pits are used as llecting tanks, they shall be concrete, asonry, or other material having milar properties.

(a) Tanks shall be provided with weirs, immer plates, or screens to prevent udge and floating paint from entering e pump suction box. Means for auto- atically maintaining the proper water vel shall also be provided. Fresh water lets shall not be submerged. They shall rminate at least one pipe diameter ove the safety overflow level of the nk.

(b) Tanks shall be so constructed as to courage accumulation of hazardous posits.

(vi) Pump manifolds, risers, and head- s shall be adequately sized to insure fficient water flow to provide efficient eration of the water chamber.

(4) *Design and construction of spray ooms.* (i) Spray rooms, including floors, all be constructed of masonry, concrete, r other noncombustible material.

(ii) Spray rooms shall have noncom- ustible fire doors and shutters.

(iii) Spray rooms shall be adequately entilated so that the atmosphere in the reathing zone of the operator shall be aintained in accordance with the re- uirements of subparagraph (6)(ii) of is paragraph.

(iv) Spray rooms used for production pray-finishing operations shall conform the requirements for spray booths.

(5) *Ventilation.* (i) Ventilation shall e provided in accordance with provi- ons of § 1910.107(d) (see chapter 5 of e Standard for Spray Finishing Using lammable or Combustible Materials, FPA No. 33–1969), and in accordance ith the following:

(a) Where a fan plenum is used to qualize or control the distribution of haust air movement through the booth, shall be of sufficient strength or rigidity withstand the differential air pressure r other superficially imposed loads for hich the equipment is designed and also facilitate cleaning. Construction specifications shall be at least equivalent to those of subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph.

(b)—Revoked

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

(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.

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

(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.

(iii)—Revoked

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(e) Inspection or clean-out doors shall be provided for every 9 to 12 feet of running length for ducts up to 12 inches in diameter, but the distance between clean-out 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.

(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 in diameter.

(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.

(6) *Velocity and air flow requirements.* (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 G–10 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 G–10 when measured upstream or above the object being sprayed.

(ii) In addition to the requirements in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph 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 G–11. 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:

$$\text{Dilution volume required per gallon of solvent} = \frac{4\,(100-\text{LEL})\ (\text{cubic feet of vapor per gallon})}{\text{LEL}}$$

Using toluene as the solvent.

(1) LEL of toluene from Table G–11, column 2, is 1.4 percent.

(2) Cubic feet of vapor per gallon from Table G–11, column 1, is 30.4 cubic feet per gallon.

$$\text{(3) Dilution volume required} = \frac{4\,(100-1.4)\ 30.4}{1.4} = 8{,}564 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

(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 G-10—MINIMUM MAINTAINED VELOCITIES INTO SPRAY BOOTHS

Operating conditions for objects completely inside booth	Crossdraft, f.p.m.	Airflow velocities, f.p.m.	
		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 100 fpm (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.

TABLE G-11—LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT OF SOME COMMONLY USED SOLVENTS

Solvent	Cubic feet of vapor per gallon of liquid at 70° F	Lower explosive limit in percent by volume of air at 70° F
	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
Cyclohexanone	31.2	[1] 1.1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	42.4	5.6
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	1.1
Propyl Acetate (n)	27.2	2.0
Propyl Acetate (iso)	28.0	1.8
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.

(iii) (*a*) When an operator must position himself in a booth downstream of the object being sprayed, an air supplied respirator or other type of respirator approved by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior or specified in ANSI Z88.2–1969 for the material being sprayed should be used by the operator.

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

(7) *Make-up air.* (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.

(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.

(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.

(*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 G–10.

(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. 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. 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.

(*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. 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.

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

(*d*) Where make-up air is heated coal or oil, the products of combust shall not be allowed to mix with make-up air, and the products of co bustion shall be conducted outside building through a flue terminating a point remote from all points wh make-up air enters the building.

(*e*) Where make-up air is heated gas, and the products of combustion not mixed with the make-up air but conducted through an independent to a point outside the building rem from all points where make-up air ters the building, it is not necessary comply with (*f*) of this subdivision.

(*f*) Where make-up air to any mar ally operated spray booth or room heated by gas and the products of co bustion are allowed to mix with supply air, the following precautio must be taken:

(*1*) The gas must have a distinct and strong enough odor to warn wor men in a spray booth or room of presence if in an unburned state in t make-up air.

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

(3) A fan must be provided to deliv the mixture of heated air and produc of combustion from the plenum chamb housing the gas burners to the spr booth or room.

(8) *Scope.* Spray booths or spr rooms are to be used to enclose or co fine all spray finishing operations co ered by this paragraph (c). This par graph does not apply to the spraying the exteriors of buildings, fixed tanks, similar structures, nor to small portab spraying apparatus not used repeated in the same location.

(d) *Open surface tanks*—(1) *Gener* (i) This paragraph applies to all oper tions involving the immersion of m terials in liquids, or in the vapors of suc liquids, for the purpose of cleaning altering the surface or adding to or in parting a finish thereto or changing th character of the materials, and their sub sequent removal from the liquid or vapo

ining, and drying. These operations ude washing, electroplating, anodiz- pickling, quenching, dying, dipping, ning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, aline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, sting, and other similar operations.

i) Except where specific construc- specifications are prescribed in this ion, hoods, ducts, elbows, fans, blow- and all other exhaust system parts, nponents, and supports thereof shall so constructed as to meet conditions ervice and to facilitate maintenance shall conform in construction to the cifications contained in American ional Standard Fundamentals Gov- ing the Design and Operation of Local aust Systems, Z9.2–1960.

) *Classification of open-surface tank rations.* (i) Open-surface tank op- tions shall be classified into 16 ses, numbered A–1 to D–4, inclusive.

ii) *Determination of class.* Class is ermined by two factors, hazard po- tial designated by a letter from A to inclusive, and rate of gas, vapor, or t evolution designated by a number m 1 to 4, inclusive (for example, B.3).

iii) Hazard potential is an index, on a e of from A to D, inclusive, of the rity of the hazard associated with the stance contained in the tank because the toxic, flammable, or explosive ure of the vapor, gas, or mist pro- ed therefrom. The toxic hazard is ermined from the concentration, asured in parts by volume of a gas or or, per million parts by volume of taminated air (p.p.m.), or in milli- ms of mist per cubic meter of air g./m.^{3}), below which ill effects are ikely to occur to the exposed worker. e concentrations shall be those in 10.1000 .

iv) The relative fire or explosion ard is measured in degrees Fahren- t in terms of the closed-cup flash nt of the substance in the tank. De- ed information on the prevention of hazards in dip tanks may be found Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or nbustible Liquids, NFPA No. 34–1966, ional Fire Protection Association. ere the tank contains a mixture of ids, other than organic solvents, ose effects are additive, the hygienic ndard of the most toxic component r example, the one having the lowest m. or mg./m.^{3}) shall be used, except ere such substance constitutes an in- nificantly small fraction of the mix- e. For mixtures of organic solvents, ir combined effect, rather than that of ier individually, shall determine the ard potential. In the absence of in- mation to the contrary, the effects ll be considered as additive. If the n of the ratios of the airborne concen- tion of each contaminant to the toxic centration of that contaminant ex- ds unity, the toxic concentration shall considered to have been exceeded. e Note A to subdivision (v) of this paragraph.)

vi) Hazard potential shall be deter- ined from Table G–12, with the value icating greater hazard being used. en the hazardous material may be either a vapor with a threshhold 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:

$$\frac{c_1}{TLV_1}+\frac{c_2}{TLV_2}+\frac{c_3}{TLV_3}+\ldots\frac{c_N}{TLV_N}>1$$

where:

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

TABLE G-12—DETERMINATION OF HAZARD POTENTIAL

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

(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

(*a*) The temperature of the liquid in the tank in degrees Fahrenheit;

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

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

(*d*) The extent that the tank gases or produces mist in an arbitrary scale—high, medium, low, and nil. (See Table G–13, Note 2.) Gassing depends upon electrochemical or mechanical processes, the effects of which have to be individually evaluated for each installation (see Table G–13, Note 3).

(vii) Rate of evolution shall be determined from Table G–13. When evaporation and gassing yield different rates, the lowest numerical value shall be used.

TABLE G–13—DETERMINATION OF RATE OF GAS, VAPOR, OR MIST EVOLUTION[1]

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

NOTE 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.

NOTE 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.

NOTE 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.

(3) *Ventilation.* Where ventilation is used to control potential exposures to workers as defined in subparagraph (2) (iii) of this paragraph, 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.

(4) *Control requirements.* (i) Control velocities shall conform to Table G–14 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.

(ii) All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which

(*a*) Project over the entire tank;

(*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

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

(*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 G–14—CONTROL VELOCITIES IN FEET PER MINUTE (F.P.M.) FOR UNDISTURBED LOCATIONS

Class	Enclosing hood		Lateral exhaust [1]	Canopy hood [2]	
	One open side	Two open sides		Three open sides	Four open sides
A–1 and A–2	100	150	150	Do not use	Do not use
A–3 (Note 2), B–1, B–2, and C–1	75	100	100	125	175
B–3, C–2, and D–1 (Note 3)	65	90	75	100	150
A–4 (Note 2), C–3, and D–2 (Note 3)	50	75	50	75	125
B–4, C–4, D–3 (Note 3), and D–4	General room ventilation required.				

NOTES:
1. See Table G–15 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.

(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 G–15 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 G–15.

(*a*) For lateral exhaust hoods over 42 inches 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:

(*1*) The supply air volume plus the entrained air shall not exceed 50 percent of the exhaust volume.

(*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.

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

(*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.

TABLE G-15—MINIMUM VENTILATION RATE IN CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER MINUTE PER SQUARE FOOT OF TANK AREA FOR LATERAL EXHAUST

Required minimum control velocity, f.p.m. (from Table G-14)	C.f.m. per sq. ft. to maintain required minimum velocities at following ratios (tank width (W) /tank length (L)).[1,2]				
	0.0–0.09	0.1–0.24	0.25–0.49	0.5–0.90	1.0–2.0
Hood along one side or two parallel sides of tank when one hood is against a wall or baffle.[3] Also for a manifold along tank centerline.[4]					
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 $\frac{W}{L}$ exceeds 2.0.

It is undesirable to do so when $\frac{W}{L}$ exceeds 1.0. For circular tanks with lateral exhaust along up to ¼ 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 $\frac{W}{2}$ 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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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 (c) of this section.

(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 the may all be used as gas, mist, or v control means for open-surface tan erations, provided that they effect reduce the concentrations of hazar materials in the vicinity of the wo below the limits set in accordance subparagraph (2) of this paragraph

(7) *System design.* (i) The equipr for exhausting air shall have suffi capacity to produce the flow of ai quired in each of the hoods and oper of the system.

(ii) The capacity required in sub sion (i) of this subparagraph shal obtained when the airflow produ equipment is operating against the lowing pressure losses, the sum of w is the static pressure:

(*a*) Entrance losses into the hood.

(*b*) Resistance to airflow in bra pipe including bends and transfor tions.

(*c*) Entrance loss into the main

(*d*) Resistance to airflow in main including bends and transformation

(*e*) Resistance of mechanical eq ment; that is, filters, washers, conden absorbers, etc., plus their entrance exit losses.

(*f*) Resistance in outlet duct and charge stack.

(iii) Two or more operations shall be connected to the same exhaust sys where either one or the combinatio the substances removed may constitu fire, explosion, or chemical reac hazard in the duct system. Traps or o devices shall be provided to insure condensate in ducts does not drain t into any tank.

(iv) The exhaust system, consistin hoods, ducts, air mover, and dischr outlet, shall be designed in accorda with American National Stand Fundamentals Governing the Design Operation of Local Exhaust Syste Z9.2–1960, or the manual, Industrial V tilation, published by the American C ference of Governmental Indust Hygienists 1970. Airflow and press loss data provided by the manufactu of any air cleaning device shall be cluded in the design calculations.

(8) *Operation.* (i) The required air shall be maintained at all times du which gas, mist, or vapor is emitted f the tank, and at all times the tank, draining, or the drying area is in ope tion or use. When the system is first stalled, the airflow from each hood s be measured by means of a pitot trav in the exhaust duct and corrective ac taken if the flow is less than that quired. When the proper flow is obtai the hood static pressure shall be me ured and recorded. At intervals of more than 3 months operation, or aft prolonged shutdown period, the ho and duct system shall be inspected evidence of corrosion or damage. In case where the airflow is found to be than required, it shall be increased the required value. (Information on flow and static pressure measurem and calculations may be found in Am

n National Standard Fundamental overning the Design and Operation of ocal Exhaust Systems, Z9.2–1960, or in e manual, Industrial Ventilation, pubhed by the American Conference of overnmental Industrial Hygienists.)

(ii) The exhaust system shall disarge to the outer air in such a manner at the possibility of its effluent enterg any building is at a minimum. Recirlation shall only be through a device r contaminant removal which will prent the creation of a health hazard in e room or area to which the air is circulated.

(iii) A volume of outside air in the nge of 90 percent to 110 percent of e exhaust volume shall be provided each room having exhaust hoods. The tside air supply shall enter the workom in such a manner as not to be detriental to any exhaust hood. The airw of the makeup air system shall be easured on installation. Periodically, ereafter, the airflow should be remeased, and corrective action shall be taken nen the airflow is below that required. ie makeup air shall be uncontamited.

(9) *Personal protection.* (i) All emoyees working in and around openrface tank operations must be inructed as to the hazards of their spective jobs, and in the personal protion and first aid procedures applicae to these hazards.

(ii) All persons required to work in ch a manner that their feet may beme wet shall be provided with rubber other impervious boots or shoes, rubrs, or wooden-soled shoes sufficient to ep feet dry.

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

(iv) All persons required to work in ch a manner that their clothing may come wet shall be provided with such rons, coats, jackets, sleeves, or other rments made of rubber, or of other aterials impervious to liquids other an water, as are required to keep their thing dry. Aprons shall extend well low the top of boots to prevent liquid ashing into the boots. Provision of dry, an, cotton clothing along with rubr shoes or short boots and an apron pervious to liquids other than water all be considered a satisfactory subtute where small parts are cleaned, ated, or acid dipped in open tanks and old work is required.

(v) Whenever there is a danger of ashing, for example, when additions e made manually to the tanks, or when ds and chemicals are removed from tanks, the employees so engaged all be required to wear either tightting chemical goggles or an effective e shield. See § 1910.133.

(vi) When, during emergencies as deibed in subparagraph (11)(v) of this ragraph, workers must be in areas where concentrations of air contaminants are greater than the limit set by subparagraph (2)(iii) of this paragraph, or oxygen concentrations are less than 19.5 percent, they shall be required to wear respirators adequate to reduce their exposure to a level below these limits, or to provide adequate oxygen. Such respirators shall also be provided in marked, quickly accessible storage compartments built for the purpose, when there exists the possibility of accidental release of hazardous concentrations of air contaminants. Respirators shall be approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior and shall be selected by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified source. Respirators shall be used in accordance with § 1910.134, and persons who may require them shall be trained in their use.

(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) shall be provided with a quick opening valve and at least 48 inches 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.

(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.

(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 § 1910.141(d).

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

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

(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.

(11) *Inspection, maintenance, and installation.*

(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.

(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.

(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 subparagraph (2)(iii) of this paragraph are exceeded, or if the oxygen concentration is less than 19.5 percent.

(iv) If the tests made in accordance with subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph 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.

(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 subparagraph (9)(vi) of this paragraph, 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.

(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 subparagraph (9)(vi) of this paragraph. 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.

(12) *Vapor degreasing tanks.* (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, whichever is shorter.

(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.

(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.

(iv) Tanks or machines of more than 4 square feet 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.

(13) *Scope.* (i) This paragraph (d) 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.

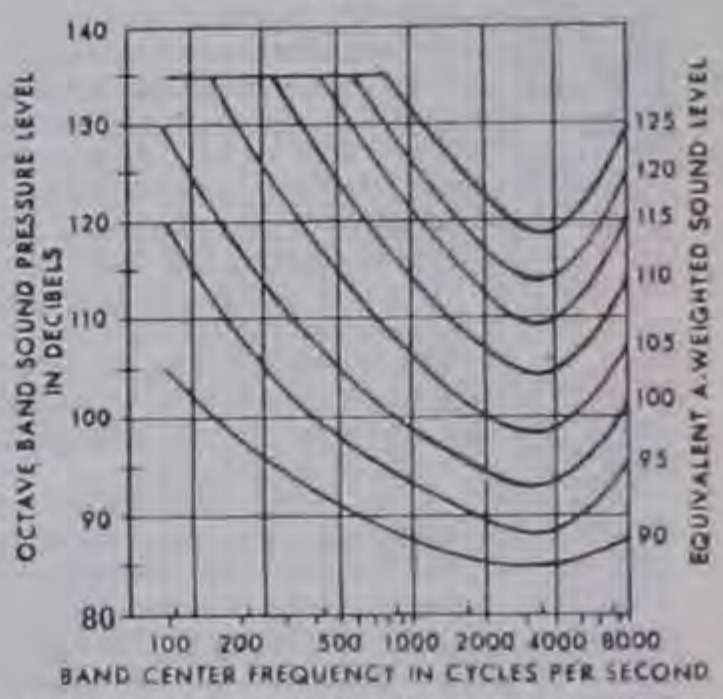
(ii) "Molten materials handling operations" means all operations, other than welding, burning, and soldering operations, involving the use, melting, smelting, or pouring of metals, alloys, salts, or other similar substances in the molten state. Such operations also include heat treating baths, descaling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

(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.

§ 1910.95 Occupational noise exposure.

(a) Protection against the effects of noise exposure shall be provided when the sound levels exceed those shown in Table G–16 when measured on the A scale of a standard sound level meter at slow response. When noise levels are determined by octave band analysis, the equivalent A-weighted sound level may be determined as follows:

Figure G-9



Equivalent sound level contours. Octave band sound pressure levels may be converted to the equivalent A-weighted sound level by plotting them on this graph and noting the A-weighted sound level corresponding to the point of highest penetration into the sound level contours. This equivalent A-weighted sound level, which may differ from the actual A-weighted sound level of the noise, is used to determine exposure limits from Table G–16.

(b)(1) When employees are subjected to sound exceeding those listed in Table G–16, feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels within the levels of Table G–16, personal protective equipment shall be provided and used to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table.

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

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

TABLE G–16—PERMISSIBLE NOISE EXPOSURES[1]

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

[1] 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. If the sum of the following fractions: $C_1/T_1+C_2/T_2+ \ldots C_N/T_N$ exceeds unity, then, the mixed exposure should be considered to exceed the limit value. *Cn* indicates the total time of exposure at a specified noise level, and *Tn* indicates the total time of exposure permitted at that level.

Exposure to impulsive or impact n should not exceed 140 dB peak sound p sure level.

§ 1910.96 Ionizing radiation.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this tion.* (1) "Radiation" includes al rays, beta rays, gamma rays, X-r neutrons, high-speed electrons, h speed protons, and other atomic pa cles; but such term does not inc sound or radio waves, or visible li or infrared or ultraviolet light.

(2) "Radioactive material" m any material which emits, by spo neous nuclear disintegration, corpusc or electromagnetic emanations.

(3) "Restricted area" means any access to which is controlled by employer for purposes of protectio individuals from exposure to radia or radioactive materials.

(4) "Unrestricted area" means area access to which is not contro by the employer for purposes of pro tion of individuals from exposure radiation or radioactive materials.

(5) "Dose" means the quantity ionizing radiation absorbed, per uni mass, by the body or by any portio the body. When the provisions in section specify a dose during a pe of time, the dose is the total quan of radiation absorbed, per unit of m by the body or by any portion of body during such period of time. Sev different units of dose are in cur use. Definitions of units used in section are set forth in subparagra (6) and (7) of this paragraph.

(6) "Rad" means a measure of dose of any ionizing radiation to t tissues in terms of the energy abso per unit of mass of the tissue. One is the dose corresponding to the abs tion of 100 ergs per gram of tissu millirad (mrad) = 0.001 rad).

(7) "Rem" means a measure of dose of any ionizing radiation to body sue in terms of its estimated biolo effect relative to a dose of 1 roentgen of X-rays (1 millirem (mrem) = 0 rem). The relation of the rem to o dose units depends upon the biolo effect under consideration and upon conditions for irradiation. Each of following is considered to be equiva to a dose of 1 rem:

(i) A dose of 1 roentgen due to X gamma radiation;

(ii) A dose of 1 rad due to X-, gam or beta radiation;

(iii) A dose of 0.1 rad due to neut or high energy protons;

(iv) A dose of 0.05 rad due to part heavier than protons and with suffic energy to reach the lens of the eye;

(v) If it is more convenient to mea the neutron flux, or equivalent, tha determine the neutron dose in rads provided in subdivision (iii) of this paragraph, 1 rem of neutron radia may, for purposes of the provision this section be assumed to be equiva to 14 million neutrons per square ce meter incident upon the body; or, if th

is sufficient information to estimate with reasonable accuracy the approximate distribution in energy of the neutrons, the incident number of neutrons per square centimeter equivalent to 1 rem may be estimated from Table G–17:

TABLE G–17—NEUTRON FLUX DOSE EQUIVALENTS

Neutron energy (million electron volts (Mev))	Number of neutrons per square centimeter equivalent to a dose of 1 rem (neutrons/cm²)	Average flux to deliver 100 millirem in 40 hours (neutrons/cm² per sec.)
Thermal	970 × 10⁶	670
0.0001	720 × 10⁶	500
0.005	820 × 10⁶	570
0.02	400 × 10⁶	280
0.1	120 × 10⁶	80
0.5	43 × 10⁶	30
1.0	26 × 10⁶	18
2.5	29 × 10⁶	20
5.0	26 × 10⁶	18
7.5	24 × 10⁶	17
10	24 × 10⁶	17
10 to 30	14 × 10⁶	10

(8) For determining exposures to X- or gamma rays up to 3 Mev., the dose limits specified in this section may be assumed to be equivalent to the "air dose". For the purpose of this section "air dose" means that the dose is measured by a properly calibrated appropriate instrument in air at or near the body surface in the region of the highest dosage rate.

(b) *Exposure of individuals to radiation in restricted areas.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, no employer shall possess, use, or transfer sources of ionizing radiation in such a manner as to cause any individual in a restricted area to receive in any period of one calendar quarter from sources in the employer's possession or control a dose in excess of the limits specified in Table G–18:

TABLE G–18

	Rems per calendar quarter
Whole body: Head and trunk; active blood-forming organs; lens of eyes; or gonads	1¼
Hands and forearms; feet and ankles	18¾
Skin of whole body	7½

(2) An employer may permit an individual in a restricted area to receive doses to the whole body greater than those permitted under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, so long as:

(i) During any calendar quarter the dose to the whole body shall not exceed 3 rems; and

(ii) The dose to the whole body, when added to the accumulated occupational dose to the whole body, shall not exceed 5 (N–18) rems, where "N" equals the individual's age in years at his last birthday; and

(iii) The employer maintains adequate past and current exposure records which show that the addition of such a dose will not cause the individual to exceed the amount authorized in this subparagraph. As used in this subparagraph, "Dose to the whole body" shall be deemed to include any dose to the whole body, gonad, active bloodforming organs, head and trunk, or lens of the eye.

(3) No employer shall permit any employee who is under 18 years of age to receive in any period of one calendar quarter a dose in excess of 10 percent of the limits specified in Table G–18.

(4) "Calendar quarter" means any 3-month period determined as follows:

(i) The first period of any year may begin on any date in January: *Provided*, That the second, third, and fourth periods accordingly begin on the same date in April, July, and October, respectively, and that the fourth period extends into January of the succeeding year, if necessary to complete a 3-month quarter. During the first year of use of this method of determination, the first period for that year shall also include any additional days in January preceding the starting date for the first period; or

(ii) The first period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the second period in a calendar year of 13 complete consecutive weeks; the third period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the fourth period in a calendar year of 13 complete, consecutive calendar weeks. If at the end of a calendar year there are any days not falling within a complete calendar week of that year, such days shall be included within the last complete calendar week of that year. If at the beginning of any calendar year there are days not falling within a complete calendar week of that year, such days shall be included within the last complete calendar week of the previous year; or

(iii) The four periods in a calendar year may consist of the first 14 complete, consecutive calendar weeks; the next 12 complete, consecutive calendar weeks, the next 14 complete, consecutive calendar weeks, and the last 12 complete, consecutive calendar weeks. If at the end of a calendar year there are any days not falling within a complete calendar week of that year, such days shall be included (for purposes of this section) within the last complete calendar week of the year. If at the beginning of any calendar year there are days not falling within a complete calendar week of that year, such days shall be included (for purposes of this section) within the last complete week of the previous year.

(5)—Revoked

(c) *Exposure to airborne radioactive material.* (1) No employer shall possess, use or transport radioactive material in such a manner as to cause any employee, within a restricted area, to be exposed to airborne radioactive material in an aver-

age concentration in excess of the limits specified in Table 1 of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 20. The limits given in Table 1 are for exposure to the concentrations specified for 40 hours in any workweek of 7 consecutive days. In any such period where the number of hours of exposure is less than 40, the limits specified in the table may be increased proportionately. In any such period where the number of hours of exposure is greater than 40, the limits specified in the table shall be decreased proportionately.

(2) No employer shall possess, use, or transfer radioactive material in such a manner as to cause any individual within a restricted area, who is under 18 years of age, to be exposed to airborne radioactive material in an average concentration in excess of the limits specified in Table II of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 20. For purposes of this subparagraph, concentrations may be averaged over periods not greater than 1 week.

(3) "Exposed" as used in this paragraph means that the individual is present in an airborne concentration. No allowance shall be made for the use of protective clothing or equipment, or particle size.

(d) *Precautionary procedures and personal monitoring.* (1) Every employer shall make such surveys as may be necessary for him to comply with the provisions in this section. "Survey" means an evaluation of the radiation hazards incident to the production, use, release, disposal, or presence of radioactive materials or other sources of radiation under a specific set of conditions. When appropriate, such evaluation includes a physical survey of the location of materials and equipment, and measurements of levels of radiation or concentrations of radioactive material present.

(2) Every employer shall supply appropriate personnel monitoring equipment, such as film badges, pocket chambers, pocket dosimeters, or film rings, to, and shall require the use of such equipment by:

(i) Each employee who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that he receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 25 percent of the applicable value specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and

(ii) Each employee under 18 years of age who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that he receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 5 percent of the applicable value specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section; and

(iii) Each employee who enters a high radiation area.

(3) As used in this section:

(i) "Personnel monitoring equipment" means devices designed to be worn or carried by an individual for the purpose of measuring the dose received (e.g., film badges, pocket chambers, pocket dosimeters, film rings, etc.);

(ii) "Radiation area" means any area, accessible to personnel, in which there exists radiation at such levels that a major portion of the body could receive in any 1 hour a dose in excess of 5 millirem, or in any 5 consecutive days a dose in excess of 100 millirem; and

(iii) "High radiation area" means any area, accessible to personnel, in which there exists radiation at such levels that a major portion of the body could receive in any one hour a dose in excess of 100 millirem.

(e) *Caution signs, labels, and signals*—(1) *General.* (i) Symbols prescribed by this paragraph shall use the conventional radiation caution colors (magenta or purple on yellow background). The symbol prescribed by this paragraph is the conventional three-bladed design:

RADIATION SYMBOL

1. Cross-hatched area is to be magenta or purple.
2. Background is to be yellow.

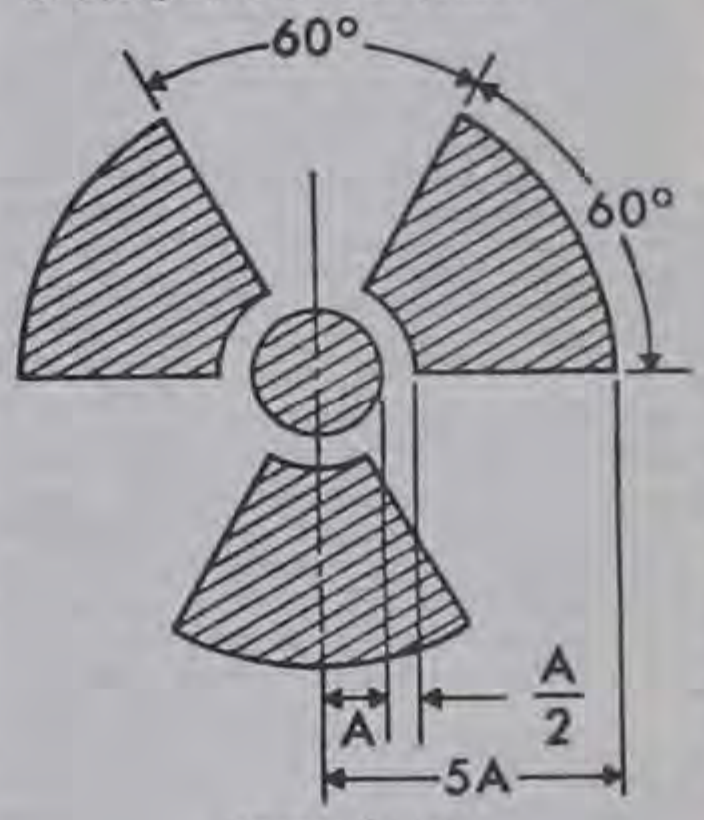


FIGURE G–10

(ii)—Revoked

(2) *Radiation area.* Each radiation area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and the words:

CAUTION
RADIATION AREA

(3) *High radiation area.* (i) Each high radiation area shall be conspicuously posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words:

CAUTION
HIGH RADIATION AREA

(ii) Each high radiation area shall be equipped with a control device which shall either cause the level of radiation to be reduced below that at which an individual might receive a dose of 100 millirems in 1 hour upon entry into the area or shall energize a conspicuous visible or audible alarm signal in such a manner that the individu entering and the employer or a supe visor of the activity are made aware the entry. In the case of a high radiati area established for a period of 30 da or less, such control device is r required.

(4) *Airborne radioactivity area.* (i) used in the provisions of this sectio "airborne radioactivity area" means:

(*a*) Any room, enclosure, or operati area in which airborne radioactive m terials, composed wholly or partly radioactive material, exist in concentr tions in excess of the amounts specifi in column 1 of Table 1 of Appendix to 10 CFR Part 20 or

(*b*) Any room, enclosure, or operati area in which airborne radioactive m terials exist in concentrations which, a eraged over the number of hours in a week during which individuals are the area, exceed 25 percent of t amounts specified in column 1 of Tab 1 of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 20.

(ii) Each airborne radioactivity ar shall be conspicuously posted with a si or signs bearing the radiation cauti symbol described in subparagraph (of this paragraph and the words:

CAUTION
AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA

(5) *Additional requirements.*

(i) Each area or room in which radi active material is used or stored a which contains any radioactive mater (other than natural uranium or th rium) in any amount exceeding 10 tim the quantity of such material specified Appendix C to 10 CFR Part 20 shall conspicuously posted with a sign or sig bearing the radiation caution symb described in subparagraph (1) of th paragraph and the words:

CAUTION
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

(ii) Each area or room in which na ural uranium or thorium is used stored in an amount exceeding 100 tim the quantity of such material specified 10 CFR Part 20 shall be conspicuous posted with a sign or signs bearing t radiation caution symbol described subparagraph (1) of this paragraph ar the words:

CAUTION
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

(6) *Containers.* (i) Each container which is transported, stored, or used quantity of any radioactive materi (other than natural uranium or th rium) greater than the quantity of suc material specified in Appendix C to CFR Part 20 shall bear a durable, clear visible label bearing the radiation cautio symbol described in subparagraph (1 of this paragraph and the words:

CAUTION
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

(ii) Each container in which natur uranium or thorium is transporte

red, or used in a quantity greater than times the quantity specified in Appen- C to 10 CFR Part 20 shall bear a rable, clearly visible label bearing the liation caution symbol described in paragraph (1) of this paragraph and words:

CAUTION
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

iii) Notwithstanding the provisions subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this sub- agraph a label shall not be required: a) If the concentration of the ma- al in the container does not exceed t specified in column 2 of Table 1 of pendix B to 10 CFR Part 20, or
b) For laboratory containers, such as kers, flasks, and test tubes, used nsiently in laboratory procedures, en the user is present.
iv) Where containers are used for rage, the labels required in this sub- agraph shall state also the quantities kinds of radioactive materials in the tainers and the date of measurement he quantities.

f) *Immediate evacuation warning tal*—(1) *Signal characteristics.* (i) e signal shall be a midfrequency com- x sound wave amplitude modulated at ubsonic frequency. The complex sound ve in free space shall have a funda- ntal frequency (f_1) between 450 and hertz (Hz) modulated at a subsonic e between 4 and 5 hertz.
ii) The signal generator shall not be than 75 decibels at every location ere an individual may be present ose immediate, rapid, and complete cuation is essential.
iii) A sufficient number of signal units ll be installed such that the require- nts of subdivision (ii) of this subpara- ph are met at every location where individual may be present whose im- diate, rapid, and complete evacuation ssential.
iv) The signal shall be unique in the nt or facility in which it is installed.
v) The minimum duration of the nal shall be sufficient to insure that affected persons hear the signal.
vi) The signal-generating system ll respond automatically to an initiat- event without requiring any human ion to sound the signal.

2) *Design objectives.* (i) The signal- erating system shall be designed to rporate components which enable the em to produce the desired signal each e it is activated within one-half sec- of activation.
i) The signal-generating system shall provided with an automatically acti- d secondary power supply which is quate to simultaneously power all rgency equipment to which it is con- ed, if operation during power failure ecessary, except in those systems us- batteries as the primary source of er.
ii) All components of the signal- erating system shall be located to ide maximum practicable protection nst damage in case of fire, explosion, corrosive atmosphere, or other environmental extremes consistent with adequate system performance.

(iv) The signal-generating system shall be designed with the minimum number of components necessary to make it function as intended, and should utilize components which do not require frequent servicing such as lubrication or cleaning.

(v) Where several activating devices feed activating information to a central signal generator, failure of any activating device shall not render the signal-generator system inoperable to activating information from the remaining devices.

(vi) The signal-generating system shall be designed to enhance the probability that alarm occurs only when immediate evacuation is warranted. The number of false alarms shall not be so great that the signal will come to be disregarded and shall be low enough to minimize personal injuries or excessive property damage that might result from such evacuation.

(3) *Testing.* (i) Initial tests, inspections, and checks of the signal-generating system shall be made to verify that the fabrication and installation were made in accordance with design plans and specifications and to develop a thorough knowledge of the performance of the system and all components under normal and hostile conditions.

(ii) Once the system has been placed in service, periodic tests, inspections, and checks shall be made to minimize the possibility of malfunction.

(iii) Following significant alterations or revisions to the system, tests and checks similar to the initial installation tests shall be made.

(iv) Tests shall be designed to minimize hazards while conducting the tests.

(v) Prior to normal operation the signal-generating system shall be checked physically and functionally to assure reliability and to demonstrate accuracy and performance. Specific tests shall include:

(*a*) All power sources.

(*b*) Calibration and calibration stability.

(*c*) Trip levels and stability.

(*d*) Continuity of function with loss and return of required services such as AC or DC power, air pressure, etc.

(*e*) All indicators.

(*f*) Trouble indicator circuits and signals, where used.

(*g*) Air pressure (if used).

(*h*) Determine that sound level of the signal is within the limit of subparagraph (1)(ii) of this paragraph at all points that require immediate evacuation.

(vi) In addition to the initial startup and operating tests, periodic scheduled performance tests and status checks must be made to insure that the system is at all times operating within design limits and capable of the required response. Specific periodic tests or checks or both shall include:

(*a*) Adequacy of signal activation device.

(*b*) All power sources.

(c) Function of all alarm circuits and trouble indicator circuits including trip levels.

(*d*) Air pressure (if used).

(*e*) Function of entire system including operation without power where required.

(*f*) Complete operational tests including sounding of the signal and determination that sound levels are adequate.

(vii) Periodic tests shall be scheduled on the basis of need, experience, difficulty, and disruption of operations. The entire system should be operationally tested at least quarterly.

(viii) All employees whose work may necessitate their presence in an area covered by the signal shall be made familiar with the actual sound of the signal—preferably as it sounds at their work location. Before placing the system into operation, all employees normally working in the area shall be made acquainted with the signal by actual demonstration at their work locations.

(g) *Exceptions from posting requirements.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section:

(1) A room or area is not required to be posted with a caution sign because of the presence of a sealed source, provided the radiation level 12 inches from the surface of the source container or housing does not exceed 5 millirem per hour.

(2) Rooms or other areas in onsite medical facilities are not required to be posted with caution signs because of the presence of patients containing radioactive material, provided that there are personnel in attendance who shall take the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of any individual to radiation or radioactive material in excess of the limits established in the provisions of this section.

(3) Caution signs are not required to be posted at areas or rooms containing radioactive materials for periods of less than 8 hours: *Provided,* That

(i) The materials are constantly attended during such periods by an individual who shall take the precautions necessary to prevent the exposure of any individual to radiation or radioactive materials in excess of the limits established in the provisions of this section; and

(ii) Such area or room is subject to the employer's control.

(h) *Exemptions for radioactive materials packaged for shipment.* Radioactive materials packaged and labeled in accordance with regulations of the Department of Transportation published in 49 CFR Chapter I, are exempt from the labeling and posting requirements of this subpart during shipment, provided that the inside containers are labeled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section.

(i) *Instruction of personnel, posting.* (1) Employers regulated by the Atomic Energy Commission shall be governed by 10 CFR Part 20 standards. Employers in a State named in paragraph (p)(3) of this section shall be governed by the requirements of the laws and regulations of that State. All other employers shall be regulated by the following:

(2) All individuals working in or frequenting any portion of a radiation area shall be informed of the occurrence of radioactive materials or of radiation in such portions of the radiation area; shall be instructed in the safety problems associated with exposure to such materials or radiation and in precautions or devices to minimize exposure; shall be instructed in the applicable provisions of this section for the protection of employees from exposure to radiation or radioactive materials; and shall be advised of reports of radiation exposure which employees may request pursuant to the regulations in this section.

(3) Each employer to whom this section applies shall post a current copy of its provisions and a copy of the operating procedures applicable to the work conspicuously in such locations as to insure that employees working in or frequenting radiation areas will observe these documents on the way to and from their place of employment, or shall keep such documents available for examination of employees upon request.

(j) *Storage of radioactive materials.* Radioactive materials stored in a nonradiation area shall be secured against unauthorized removal from the place of storage.

(k) *Waste disposal.* No employer shall dispose of radioactive material except by transfer to an authorized recipient, or in a manner approved by the Atomic Energy Commission or a State named in paragraph (p)(3) of this section.

(l) *Notification of incidents*—(1) *Immediate notification.* Each employer shall immediately notify the Assistant Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative, for employees not protected by the Atomic Energy Commission by means of 10 CFR Part 20; paragraph (p)(2) of this section, or the requirements of the laws and regulations of States named in paragraph (p)(3) of this section, by telephone or telegraph of any incident involving radiation which may have caused or threatens to cause:

(i) Exposure of the whole body of any individual to 25 rems or more of radiation; exposure of the skin of the whole body of any individual to 150 rems or more of radiation; or exposure of the feet, ankles, hands, or forearms of any individual to 375 rems or more of radiation; or

(ii) The release of radioactive material in concentrations which, if averaged over a period of 24 hours, would exceed 5,000 times the limit specified for such materials in Table II of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 20.

(iii)—(iv)—Revoked

(2) *Twenty-four hour notification.* Each employer shall within 24 hours following its occurrence notify the Assistant Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative for employees not protected by the Atomic Energy Commission by means of 10 CFR Part 20; paragraph (p)(2) of this section, or the requirements of the laws and applicable regulations of States named in paragraph (p)(3) of this section, by telephone or telegraph of any incident involving radiation which may have caused or threatens to cause:

(i) Exposure of the whole body of any individual to 5 rems or more of radiation; exposure of the skin of the whole body of any individual to 30 rems or more of radiation; or exposure of the feet, ankles, hands, or forearms to 75 rems or more of radiation; or

(ii)—(iii)—Revoked

(m) *Reports of overexposure and excessive levels and concentrations.* (1) In addition to any notification required by paragraph (1) of this section each employer shall make a report in writing within 30 days to the Assistant Secretary of Labor or his duly authorized representative, for employees not protected by the Atomic Energy Commission by means of 10 CFR Part 20; or under paragraph (p)(2) of this section, or the requirements of the laws and regulations of States named in paragraph (p)(3) of this section, of each exposure of an individual to radiation or concentrations of radioactive material in excess of any applicable limit in this section. Each report required under this subparagraph shall describe the extent of exposure of persons to radiation or to radioactive material; levels of radiation and concentration of radioactive material involved, the cause of the exposure, levels of concentrations; and corrective steps taken or planned to assure against a recurrence.

(2) In any case where an employer is required pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph to report to the U.S. Department of Labor any exposure of an individual to radiation or to concentrations of radioactive material, the employer shall also notify such individual of the nature and extent of exposure. Such notice shall be in writing and shall contain the following statement: "You should preserve this report for future reference."

(n) *Records.* (1) Every employer shall maintain records of the radiation exposure of all employees for whom personnel monitoring is required under paragraph (d) of this section and advise each of his employees of his individual exposure on at least an annual basis.

(2) Every employer shall maintain records in the same units used in tables in paragraph (b) of this section and Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 20.

(o) *Disclosure to former employee of individual employee's record.* (1) At the request of a former employee an employer shall furnish to the employee a report of the employee's exposure to radiation as shown in records maintain by the employer pursuant to paragr (n)(1) of this section. Such report sh be furnished within 30 days from time the request is made, and shall co each calendar quarter of the individu employment involving exposure to ra ation or such lesser period as may be quested by the employee. The rep shall also include the results of any c culations and analysis of radioact material deposited in the body of employee. The report shall be in wr ing and contain the following statemer "You should preserve this report future reference."

(2)—Revoked

(p) *Atomic Energy Commission censees—AEC contractors operat AEC plants and facilities—AEC Agr ment State licensees or registrants.* Any employer who possesses or u source material, byproduct material, special nuclear material, as defined the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, amended, under a license issued by Atomic Energy Commission and in cordance with the requirements of CFR Part 20 shall be deemed to be compliance with the requirements of t section with respect to such possessi and use.

(2) AEC contractors operating A plants and facilities: Any employer w possesses or uses source material, product material, special nuclear ma rial, or other radiation sources unc a contract with the Atomic Energy Co mission for the operation of AEC plan and facilities and in accordance wi the standards, procedures, and other r quirements for radiation protecti established by the Commission for su contract pursuant to the Atomic Ener Act of 1954 as amended (42 U.S 2011 et seq.), shall be deemed to be compliance with the requirements of th section with respect to such possessi and use.

(3) AEC-agreement State licensees registrants:

(i) *Atomic Energy Act sources.* A employer who possesses or uses sour material, byproduct material, or spec nuclear material, as defined in t Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amend (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), and has eith registered such sources with, or is opera ing under a license issued by, a Sta which has an agreement in effect wi the Atomic Energy Commission pursua to section 274(b) (42 U.S.C. 2021(b)) the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, amended, and in accordance with the r quirements of that State's laws and reg lations shall be deemed to be in comp ance with the radiation requirements this section, insofar as his possession a use of such material is concerned, unle the Secretary of Labor, after conferen with the Atomic Energy Commissio shall determine that the State's progra for control of these radiation sources incompatible with the requirements this section. Such agreements current

: in effect only in the States of Ala-
na, Arkansas, California, Kansas,
ntucky, Florida, Mississippi, New
mpshire, New York, North Carolina,
xas, Tennessee, Oregon, Idaho, Ari-
a, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska,
shington, Maryland, North Dakota,
uth Carolina, and Georgia.

ii) *Other sources.* Any employer who
sesses or uses radiation sources other
an source material, byproduct mate-
l, or special nuclear material, as de-
ed in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954,
amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), and
: either registered such sources with,
is operating under a license issued by
tate which has an agreement in effect
h the Atomic Energy Commission pur-
nt to section 274(b) (42 U.S.C. 2021
) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as
ended, and in accordance with the re-
rements of that State's laws and regu-
ions shall be deemed to be in compli-
e with the radiation requirements of
s section, insofar as his possession and
of such material is concerned, pro-
ed the State's program for control of
se radiation sources is the subject of
urrently effective determination by the
istant Secretary of Labor that such
gram is compatible with the require-
nts of this section. Such determina-
ns currently are in effect only in the
tes of Alabama, Arkansas, California,
nsas, Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi,
w Hampshire, New York, North Caro-
a, Texas, Tennessee, Oregon, Idaho,
zona, Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska,
shington, Maryland, North Dakota,
uth Carolina, and Georgia.

(q) [Reserved]

(r)—Revoked

§ 1910.97 Nonionizing radiation.

(a) *Electromagnetic radiation*—(1) *Definitions applicable to this paragraph.* (i) The term "electromagnetic radiation" is restricted to that portion of the spectrum commonly defined as the radio frequency region, which for the purpose of this specification shall include the microwave frequency region.

(ii) *Partial body irradiation.* Pertains to the case in which part of the body is exposed to the incident electromagnetic energy.

(iii) *Radiation protection guide.* Radiation level which should not be exceeded without careful consideration of the reasons for doing so.

(iv) The word "symbol" as used in this specification refers to the overall design, shape, and coloring of the rf radiation sign shown in figure G–11.

(v) *Whole body irradiation.* Pertains to the case in which the entire body is exposed to the incident electromagnetic energy or in which the cross section of the body is smaller than the cross section of the incident radiation beam.

(2) *Radiation protection guide.* (i) For normal environmental conditions and for incident electromagnetic energy of frequencies from 10 MHz to 100 GHz, the radiation protection guide is 10 mW/cm.^{2} (milliwatt per square centimeter) as averaged over any possible 0.1-hour period. This means the following:

Power density: 10 mW./cm.^{2} for periods of 0.1-hour or more.
Energy density: 1 mW.-hr./cm.^{2} (milliwatt hour per square centimeter) during any 0.1-hour period.

This guide applies whether the radiation is continuous or intermittent.

(ii) These formulated recommendations pertain to both whole body irradiation and partial body irradiation. Partial body irradiation must be included since it has been shown that some parts of the human body (e.g., eyes, testicles) may be harmed if exposed to incident radiation levels significantly in excess of the recommended levels.

(3) *Warning symbol.* (i) The warning symbol for radio frequency radiation hazards shall consist of a red isosceles triangle above an inverted black isosceles triangle, separated and outlined by an aluminum color border. The words "Warning—Radio-Frequency Radiation Hazard" shall appear in the upper triangle. See figure G–11.

(ii) American National Standard Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards and the Identification of Certain Equipment, Z53.1–1953, shall be used for color specification. All lettering and the border shall be of aluminum color.

(iii) The inclusion and choice of warning information or precautionary instructions is at the discretion of the user. If such information is included it shall appear in the lower triangle of the warning symbol.

TABLE H-1

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen system		
	Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
Outdoors	I	I	I
In a separate building	II	II	II
In a special room	III	III	Not permitted.
Inside buildings not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies	IV	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

(b) The minimum distance in feet from a hydrogen system of indicated capacity located outdoors, in separate buildings or in special rooms to any specified outdoor exposure shall be in accordance with Table H–2.

(c) The distances in Table H–2 Items 1, 14, and 3 to 10 inclusive do not apply where protective structures such as adequate fire walls are located between the system and the exposure.

TABLE H-2

Type of outdoor exposure		Size of hydrogen system		
		Less than 3,000 CF	3,000 CF to 15,000 CF	In excess of 15,000 CF
1. Building or structure	Wood frame construction*	10	25	50
	Heavy timber, noncombustible or ordinary construction*	0	10	**25
	Fire-resistive construction*	0	0	0
2. Wall openings	Not above any part of a system	10	10	10
	Above any part of a system	25	25	25
3. Flammable liquids above ground.	0 to 1,000 gallons	10	25	25
	In excess of 1,000 gallons	25	50	50
4. Flammable liquids below ground—0 to 1,000 gallons.	Tank	10	10	10
	Vent or fill opening of tank	25	25	25
5. Flammable liquids below ground—in excess of 1,000 gallons.	Tank	20	20	20
	Vent or fill opening of tank	25	25	25
6. Flammable gas storage, either high pressure or low pressure.	0 to 15,000 CF capacity	10	25	25
	In excess of 15,000 CF capacity	25	50	50
7. Oxygen storage	12,000 CF or less	Refer to NFPA No. 51, gas systems for welding and cutting (1969).		
	More than 12,000 CF	Refer to NFPA No. 566, bulk oxygen systems at consumer sites (1969).		
8. Fast burning solids such as ordinary lumber, excelsior or paper		50	50	50
9. Slow burning solids such as heavy timber or coal		25	25	25
10. Open flames and other sources of ignition		25	25	25
11. Air compressor intakes or inlets to ventilating or air-conditioning equipment		50	50	50
12. Concentration of people***		25	50	50

*Refer to NFPA No. 220 Standard Types of Building Construction for definitions of various types of construction. (1969 Ed.)
**But not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.
***In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas.

[Table H-2 amended at 43 F.R. 49746, October 24, 1978.]

(d) Hydrogen systems of less than 3,000 CF when located inside buildings and exposed to other occupancies shall be situated in the building so that the system will be as follows:

(1) In an adequately ventilated area as in subparagraph (3)(ii)(b) of this paragraph.

(2) Twenty feet from stored flammable materials or oxidizing gases.

(3) Twenty-five feet from open flames, ordinary electrical equipment or other sources of ignition.

(4) Twenty-five feet from concentrations of people.

(5) Fifty feet from intakes of ventilation or air-conditioning equipment and air compressors.

(6) Fifty feet from other flammable gas storage.

(7) Protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or working activity in the area.

(8) More than one system of 3,000 CF or less may be installed in the same room, provided the systems are separated by at least 50 feet. Each such system shall meet all of the requirements of this paragraph.

(3) *Design consideration at specific locations*—(i) *Outdoor locations.* (a) Where protective walls or roofs are provided, they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(b) Where the enclosing sides adjoin each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.

(c) Electrical equipment within 15 feet shall be in accordance with subpart S of this part.

(ii) *Separate buildings.* (a) Separate buildings shall be built of at least noncombustible construction. Windows and doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency. Windows shall be of glass or plastic in metal frames.

(b) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall b cated at the high point of the roo exterior walls or roof. Inlet and openings shall each have minimum area of one (1) square foot per cubic feet of room volume. Disch from outlet openings shall be direct conducted to a safe location.

(c) Explosion venting shall be pro in exterior walls or roof only. The ing area shall be equal to not less 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of volume and may consist of any o any combination of the following: cf light, noncombustible material, pr ably single thickness, single stre glass; lightly fastened hatch co lightly fastened swinging doors in terior walls opening outward; li fastened walls or roof designed to re at a maximum pressure of 25 po per square foot.

(d) There shall be no sources of tion from open flames, electrical e ment, or heating equipment.

(e) Electrical equipment shall b accordance with subpart S of this for Class I, Division 2 locations

(f) Heating, if provided, shall b steam, hot water, or other ind means.

(iii) *Special rooms.* (a) Floor, w and ceiling shall have a fire-resist rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or p tions shall be continuous from floo ceiling and shall be securely anch At least one wall shall be an ext wall. Openings to other parts of building shall not be permitted. Winc and doors shall be in exterior walls shall be located so as to be readily cessible in case of emergency. Winc shall be of glass or plastic in m frames.

(b) Ventilation shall be as prov in subdivision (ii)(b) of this subp graph.

(c) Explosion venting shall be as vided in subdivision (ii)(c) of this paragraph.

(d) There shall be no sources of i tion from open flames, electrical equ ment, or heating equipment.

(e) Electrical equipment shall be accordance with Article 501 of the tional Electrical Code, NFPA 70–19 ANSI C1–1971 (Rev. of C1–1968) Divi 2 locations.

(f) Heating, if provided, shall be steam, hot water, or indirect means.

(4) *Operating instructions.* For ins lations which require any operation equipment by the user, legible instr tions shall be maintaind at operat locations.

(5) *Maintenance.* The equipment functioning of each charged gaseous drogen system shall be maintained i safe operating condition in accorda with the requirements of this secti

...e area within 15 feet of any hydrogen ...ntainer shall be kept free of dry vege... ...tion and combustible material.

...1910.103(b)(5) amended at ... F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974 ...effective June 13, 1974.]

...(c) *Liquefied hydrogen systems*—(1) ...*ction*—(i) *Containers.* (a) Hydrogen ...ntainers shall comply with the follow... ...c. Storage containers shall be de... ...gned, constructed, and tested in ac... ...rdance with appropriate requirements ... the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel ...de, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure ...ssels (1968) or applicable provisions ... API Standard 620, Recommended ...les for Design and Construction of ...ge, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage ...nks, Second Edition (June 1963) and ...ppendix R (April 1965).

...(b) Portable containers shall be de... ...gned, constructed and tested in accord... ...ce with DOT Specifications and ...gulations.

...(ii) *Supports.* Permanently installed ...ntainers shall be provided with sub... ...ntial noncombustible supports secure... ...anchored on firm noncombustible ...ndations. Steel supports in excess of ...inches in height shall be protected ...th a protective coating having a 2-... ...ur fire-resistance rating.

...(iii) *Marking.* Each container shall be ...ibly marked to indicate "LIQUEFIED ...DROGEN—FLAMMABLE GAS."

...(iv) *Safety relief devices.* (a) (*1*) Sta... ...nary liquefied hydrogen containers ...all be equipped with safety relief de... ...ces sized in accordance with CGA ...mphlet S–1, Part 3, Safety Relief De... ...e Standards for Compressed Gas Stor... ...e Containers.

...(2) Portable liquefied hydrogen con... ...iners complying with the U.S. Depart... ...ent of Transportation Regulations ...all be equipped with safety relief de... ...ces as required in the U.S. Department ... Transportation Specifications and ...gulations. Safety relief devices shall ... sized in accordance with the require... ...nts of CGA Pamphlet S–1, Safety ...lief Device Standards, Part 1, Com... ...essed Gas Cylinders and Part 2, Cargo ...d Portable Tank Containers.

...(b) Safety relief devices shall be ar... ...nged to discharge unobstructed to the ...tdoors and in such a manner as to ...event impingement of escaping liquid ... gas upon the container, adjacent ...uctures or personnel. See subpara... ...aph (2)(i)(*f*) of this paragraph for ...nting of safety relief devices in special ...ations.

...(c) Safety relief devices or vent piping ...all be designed or located so that mois... ...re cannot collect and freeze in a man... ...r which would interfere with proper ...eration of the device.

...(d) Safety relief devices shall be pro... ...led in piping wherever liquefied hydro... ...n could be trapped between closures.

...(v) *Piping, tubing, and fittings.* (a) ...ping, tubing, and fittings and gasket ...d thread sealants shall be suitable for ...drogen service at the pressures and temperatures involved. Consideration shall be given to the thermal expansion and contraction of piping systems when exposed to temperature fluctuations of ambient to liquefied hydrogen temperatures.

(*b*) Gaseous hydrogen piping and tubing (above —20° F.) shall conform to the applicable sections of Pressure Piping Section 2—Industrial Gas and Air Piping, ANSI B31.1–1967 with addenda B31.1–1969. Design of liquefied hydrogen or cold (—20° F. or below) gas piping shall use Petroleum Refinery Piping ANSI B31.3–1966 or Refrigeration Piping ANSI B31.5–1966 with addenda B31.5a–1968 as a guide.

(*c*) Joints in piping and tubing shall ~~p~~preferably be made by welding or brazing; flanged, threaded, socket, or suitable compression fittings may be used.

(*d*) Means shall be provided to minimize exposure of personnel to piping operating at low temperatures and to prevent air condensate from contacting piping, structural members, and surfaces not suitable for cryogenic temperatures. Only those insulating materials which are rated nonburning in accordance with ASTM Procedures D1692–68 may be used. Other protective means may be used to protect personnel. The insulation shall be designed to have a vapor-tight seal in the outer covering to prevent the condensation of air and subsequent oxygen enrichment within the insulation. The insulation material and outside shield shall also be of adequate design to prevent attrition of the insulation due to normal operating conditions.

(*e*) Uninsulated piping and equipment which operate at liquefied-hydrogen temperature shall not be installed above asphalt surfaces or other combustible materials in order to prevent contact of liquid air with such materials. Drip pans may be installed under uninsulated piping and equipment to retain and vaporize condensed liquid air.

(vi) *Equipment assembly.* (*a*) Valves, gauges, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for liquefied hydrogen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.

(*b*) Installation of liquefied hydrogen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices and with reference to their construction and use.

(*c*) Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be readily accessible and shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering. A shutoff valve shall be located in liquid product withdrawal lines as close to the container as practical. On containers of over 2,000 gallons capacity, this shutoff valve shall be of the remote control type with no connections, flanges, or other appurtenances (other than a welded manual shutoff valve) allowed in the piping between the shutoff valve and its connection to the inner container.

(*d*) Cabinets or housings containing hydrogen control equipment shall be ventilated to prevent any accumulation of hydrogen gas.

(vii) *Testing.* (*a*) After installation, all field-erected piping shall be tested and proved hydrogen gas-tight at operating pressure and temperature.

(*b*) Containers if out of service in excess of 1 year shall be inspected and tested as outlined in (*a*) of this subdivision. The safety relief devices shall be checked to determine if they are operable and properly set.

(viii) *Liquefied hydrogen vaporizers.* (*a*) The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping shall be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

(*b*) The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the hydrogen and heating media sections with safety relief devices.

(*c*) Heat used in a liquefied hydrogen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied utilizing media such as air, steam, water, or water solutions.

(*d*) A low temperature shutoff switch shall be provided in the vaporizer discharge piping to prevent flow of liquefied hydrogen in the event of the loss of the heat source.

(ix) *Electrical systems.* (*a*) Electrical wiring and equipment located within 3 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected, shall be in accordance with subpart S of this part, for Class I, Group B, Division 1 locations.

(*b*) Except as provided in (*a*) of this subdivision, electrical wiring, and equipment located within 25 feet of a point where connections are regularly made and disconnected or within 25 feet of a liquid hydrogen storage container, shall be in accordance with subpart S of this part, for Class I, Group B, Division 2 locations. When equipment approved for class I, group B atmospheres is not commercially available, the equipment may be—

(*1*) Purged or ventilated in accordance with NFPA No. 496–1967, Standard for Purged Enclosures for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations,

(*2*) Intrinsically safe, or

(*3*) Approved for Class I, Group C atmospheres. This requirement does not apply to electrical equipment which is installed on mobile supply trucks or tank cars from which the storage container is filled.

(x) *Bonding and grounding.* The liquefied hydrogen container and associated piping shall be electrically bonded and grounded.

(2) *Location of liquefied hydrogen storage*—(i) *General requirements.* (*a*) The storage containers shall be located so that they are readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.

(*b*) The containers shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable liquid lines, flammable gas lines, or lines carrying oxidizing materials.

(*c*) When locating liquified hydrogen storage containers near above-ground flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen

storage, it is advisable to locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground higher than flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage.

(*d*) Where it is necessary to locate the liquefied hydrogen container on ground that is level with or lower than adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, suitable protective means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion curbs, grading), with respect to the adjacent flammable liquid storage or liquid oxygen storage, to prevent accumulation of liquids within 50 feet of the liquefied hydrogen container.

(*e*) Storage sites shall be fenced and posted to prevent entrance by unauthorized personnel. Sites shall also be placarded as follows: "Liquefied Hydrogen—Flammable Gas—No Smoking—No Open Flames."

(*f*) If liquified hydrogen is located in (as specified in Table H–3) a separate building, in a special room, or inside buildings when not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies, containers shall have the safety relief devices vented unobstructed to the outdoors at a minimum elevation of 25 feet above grade to a safe location as required in subparagraph (1)(iv)(*b*) of this paragraph.

(ii) *Specific requirements.* (*a*) The location of liquefied hydrogen storage, as determined by the maximum total quantity of liquified hydrogen, shall be in the order of preference as indicated by Roman numerals in the following Table H–3.

TABLE H–3—MAXIMUM TOTAL QUANTITY OF LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN STORAGE PERMITTED

Nature of location	Size of hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)			
	39.63 (150 liters) to 50	51 to 300	301 to 600	In excess of 600
Outdoors	I	I	I	I.
In a separate building	II	II	II	Not permitted.
In a special room	III	III	Not permitted	Not permitted.
Inside buildings not in a special room and exposed to other occupancies.	IV	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted.

NOTE: This table does not apply to the storage in dewars of the type generally used in laboratories for experimental purposes.

(*b*) The minimum distance in feet from liquefied hydrogen systems of indicated storage capacity located outdoors, in a separate building, or in a special room to any specified exposure shall be in accordance with Table H–4.

TABLE H–4—MINIMUM DISTANCE (FEET) FROM LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN SYSTEMS TO EXPOSURE

Type of exposure	Liquefied hydrogen storage (capacity in gallons)		
	39.63 (150 liters) to 3,500	3,501 to 15,000	15,001 to 30,000
1. Fire-resistive building and fire walls*	5	5	5
2. Noncombustible building*	25	50	75
3. Other buildings*	50	75	100
4. Wall openings, air-compressor intakes, inlets for air-conditioning or ventilating equipment	75	75	75
5. Flammable liquids (above ground and vent or fill openings if below ground) (see 513 and 514)	50	75	100
6. Between stationary liquefied hydrogen containers	5	5	5
7. Flammable gas storage	50	75	100
8. Liquid oxygen storage and other oxidizers (see 513 and 514)	100	100	100
9. Combustible solids	50	75	100
10. Open flames, smoking, and welding	50	50	50
11. Concentrations of people†	75	75	75

*Refer to Standard Types of Building Construction, NFPA No. 220–1969 for definitions of various types of construction.

†In congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time-clock areas.

NOTE 1: The distance in Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 12 in Table H–4 may be reduced where protective structures, such as firewalls equal to height of top of the container, to safeguard the liquefied hydrogen storage system, are located between the liquefied hydrogen storage installation and the exposure.

NOTE 2: Where protective structures are provided, ventilation and confinement of product should be considered. The 5-foot distance in Nos. 1 and 6 facilitates maintenance and enhances ventilation.

(iii) *Handling of liquefied hydrogen inside buildings other than separate buildings and special rooms.* Portable liquefied hydrogen containers of 50 gallons or less capacity as permitted in Table H–3 and in compliance with subdivision (i)(f) of this subparagraph when housed inside buildings not located in a special room and exposed to other occupancies shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

(*a*) Be located 20 feet from flammable liquids and readily combustible materials such as excelsior or paper.

(*b*) Be located 25 feet from ordinary electrical equipment and other sources of ignition including process or analytical equipment.

(*c*) Be located 25 feet from concentrations of people.

(*d*) Be located 50 feet from intakes of ventilation and air-conditioning equipment or intakes of compressors.

(*e*) Be located 50 feet from storage of other flammable-gases or storage of oxidizing gases.

(*f*) Containers shall be protected against damage or injury due to falling objects or work activity in the area.

(*g*) Containers shall be firmly secured and stored in an upright position.

(*h*) Welding or cutting operations, and smoking shall be prohibited while hydrogen is in the room.

(*i*) The area shall be adequately ventilated. Safety relief devices on the containers shall be vented directly outdoors or to a suitable hood. See subparagraph (1)(iv)(*b*) of this paragraph and subdivision (i)(f) of this subparagraph.

(3) *Design considerations at special locations*—(i) *Outdoor locations.* (*a*) Outdoor location shall mean outside of any building or structure, and includes locations under a weather shelter or canopy provided such locations are not enclosed by more than two walls set at right angles and are provided with vent space between the walls and vented roof or canopy.

(*b*) Roadways and yard surfaces located below liquefied hydrogen piping from which liquid air may drip, shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

(*c*) If protective walls are provided they shall be constructed of noncombustible materials and in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (*a*) of this subdivision as applicable.

(*d*) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with subparagraph (1)(ix)(*a*) and (*b*) of this paragraph.

(*e*) Adequate lighting shall be provided for nighttime transfer operation.

(ii) *Separate buildings.* (*a*) Separate buildings shall be of light noncombustible construction on a substantial frame. Walls and roofs shall be lightly fastened and designed to relieve at a maximum internal pressure of 25 pounds per square foot. Windows shall be of shatterproof glass or plastic in metal frames. Doors shall be located in such a manner that they will be readily accessible to personnel in an emergency.

(*b*) Adequate ventilation to the outdoors shall be provided. Inlet openings shall be located near the floor level in exterior walls only. Outlet openings shall be located at the high point of the room in exterior walls or roof. Both the inlet and outlet vent openings shall have a minimum total area of 1 square foot per 1,000 cubic feet of room volume. Discharge from outlet openings shall be directed or conducted to a safe location.

(*c*) There shall be no sources of ignition.

(*d*) Electrical wiring and equipment shall comply with subparagraph (1)(ix)(*a*) and (*b*) of this paragraph except that the provisions of subparagraph (1)(ix)(*b*) of this paragraph shall apply to all electrical wiring and equipment in the separate building.

(*e*) Heating, if provided, shall be by steam, hot water, or other indirect means.

(iii) *Special rooms.* (*a*) Floors, walls and ceilings shall have a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours. Walls or parti

lons shall be continuous from floor to eiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall shall be an exterior wall. Openings to other parts of the building hall not be permitted. Windows and loors shall be in exterior walls and doors hall be located in such a manner that hey will be accessible in an emergency. Vindows shall be of shatterproof glass or lastic in metal frames.

(b) Ventilation shall be as provided in ubdivision (ii) (b) of this subparagraph.

(c) Explosion venting shall be pro-ided in exterior walls or roof only. The enting area shall be equal to not less han 1 square foot per 30 cubic feet of oom volume and may consist of any one r any combination of the following: valls of light noncombustible material; ightly fastened hatch covers; lightly astened swinging doors opening outward n exterior walls; lightly fastened walls r roofs designed to relieve at a maxi-num pressure of 25 pounds per square ot.

(d) There shall be no sources of gnition.

(e) Electrical wiring and equipment hall comply with subparagraph (1) (ix) a) and (b) of this paragraph except hat the provision of subparagraph (1) ix) (b) of this paragraph shall apply to ll electrical wiring and equipment in the pecial room.

(f) Heating, if provided, shall be team, hot water, or by other indirect neans.

(4) *Operating instructions*—(i) *Writ-en instructions.* For installation which equire any operation of equipment by he user, legible instructions shall be naintained at operating locations.

(ii) *Attendant.* A qualified person shall e in attendance at all times while the nobile hydrogen supply unit is being nloaded.

(iii) *Security.*. Each mobile liquefied ydrogen supply unit used as part of a ydrogen system shall be adequately se-ured to prevent movement.

(iv) *Grounding.* The mobile liquefied ydrogen supply unit shall be grounded or static electricity.

(5) *Maintenance.* The equipment and unctioning of each charged liquified hy-drogen system shall be maintained in a afe operating condition in accordance vith the requirements of this section. Weeds or similar combustibles shall not e permitted within 25 feet of any liqui-led hydrogen equipment.

§1910.103(c)(5) amended at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974 effective June 13, 1974.]

§ 1910.104 Oxygen.

(a) *Scope.* This section applies to the nstallation of bulk oxygen systems on ndustrial and institutional consumer premises. This section does not apply to oxygen manufacturing plants or other establishments operated by the oxygen supplier or his agent for the purpose of storing oxygen and refilling portable containers, trailers, mobile supply trucks, or tank cars, nor to systems having capacities less than those stated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(b) *Bulk oxygen systems.*—(1) *Definition.* As used in this section: A bulk oxygen system is an assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, safety devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, which has storage capacity of more than 13,000 cubic feet of oxygen, Normal Temperature and Pressure (NTP), connected in service or ready for service, or more than 25,000 cubic feet of oxygen (NTP) including unconnected reserves on hand at the site. The bulk oxygen system terminates at the point where oxygen at service pressure first enters the supply line. The oxygen containers may be stationary or movable, and the oxygen may be stored as gas or liquid.

(2) *Location*—(i) *General.* Bulk oxygen storage systems shall be located above ground out of doors, or shall be installed in a building of noncombustible construction, adequately vented, and used for that purpose exclusively. The location selected shall be such that containers and associated equipment shall not be exposed by electric power lines, flammable or combustible liquid lines, or flammable gas lines.

(ii) *Accessibility.* The system shall be located so that it is readily accessible to mobile supply equipment at ground level and to authorized personnel.

(iii) *Leakage.* Where oxygen is stored as a liquid, noncombustible surfacing shall be provided in an area in which any leakage of liquid oxygen might fall during operation of the system and filling of a storage container. For purposes of this paragraph, asphaltic or bituminous paving is considered to be combustible.

(iv) *Elevation.* When locating bulk oxygen systems near above-ground flammable or combustible liquid storage which may be either indoors or outdoors, it is advisable to locate the system on ground higher than the flammable or combustible liquid storage.

(v) *Dikes.* Where it is necessary to locate a bulk oxygen system on ground lower than adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage suitable means shall be taken (such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading) with respect to the adjacent flammable or combustible liquid storage to prevent accumulation of liquids under the bulk oxygen system.

(3) *Distance between systems and exposures*—(i) *General.* The minimum distance from any bulk oxygen storage container to exposures, measured in the most direct line except as indicated in subdivisions (vi) and (viii) of this subparagraph, shall be as indicated in subdivisions (ii) to (xviii) of this subparagraph inclusive.

(ii) *Combustible structures.* Fifty feet from any combustible structures.

(iii) *Fire resistive structures.* Twenty-five feet from any structures with fire-resistive exterior walls or sprinklered buildings of other construction, but not less than one-half the height of adjacent side wall of the structure.

(iv) *Openings.* At least 10 feet from any opening in adjacent walls of fire resistive structures. Spacing from such structures shall be adequate to permit maintenance, but shall not be less than 1 foot.

(v) *Flammable liquid storage aboveground.*

Distance (feet)	*Capacity (gallons)*
50	0–1000
90	1001 or more

(vi) *Flammable liquid storage belowground.*

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to flammable liquid tank (feet)	Capacity gallons
15	50	0-1000.
30	50	1001 or more

(vii) *Combustible liquid storage aboveground.*

Distance (feet)	*Capacity (gallons)*
25	0–1000
50	1001 or more

(viii) *Combustible liquid storage belowground.*

Distance measured horizontally from oxygen storage container to combustible liquid tank (feet)	*Distance from oxygen storage container to filling and vent connections or openings to combustible liquid tank (feet)*
15	40

(ix) *Flammable gas storage.* (Such as compressed flammable gases, liquefied flammable gases and flammable gases in low pressure gas holders):

Distance (feet)	*Capacity (cu. ft. NTP)*
50	Less than 5000
90	5000 or more

(x) *Highly combustible materials.* Fifty feet from solid materials which burn rapidly, such as excelsior or paper.

(xi) *Slow-burning materials.* Twenty-five feet from solid materials which burn slowly, such as coal and heavy timber.

(xii) *Ventilation.* Seventy-five feet in one direction and 35 feet in approximately 90° direction from confining walls (not including firewalls less than 20 feet high) to provide adequate ventilation in courtyards and similar confining areas.

(xiii) *Congested areas.* Twenty-five feet from congested areas such as offices, lunchrooms, locker rooms, time clock areas, and similar locations where people may congregate.

(xiv)—(xvii)—Revoked

(xviii) *Exceptions.* The distances in subdivisions (ii), (iii), (v) to (xi) inclusive, of this subparagraph do not apply where protective structures such as firewalls of adequate height to safeguard the oxygen storage systems are located bet-

ween the bulk oxygen storage installation and the exposure. In such cases, the bulk oxygen storage installation may be a minimum distance of 1 foot from the firewall.

[§1910.104(b)(3)(xviii) amended at 43 F.R. 49746, October 24, 1978.]

(4) *Storage containers*—(i) *Foundations and supports.* Permanently installed containers shall be provided with substantial noncombustible supports on firm noncombustible foundations.

(ii) *Construction—liquid.* Liquid oxygen storage containers shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG–84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Containers operating at pressures above 15 pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.) shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968. Insulation surrounding the liquid oxygen container shall be noncombustible.

(iii) *Construction—gaseous.* High-pressure gaseous oxygen containers shall comply with one of the following:

(*a*) Designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with appropriate requirements of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968.

(*b*) Designed, constructed, tested, and maintained in accordance with DOT Specifications and Regulations.

(5) *Piping, tubing, and fittings*—(i) *Selection.* Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be suitable for oxygen service and for the pressures and temperatures involved.

(ii) *Specification.* Piping and tubing shall conform to Section 2—Gas and Air Piping Systems of Code for Pressure Piping, ANSI, B31.1–1967 with addenda B31.10a–1969.

(iii) *Fabrication.* Piping or tubing for operating temperatures below −20° F. shall be fabricated from materials meeting the impact test requirements of paragraph UG–84 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, when tested at the minimum operating temperature to which the piping may be subjected in service.

(6) *Safety relief devices*—(i) *General.* Bulk oxygen storage containers, regardless of design pressure shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required by the ASME code or the DOT specifications and regulations.

(ii) *DOT containers.* Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be equipped with safety relief devices as required thereby.

(iii) *ASME containers.* Bulk oxygen storage containers designed and constructed in accordance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII—Unfired Pressure Vessel—1968 shall be equipped with safety relief devices meeting the provisions of the Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet "Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers," S–1, Part 3.

(iv) *Insulation.* Insulation casings on liquid oxygen containers shall be equipped with suitable safety relief devices.

(v) *Reliability.* All safety relief devices shall be so designed or located that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner which would interfere with proper operation of the device.

(7) *Liquid oxygen vaporizers*—(i) *Mounts and couplings.* The vaporizer shall be anchored and its connecting piping be sufficiently flexible to provide for the effect of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

(ii) *Relief devices.* The vaporizer and its piping shall be adequately protected on the oxygen and heating medium sections with safety relief devices.

(iii) *Heating.* Heat used in an oxygen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied only through media such as steam, air, water, or water solutions which do not react with oxygen.

(iv) *Grounding.* If electric heaters are used to provide the primary source of heat, the vaporizing system shall be electrically grounded.

(8) *Equipment assembly and installation*—(i) *Cleaning.* Equipment making up a bulk oxygen system shall be cleaned in order to remove oil, grease or other readily oxidizable materials before placing the system in service.

(ii) *Joints.* Joints in piping and tubing may be made by welding or by use of flanged, threaded, slip, or compression fittings. Gaskets or thread sealants shall be suitable for oxygen service.

(iii) *Accessories.* Valves, gages, regulators, and other accessories shall be suitable for oxygen service.

(iv) *Installation.* Installation of bulk oxygen systems shall be supervised by personnel familiar with proper practices with reference to their construction and use.

(v) *Testing.* After installation all field erected piping shall be tested and proved gas tight at maximum operating pressure. Any medium used for testing shall be oil free and nonflammable.

(vi) *Security.* Storage containers, piping, valves, regulating equipment, and other accessories shall be protected against physical damage and against tampering.

(vii) *Venting.* Any enclosure containing oxygen control or operating equipment shall be adequately vented.

(viii) *Placarding.* The bulk oxygen storage location shall be permanently placarded to indicate: "OXYGEN—NO SMOKING—NO OPEN FLAMES", or an equivalent warning.

(ix) *Electrical wiring.* Bulk oxygen installations are not hazardous locations as defined and covered in subpart S of this part. Therefore, general purpose or weatherproof types of electrical wiring and equipment are acceptable depending upon whether the installation is indoor or outdoors. Such equipment shall be installed in accordance with the applicable provisions of subpart S of this part.

(9) *Operating instructions.* For installations which require any operation of equipment by the user, legible instructions shall be maintained at operating locations.

(10) *Maintenance.* The equipment and functioning of each charged bulk oxygen system shall be maintained in a safe operating condition in accordance with the requirements of this section. Weeds and long dry grass shall be cut back within 15 feet of any bulk oxygen storage container.

[§1910.104(b)(10) amended at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974 --effective June 13, 1974.]

§ 1910.105 Nitrous oxide.

The piped systems for the in-plant transfer and distribution of nitrous oxide shall be designed, installed, maintained and operated in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G–8.1–1964.

§ 1910.106 Flammable and combustible liquids.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

(1) Aerosol shall mean a material which is dispensed from its container as a mist, spray, or foam by a propellant under pressure.

(2) Atmospheric tank shall mean a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through 0.5 p.s.i.g.

(3) Automotive service station shall mean that portion of property where flammable or combustible liquids used as motor fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles and shall include any facilities available for the sale and service of tires, batteries, and accessories, and for minor automotive maintenance work. Major automotive repairs, painting, body and fender work are excluded.

(4) Basement shall mean a story of a building or structure having one-half or more of its height below ground level and to which access for fire fighting purposes is unduly restricted.

(5) Boiling point shall mean the boiling point of a liquid at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (p.s.i.a.) (760 mm.). Where an accurate boiling point is unavailable for the material in question, or for mixtures which do not have a constant boiling point, for purposes of this section the 10 percent point of a distillation performed in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Distillation of Petroleum Products, ASTM D–86–62, may be used as the boiling point of the liquid.

(6) Boilover shall mean the expulsion of crude oil (or certain other liquids) from a burning tank. The light fractions of the crude oil burnoff producing

heat wave in the residue, which on iching a water strata may result in expulsion of a portion of the con- its of the tank in the form of froth.

(7) Bulk plant shall mean that por- n of a property where flammable or mbustible liquids are received by tank sel, pipelines, tank car, or tank vehi- , and are stored or blended in bulk the purpose of distributing such uids by tank vessel, pipeline, tank car, nk vehicle, or container.

(8) Chemical plant shall mean a large egrated plant or that portion of such plant other than a refinery or dis- ery where flammable or combustible uids are produced by chemical reac- ns or used in chemical reactions.

(9) Closed container shall mean a ntainer as herein defined, so sealed means of a lid or other device that ther liquid nor vapor will escape from at ordinary temperatures.

(10) Crude petroleum shall mean drocarbon mixtures that have a flash int below 150° F. and which have not en processed in a refinery.

(11) Distillery shall mean a plant or at portion of a plant where flammable combustible liquids produced by fer- ntation are concentrated, and where concentrated products may also be xed, stored, or packaged.

(12) Fire area shall mean an area a building separated from the re- inder of the building by construction ving a fire resistance of at least 1 ur and having all communicating enings properly protected by an sembly having a fire resistance rating at least 1 hour.

(13) Flammable aerosol shall mean an rosol which is required to be labeled lammable" under the Federal zardous Substances Labeling Act (15 .C. 1261). For the purposes of para- ph (d) of this section, such aerosols considered Class IA liquids.

(14) "Flashpoint" means the mini- im temperature at which a liquid gives vapor within a test vessel in sufficient ncentration to form an ignitable mix- re with air near the surface of the liq- d, and shall be determined as follows:

(i) For a liquid which has a viscosity less than 45 SUS at 100°F. (37.8°C), es not contain suspended solids, and es not have a tendency to form a sur- e film while under test, the procedure ecified in the Standard Method of Test Flashpoint by Tag Closed Tester STM D–56–70) shall be used.

(ii) For a liquid which has a viscosity 45 SUS or more at 100°F. (37.8°C.), contains suspended solids, or has a ndency to form a surface film while der test, the Standard Method of Test Flashpoint by Pensky-Martens Closed ster (ASTM D–93–71) shall be used, cept that the methods specified in Note o section 1.1 of ASTM D–93–71 may be ed for the respective materials specid in the Note.

(iii) For a liquid that is a mixture of compounds that have different volatilities and flashpoints, its flashpoint shall be determined by using the procedure specified in paragraph (a)(14) (i) or (ii) of this section on the liquid in the form it is shipped. If the flashpoint, as determined by this test, is 100°F. (37.8°C.) or higher, an additional flashpoint determination shall be run on a sample of the liquid evaporated to 90 percent of its original volume, and the lower value of the two tests shall be considered the flashpoint of the material.

(iv) Organic peroxides, which undergo autoaccelerating thermal decomposition, tion, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified in this subparagraph.

[§1910.106(a)(14) amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(15) Hotel shall mean buildings or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations for hire, primarily used by transients who are lodged with or without meals including but not limited to inns, clubs, motels, and apartment hotels.

(16) Institutional occupancy shall mean the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof by persons harbored or detained to receive medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or by persons involuntarily detained.

(17) Liquid shall mean, for the purpose of this section, any material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with ASTM Test for Penetration for Bituminous Materials, D–5–65. When not otherwise identified, the term liquid shall include both flammable and combustible liquids.

(18) "Combustible liquid" means any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100°F. (37.8°C.). Combustible liquids shall be divided into two classes as follows:

(i) "Class II liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 100°F. (37.8°C.) and below 140°F. (60°C.), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200°F. (93.3°C.) or higher, the volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

(ii) "Class III liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 140°F. (60°C.). Class III liquids are subdivided into two subclasses:

(a) "Class IIIA liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 140°F. (60°C.) and below 200°F. (93.3°C.), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200°F. (93.3°C.), or higher, the total volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

(b) "Class IIIB liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 200°F. (93.3°C.). This section does not cover Class IIIB liquids. Where the term "Class III liquids" is used in this section, it shall mean only Class IIIA liquids.

(iii) When a combustible liquid is heated for use to within 30°F. (16.7°C.) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for the next lower class of liquids.

[§1910.106(a)(18) amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(19) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flashpoint below 100°F. (37.8°C.), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100°F. (37.8°C.) or higher, the total of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. Flammable liquids shall be known as Class I liquids. Class I liquids are divided into three classes as follows:

(i) Class IA shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73°F. (22.8°C.) and having a boiling point below 100°F. (37.8°C.)

(ii) Class IB shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73°F. (22.8°C.) and having a boiling point at or above 100°F. (37.8°C.).

(iii) Class IC shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73°F. (22.8°C.) and below 100°F. (37.8°C.).

[§1910.106(a)(19) amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(20) Unstable (reactive) liquid shall mean a liquid which in the pure state or as commercially produced or transported will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure, or temperature.

(21) Low-pressure tank shall mean a storage tank which has been designed to operate at pressures above 0.5 p.s.i.g. but not more than 15 p.s.i.g.

(22) Marine service station shall mean that portion of a property where flammable or combustible liquids used as fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment on shore, piers, wharves, or floating docks into the fuel tanks of self-propelled craft, and shall include all facilities used in connection therewith.

(23) Mercantile occupancy shall mean the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof for the displaying, selling, or buying of goods, wares, or merchandise.

(24) Office occupancy shall mean the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof for the transaction of business, or the rendering or receiving of professional services.

(25) Portable tank shall mean a closed container having a liquid capacity over 60 U.S. gallons and not intended for fixed installation.

(26) Pressure vessel shall mean a storage tank or vessel which has been designed to operate at pressures above 15 p.s.i.g.

(27) Protection for exposure shall mean adequate fire protection for structures on property adjacent to tanks, where there are employees of the establishment.

[§1910.106(a)(27) amended at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(28) Refinery shall mean a plant in which flammable or combustible liquids are produced on a commercial scale from crude petroleum, natural gasoline, or other hydrocarbon sources.

(29) Safety can shall mean an approved container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.

(30) Vapor pressure shall mean 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)," American Society for Testing and Materials ASTM D323-68.

(31) Ventilation as specified in this section is for the prevention of fire and explosion. It is considered adequate if it is sufficient to prevent accumulation of significant quantities of vapor-air mixtures in concentration over one-fourth of the lower flammable limit.

(32) Storage: Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in a tank or in a container that complies with paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(33) Barrel shall mean a volume of 42 U.S. gallons.

(34) Container shall mean any can, barrel, or drum.

(35) Approved unless otherwise indicated, approved, or listed by at least one of the following nationally recognized testing laboratories: Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.; Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.

(36) Listed see "approved" in § 1910.106(a)(35).

(37) "SUS" means Saybolt Universal Seconds as determined by the Standard Method of Test for Saybolt Viscosity (ASTM D-88-56), and may be determined by use of the SUS conversion tables specified in ASTM Method D2161-66 following determination of viscosity in accordance with the procedures specified in the Standard Method of Test for Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (ASTM D445-65).

(38) "Viscous" means a viscosity of 45 SUS or more.

[§1910.106(a)(37 & 38) added at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(b) *Tank storage*—(1) *Design and construction of tanks*—(i) *Materials.* (a) Tanks shall be built of steel except as provided in (b) through (e) of this subdivision.

(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.

(c) Tanks built of materials other than steel shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering design for the material used.

(d) Unlined concrete tanks may be used for storing flammable or combustible 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.

(e)—Revoked

(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 or combustible liquids at a liquid temperature below 0° F.

(ii) *Fabrication.* (a)—Revoked

(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.

(iii) *Atmospheric tanks.* (a) Atmospheric tanks shall be built in accordance with acceptable good standards of design. Atmospheric tanks may be built in accordance with:

(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.

(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.

(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.

(b) Tanks designed for underground service not exceeding 2,500 gallons capacity may be used aboveground.

(c) Low-pressure tanks and pressure vessels may be used as atmospheric tanks.

(d) Atmospheric tanks shall not be used for the storage of a flammable or combustible liquid at a temperature at or above its boiling point.

(iv) *Low pressure tanks.* (a) The normal operating pressure of the tank shall not exceed the design pressure of the tank.

(b) Low-pressure tanks shall be built in accordance with acceptable standards of design. Low-pressure tanks may be built in accordance with:

(1) American Petroleum Institute Standard No. 620, Recommended Rules for the Design and Construction of Large Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks, Third Edition, 1966.

(2) The principles of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessels Code, 1968.

(c) Atmospheric tanks built according to Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., requirements in subdivision (iii)(a) of this subparagraph may be used for operating pressures not exceeding 1 p.s.i.g. and shall be limited to 2.5 p.s.i.g. under emergency venting conditions.

(d) Pressure vessels may be used as low-pressure tanks.

(v) *Pressure vessels.* (a) The normal operating pressure of the vessel shall not exceed the design pressure of the vessel.

(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.

(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.

(2) *Installation of outside above-ground tanks.*— (i)(a)—(f)—Revoked

TABLE H-5— TABLE H-9—Revoked

(ii) *Spacing (shell-to-shell) between aboveground tanks.* (a) The distance between any two flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks shall not be less than 3 feet.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c) of this subdivision, 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

e-half the diameter of the smaller nk.

(c) Where crude petroleum in connection with production facilities are ated in noncongested areas and have pacities not exceeding 126,000 gallons ,000 barrels), the distance between ch tanks shall not be less than 3 feet.

(d) Where unstable flammable or mbustible liquids are stored, the disnce between such tanks shall not be s than one-half the sum of their ameters.

(e) When tanks are compacted in ree or more rows or in an irregular ttern, greater spacing or other means all be provided so that inside tanks are cessible for firefighting purposes.

(f) The minimum separation between iquefied petroleum gas container and lammable or combustible liquid storage nk shall be 20 feet, except in the case flammable or combustible liquid tanks erating at pressures exceeding 2.5 .g. or equipped with emergency vent- which will permit pressures to exd 2.5 p.s.i.g. in which case the provins of subdivisions (a) and (b) of this odivision shall apply. Suitable means all be taken to prevent the accumulan of flammable or combustible liquids der adjacent liquefied petroleum gas ntainers such as by diversion curbs or ding. When flammable or combustiliquid storage tanks are within a ed area, the liquefied petroleum gas ntainers shall be outside the diked area d at least 10 feet away from the terline of the wall of the diked area. e foregoing provisions shall not apply en liquefied petroleum gas containof 125 gallons or less capacity are inlled adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks 550 gallons or less capacity.

(iii)—Revoked

iv) *Normal venting for aboveground ks.* (a) Atmospheric storage tanks ll be adequately vented to prevent the elopment of vacuum or pressure sufent to distort the roof of a cone roof k or exceeding the design pressure in case of other atmospheric tanks, as esult of filling or emptying, and atspheric temperature changes.

b) Normal vents shall be sized either accordance with: (1) the American roleum Institute Standard 2000 68), Venting Atmospheric and Lowssure Storage Tanks; or (2) other epted standard; or (3) shall be at t as large as the filling or withdrawal nection, whichever is larger but in no e less than 1¼ inch nominal inside meter.

c) Low-pressure tanks and pressure els shall be adequately vented to pret development of pressure or vacuum, result of filling or emptying and atspheric temperature changes, from eeding the design pressure of the tank vessel. Protection shall also be pro- d to prevent overpressure from any p discharging into the tank or vessel n the pump discharge pressure can eed the design pressure of the tank or el.

f) If any tank or pressure vessel has e 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.

(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.

(f) Tanks and pressure vessels storing Class IA liquids shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing Class IB and IC liquids shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting under pressure or vacuum conditions, or with approved flame arresters.

Exemption: Tanks of 3,000 bbls. capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude-producing areas; and, outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons capacity containing other than Class IA flammable liquids may have open vents. (See subdivision (vi) (b) of this subparagraph.)

(g) Flame arresters or venting devices required in subdivision (f) of this subdivision may be omitted for Class IB and IC liquids where conditions are such that their use may, in case of obstruction, result in tank damage.

(v) *Emergency relief venting for fire exposure for aboveground tanks.* (a) Every aboveground storage tank shall have some form of construction or device that will relieve excessive internal pressure caused by exposure fires.

(b) In a vertical tank the construction referred to in subdivision (a) of this subdivision 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.

(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 H–10 except as provided in subdivision (e) or (f) of this subdivision. 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 above grade of the exposed shell area of a vertical tank.

TABLE H-10—WETTED AREA VERSUS CUBIC FEET FREE AIR PER HOUR

(14.7 psia and 60° F.)

Square feet	CFH	Square feet	CFH	Square feet	CFH
20	21,100	200	211,000	1,000	524,000
30	31,800	250	239,000	1,200	557,000
40	42,100	300	265,000	1,400	587,000
50	52,700	350	288,000	1,600	614,000
60	63,200	400	312,000	1,800	639,000
70	73,700	500	354,000	2,000	662,000
80	84,200	600	392,000	2,400	704,000
90	94,800	700	428,000	2,800	742,000
100	105,000	800	462,000	and	
120	126,000	900	493,000	over	
140	147,000	1,000	524,000		
160	168,000				
180	190,000				
200	211,000				

(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 H–10, except that when the exposed wetted area of the surface is greater than 2,800 square feet, the total rate of venting shall be calculated by the following formula:

$$CFH = 1{,}107\,A^{0.82}$$

Where:

CFH = Venting requirement, in cubic feet of free air per hour.

A = Exposed wetted surface, in square feet.

NOTE: The foregoing formula is based on $Q = 21{,}000\,A^{0.82}$

(e) The total emergency relief venting capacity for any specific stable liquid may be determined by the following formula:

$$V = \frac{1337}{L\sqrt{M}}$$

V = Cubic feet of free air per hour from Table H-10.

L = Latent heat of vaporization of specific liquid in B.t.u. per pound.

M = Molecular weight of specific liquids.

(f) The required airflow rate of subdivision (c) or (e) of this subdivision 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 subdivision (vii) (b) of this subparagraph for tanks over 200 square feet of wetted area.

0.3 for approved water spray.

0.3 for approved insulation.

0.15 for approved water spray with approved insulation.

(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.

(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 per hour of air at 60° F. and at a pressure of 14.7 p.s.i.a.

(i) The flow capacity of tank venting devices 12 inches 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 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.

(vi) *Vent piping for aboveground tanks.* (*a*) Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(*b*) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing Class I liquids 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 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 five feet from building openings.

(*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.

(vii) *Drainage, dikes, and walls for aboveground tanks*—(*a*) *Drainage and diked areas.* The area surrounding a tank or a group of tanks shall be provided with drainage as in subdivision (*b*) of this subdivision, or shall be diked as provided in subdivision (*c*) of this subdivision, to prevent accidental discharge of liquid from endangering adjoining property or reaching waterways.

(*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:

(1)—Revoked

(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 or combustible liquids in the drainage system are ignited, the fire will not seriously expose tanks or adjoining property.

(3)—Revoked

(*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:

(1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subdivision, 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.

(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.

(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 or more in height shall have a flat section at the top not less than 2 feet wide. The slope of an earthen wall shall be consistent with the angle of repose of the material of which the wall is constructed.

(4) The walls of the diked area shall be restricted to an average height of 6 feet above interior grade.

(5)—Revoked

(6) No loose combustible material, empty or full drum or barrel, shall be permitted within the diked area.

(7)—Revoked

(viii) *Tank openings other than vents for above-ground tanks. (a)—(c)*—Revoked

(*d*) Openings for gaging shall be provided with a vaportight cap or cover.

(*e*) For Class IB and Class IC liquids 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 of the bottom of the tank and shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration.

(*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 away from any building opening. Such connection shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The connection shall be properly identified.

(3) *Installation of underground tanks*—(i) *Location.* Excavation 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 Class I liquids to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not less than 1 foot, and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than [illegible] feet. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class II or Class III liquids to the nearest wall of any basement pit or property line shall be not less than 1 foot.

(ii) *Depth and cover.* Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundation and surrounded with at least 6 inches 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 of earth, or shall be covered with not less than 1 foot of earth, on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than 4 inches 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 of earth cover, or 18 inches of well tamped earth, plus 6 inches of reinforced concrete or 8 inches of asphaltic concrete. When asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection, it shall extend at least 1 foot horizontally beyond the outline of the tank in all directions.

(iii) *Corrosion protection.* Corrosion protection for the tank and its piping shall be provided by one or more of the following methods:

(*a*) Use of protective coatings or wrappings;

(*b*) Cathodic protection; or,

(*c*) Corrosion resistant materials of construction.

(iv) *Vents.* (*a*) Location and arrangement of vents for Class I liquids. Vent pipes from tanks storing Class I liquids shall be so located that the discharge point is outside of buildings, higher than the fill pipe opening, and not less than 12 feet above the adjacent ground level. Vent pipes shall discharge only upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipes 2 inches 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 in length, or greater than 2 inches 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.

(*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 1¼ inch nominal inside diameter.

TABLE H-11–VENT LINE DIAMETERS

Maximum flow GPM	Pipe length*		
	50 feet	100 feet	200 feet
	Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*
	1¼	1¼	1¼
	1¼	1¼	1¼
	1¼	1¼	1½
	1¼	1½	2
	1½	1½	2
	1½	2	2
	2	2	2
	2	2	3
	2	2	3
00	2	2	3

Vent lines of 50 ft., 100 ft., and 200 ft. of pipe plus 7 ells.

(c) Location and arrangement of nts for Class II or Class III liquids. nt pipes from tanks storing Class II or ss III flammable liquids shall termite outside of the building and higher n the fill pipe opening. Vent outlets ll be above normal snow level. They y be fitted with return bends, coarse eens or other devices to minimize inss of foreign material.

d) Vent piping shall be constructed accordance with paragraph (c) of this tion. Vent pipes shall be so laid as to in toward the tank without sags or ps in which liquid can collect. They ll be located so that they will not be jected to physical damage. The tank l of the vent pipe shall enter the tank ough the top.

e) When tank vent piping is manided, pipe sizes shall be such as to disarge, within the pressure limitations the system, the vapors they may be uired to handle when manifolded ks are filled simultaneously.

v) *Tank openings other than vents.* Connections for all tank openings ll be vapor or liquid tight.

(b) Openings for manual gaging, if lependent of the fill pipe, shall be proled with a liquid-tight cap or cover. If ide a building, each such opening shall protected against liquid overflow and ssible vapor release by means of a ing loaded check valve or other apved device.

c) Fill and discharge lines shall en- tanks only through the top. Fill lines ll be sloped toward the tank.

(d) For Class IB and Class IC liquids ner than crude oils, gasolines, and asalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed d installed as to minimize the possibil- of generating static electricity by ternating within 6 inches of the bottom the tank.

e) Filling and emptying connections ich are made and broken shall be loed outside of buildings at a location e from any source of ignition and not s than 5 feet away from any building ening. Such connection shall be closed d liquidtight when not in use. The nnection shall be properly identified.

4) *Installation of tanks inside of ildings*—(i) *Location.* Tanks shall not permitted inside of buildings except provided in paragraphs (e), (g), (h), (i) of this section.

(ii) *Vents.* Vents for tanks inside of buildings shall be as provided in subparagraphs (2) (iv), (v), (vi) (*b*), and (3) (iv) of this paragraph, except that emergency venting by the use of weak roof seams on tanks shall not be permitted. Vents shall discharge vapors outside the buildings.

(iii) *Vent piping.* Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(iv) *Tank openings other than vents.* (*a*) Connections for all tank openings shall be vapor or liquidtight. Vents are covered in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(*b*) Each connection to a tank inside of buildings through which liquid can normally flow shall be provided with an internal or an 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.

(*c*) Flammable or combustible liquid tanks located inside of buildings, except in one-story buildings designed and protected for flammable or combustible 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 (*b*) of this subdivision, and if a separate valve, shall be located adjacent to the valve required in (*b*) of this subdivision.

(*d*) Openings for manual gaging, if independent of the fill pipe (see (*f*) of this subdivision), 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.

(*e*) For Class IB and Class IC liquids 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 of the bottom of the tank.

(*f*) The fill pipe inside of the tank shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration of the pipe.

(*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 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.

(*h*) Tanks inside buildings shall be equipped with a device, or other means shall be provided, to prevent overflow into the building.

(5) *Supports, foundations, and anchorage for all tank locations*—(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 high at their lowest point.

(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 high at their lowest point. Water spray protection or its equivalent may be used in lieu of fire-resistive materials to protect supports.

(iii) *Spheres.* The design of the supporting structure for tanks such as spheres shall receive special engineering consideration.

(iv) *Load distribution.* Every tank shall be so supported as to prevent the excessive concentration of loads on the supporting portion of the shell.

(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.

(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.

(*a*) No aboveground vertical storage tank containing a flammable or combustible 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 (*m*), (*n*), and (*o*) of this subdivision.

(*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.

(*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.

(*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 or combustible liquid and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage, or adequately secured by other means.

(e)—Revoked

(*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 safely resist external pressures due to high ground water or flood waters.

(*g*) At locations where there is an ample and dependable water supply available, underground tanks containing flammable or combustible 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 of such tanks when filled with flammable or combustible liquids, and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage.

(*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

(*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 below the bottom of the lowest tank on a property.

(*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 below the lowest tank to the level of the potential flood stage.

(*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.

(*l*) Each independent pumping unit shall be tested periodically to insure that it is in satisfactory operating condition.

(*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.

(*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 acting on the projected vertical cross-sectional area of the tank.

(*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.

(*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).

(*q*) Sufficient fuel to operate the water pumps shall be available at all times to insure adequate power to fill all tankage with water.

(*r*) All valves on connecting pipelines shall be closed and locked in closed position when water loading has been completed.

(*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.

(*t*) All valves attached to tanks other than those used in connection with water loading operations shall be closed and locked.

(*u*) If a tank is equipped with a swing line, the swing pipe shall be raised to and secured at its highest position.

(*v*) Inspections. The Assistant Secretary or his designated representative shall make periodic inspections of all plants where the storage of flammable or combustible liquids is such as to require compliance with the foregoing requirements, in order to assure the following:

(1) That all flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks are in compliance with these requirements and so maintained.

(2) That detailed printed instructions of what to do in flood emergencies are properly posted.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(7) *Testing*—(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 subparagraphs (1) (ii) (*a*), (iv) (*b*), or (v) (*b*) of this paragraph.

(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, the tank and related piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed.

(iii) *Tightness.* In addition to the strength test called for in subdivision (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph, 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 and not more than 5 pounds per square inch.

(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.

(v) *Derated operations.* Tanks to be operated at pressures below their design pressure may be tested by the applicable provisions of subdivisions (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph, based upon the pressure developed under full emergency venting of the tank.

(c) *Piping, valves, and fittings*—(1) *General*—(i) *Design.* The design (including selection of materials) fabrication, assembly, test, and inspection of piping systems containing flammable or combustible 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

cle evidence of compliance with the regoing provisions.

(ii) *Exceptions.* This paragraph does ot apply to any of the following:

(*a*) Tubing or casing on any oil or gas ells and any piping connected directly ereto.

(*b*) Motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or rtable or stationary engines.

(*c*) Piping within the scope of any ap- icable boiler and pressures vessel code.

(iii) *Definitions.* As used in this para- aph, piping systems consist of pipe, bing, flanges, bolting, gaskets, valves, ttings, the pressure containing parts of her components such as expansion ints and strainers, and devices which rve such purposes as mixing, separat- g, snubbing, distributing, metering, or ntrolling flow.

(2) *Materials for piping, valves, and tings*—(i) *Required materials.* Mate- als for piping, valves, or fittings shall steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron, cept as provided in paragraph (c)(2) i), (iii) and (iv) of this section.

(ii) *Exceptions.* Materials other than eel, nodular iron, or malleable iron may used underground, or if required by e properties of the flammable or com- stible liquid handled. Material other an steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron all be designed to specifications em- dying principles recognized as good gineering practices for the material ed.

[§1910.106(c)(2)(i) & (ii) amended at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(iii) *Linings.* Piping, valves, and fit- ngs may have combustible or noncom- ustible linings.

(iv) *Low-melting materials.* When low- elting point materials such as alumi- um and brass or materials that soften n fire exposure such as plastics, or non- uctile materials such as cast iron, are ecessary, special consideration shall be ven to their behavior on fire exposure. such materials are used in above- round piping systems or inside build- gs, they shall be suitably protected gainst fire exposure or so located that ny spill resulting from the failure of ese materials could not unduly expose ersons, important buildings or struc- res or can be readily controlled by re- ote valves.

(3) *Pipe joints.* Joints shall be made quid tight. Welded or screwed joints or pproved connectors shall be used. hreaded joints and connections shall be ade up tight with a suitable lubricant r piping compound. Pipe joints depend- nt upon the friction characteristics of ombustible materials for mechanical ontinuity of piping shall not be used nside buildings. They may be used out- ide of buildings above or below ground. f used aboveground, the piping shall ei- her be secured to prevent disengage- ent at the fitting or the piping system shall be so designed that any spill re- sulting from such disengagement could not unduly expose persons, important buildings or structures, and could be readily controlled by remote valves.

(4) *Supports.* Piping systems shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion or contraction.

(5) *Protection against corrosion.* All piping for flammable or combustible liquids, both aboveground and underground, where subject to external corrosion, shall be painted or otherwise protected.

(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.

(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.

(d) *Container and portable tank storage*—(1) *Scope*—(i) *General.* This paragraph shall apply only to the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in drums or other containers (including flammable aerosols) not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and those portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons individual capacity.

(ii) *Exceptions.* This paragraph shall not apply to the following:

(*a*) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries;

(*b*) Class I or Class II liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine;

(*c*) Flammable or combustible paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures used for painting or maintenance when not kept for a period in excess of 30 days;

(*d*) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1 gallon in size.

[§1910.106(d)(1) amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(2) *Design, construction, and capacity of containers*—(i) *General.* Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by Chapter I, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (regulations issued by the Hazardous Materials Regulations Board, Department of Transportation), shall be deemed to be acceptable.

(ii) *Emergency venting.* Each portable tank shall be provided with one or more devices installed in the top with sufficient emergency venting capacity to limit internal pressure under fire exposure conditions to 10 p.s.i.g., or 30 percent of the bursting pressure of the tank, whichever is greater. The total venting capacity shall be not less than that specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(v) (*c*) or (*e*) of this section. At least one pressure-actuated vent having a minimum capacity of 6,000 cubic feet of free air (14.7 p.s.i.a. and 60° F.) shall be used. It shall be set to open at not less than 5 p.s.i.g. If fusible vents are used, they shall be actuated by elements that operate at a temperature not exceeding 300° F.

TABLE H-12—MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS

Container type	Flammable liquids			Combustible liquids	
	Class IA	Class IB	Class IC	Class II	Class III
Glass or approved plastic	1 pt	1 qt	1 gal	1 gal	1 gal.
Metal (other than DOT drums)	1 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal.
Safety cans	2 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal	5 gal.
Metal drums (DOT specifications)	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal	60 gal.
Approved portable tanks	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal	660 gal.

NOTE.—Container exemptions: (a) Medicines, beverages, foodstuffs, cosmetics, and other common consumer items, when packaged according to commonly accepted practices, shall be exempt from the requirements of § 1910.106(d)(2)(i) and (ii).

[Table H-12 amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973. Table inadvertently omitted when standards were republished at 39 F.R. 23502 on June 27, 1974. Corrected at 40 F.R. 3982, on January 2, 1975; and at 40 F.R. 23743, on June 2, 1975.]

(iii) *Size.* Flammable and combustible liquid containers shall be in accordance with Table H–12, except that glass or plastic containers of no more than 1-gallon capacity may be used for a Class IA or IB flammable liquid if:

(*a*) (*1*) Such liquid either would be rendered unfit for its intended use by contact with metal or would excessively corrode a metal container so as to create a leakage hazard; and

(2) The user's process either would require more than 1 pint of a Class IA liquid or more than 1 quart of a Class IB liquid of a single assay lot to be used at one time, or would require the maintenance of an analytical standard liquid of a quality which is not met by the specified standards of liquids available, and the quantity of the analytical standard liquid required to be used in any one control process exceeds one-sixteenth the capacity of the container allowed under Table H–12 for the class of liquid; or

(*b*) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.

(3) *Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets*—(i) *Maximum capacity.* Not more than 60 gallons of Class I or Class II liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Class III liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet.

[§1910.106(d)(3) amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(ii) *Fire resistance.* Storage cabinets shall be designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325° F. when subjected to a 10-minute fire test using the standard time-temperature curve as set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251–1969. All joints and seams shall remain tight and the door shall remain securely closed during the fire test. Cabinets shall be labeled in conspicuous lettering, "Flammable—Keep Fire Away."

(*a*) Metal cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed to be in compliance. The bottom, top, door, and sides of cabinet shall be at least No. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1½-inch air space. Joints shall be riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means. The door shall be provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.

(*b*) Wooden cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed in compliance. The bottom, sides, and top shall be constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire conditions. All joints shall be rabbetted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead woodscrews. When more than one door is used, there shall be a rabbetted overlap of not less than 1 inch. Hinges shall be mounted in such a manner as not to lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to the fire test.

(4) *Design and construction of inside storage rooms*—(i) *Construction.* 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 Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251–1969. Where an automatic sprinkler system is provided, the system shall be designed and installed in an acceptable 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 properties are exposed, windows shall be protected as set forth in the Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA No. 80–1968, for Class E or F openings. Wood at least 1 inch nominal thickness may be used for shelving, racks, dunnage, scuffboards, floor overlay, and similar installations.

(ii) *Rating and capacity.* Storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with Table H–13.

TABLE H–13—STORAGE IN INSIDE ROOMS*

Fire protection* provided	Fire resistance	Maximum size	Total allowable quantities (gals./sq. ft./ floor area)
Yes	2 hours	500 sq. ft.	10
No	2 hours	500 sq. ft.	4
Yes	1 hour	150 sq. ft.	5
No	1 hour	150 sq. ft.	2

*Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide, or other system.

(iii) *Wiring.* Electrical wiring and equipment located in inside storage rooms used for Class I liquids shall be approved under subpart S of this part for Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations; for Class II and Class III liquids shall be approved for general use.

(iv) *Ventilation.* Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour. If a mechanical exhaust 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. A pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Class I flammable liquids are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhaust outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.

(v) *Storage in inside storage rooms.* 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. Dispensing shall be by approved pump or self-closing faucet only.

(5) *Storage inside building*—(i) *Egress.* Flammable or combustible liquids, including stock for sale, shall not be stored so as to limit use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of people.

(ii) *Containers.* The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in containers or portable tanks shall comply with subdivisions (iii) through (v) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *Office occupancies.* Storage shall be prohibited except that which is required for maintenance and operation of building and operation of equipment. Such storage shall be kept in closed metal containers stored in a storage cabinet or in safety cans or in an inside storage room not having a door that opens into that portion of the building used by the public.

(iv) *Mercantile occupancies and other retail stores. (a)—(d)*—Revoked

(*e*) Leaking containers shall be removed to a storage room or taken to a safe location outside the building and the contents transferred to an undamaged container.

(v) *General purpose public warehouses.* Storage shall be in accordance with Table H–14 or H–15 and in buildings or in portions of such buildings cut off by standard firewalls. Material creating no fire exposure hazard to the flammable or combustible liquids may be stored in the same area.

TABLE H-14—INDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile	Unprotected storage maximum per pile
		Gallons	Gallons
	Ground and upper floors	2,750 (50)	660 (12)
	Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted
	Ground and upper floors	5,500 (100)	1,375 (25)
	Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted
	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	4,125 (75)
	Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted
	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	4,125 (75)
	Basement	5,500 (100)	Not permitted
I	Ground and upper floors	55,000 (1,000)	13,750 (250)
	Basement	8,250 (450)	Not permitted

NOTE 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.
NOTE 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no container is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.
(Numbers in parentheses indicate corresponding number of 55-gal. drums.)
NOTE 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

[Table H-14 amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

TABLE H-15—INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

Class liquid	Storage level	Protected storage maximum per pile	Unprotected storage maximum per pile
		Gallons	Gallons
IA	Ground and upper floors	Not permitted	Not permitted
	Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted
IB	Ground and upper floors	20,000	2,000
	Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted
IC	Ground and upper floors	40,000	5,500
	Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted
II	Ground and upper floors	40,000	5,500
	Basement	20,000	Not permitted
III	Ground and upper floors	60,000	22,000
	Basement	20,000	Not permitted

NOTE 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.
NOTE 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no portable tank is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.
NOTE 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.

[Table H-15 amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

TABLE H-16—OUTDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE

1	2	3	4	5
Class	Maximum per pile (see note 1)	Distance between piles (see note 2)	Distance to property line that can be built upon (see notes 3 and 4)	Distance to street, alley, public way (see note 4)
	gal.	ft.	ft.	ft.
	1,100	5	20	10
	2,200	5	20	10
	4,400	5	20	10
	8,800	5	10	5
	22,000	5	10	5

NOTE 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.
NOTE 2: Within 200 ft. of each container, there shall be a 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control paratus.
NOTE 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exsures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.
NOTE 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns nd 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.

[Table H-16 amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, ffective October 29, 1973.]

(vi) *Flammable and combustible liquid warehouses or storage buildings.* (*a*) If the storage building is located 50 feet or less from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon, the exposing wall shall be a blank wall having a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

(*b*) The total quantity of liquids within a building shall not be restricted, but the arrangement of storage shall comply with Table H–14 or H–15.

(*c*) Containers in piles shall be separated by pallets or dunnage where necessary to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls.

(*d*) Portable tanks stored over one tier high shall be designed to nest securely, without dunnage, and adequate materials handling equipment shall be available to handle tanks safely at the upper tier level.

(*e*) No pile shall be closer than 3 feet to the nearest beam, chord, girder, or other obstruction, and shall be 3 feet below sprinkler deflectors or discharge orifices of water spray, or other overhead fire protection systems.

(*f*) Aisles of at least 3 feet wide shall be provided where necessary for reasons of access to doors, windows or standpipe connections.

(6) *Storage outside buildings*—(i) *General.* Storage outside buildings shall be in accordance with Table H–16 or H–17, and subdivisions (ii) and (iv) of this subparagraph.

(ii) *Maximum storage.* A maximum of 1,100 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids may be located adjacent to buildings located on the same premises and under the same management provided the provisions of subdivisions (*a*) and (*b*) of this subdivision are complied with.

(*a*)—Revoked

(*b*) Where quantity stored exceeds 1,100 gallons, or provisions of subdivision (*a*) of this subdivision cannot be met, a minimum distance of 10 feet between buildings and nearest container of flammable or combustible liquid shall be maintained.

TABLE H-17—OUTDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE

1 Class	2 Maximum per pile	3 Distance between piles	4 Distance to property line that can be built upon	5 Distance to street, alley, public way
	gal.	*ft.*	*ft.*	*ft.*
IA	2,200	5	20	10
IB	4,400	5	20	10
IC	8,800	5	20	10
II	17,600	5	10	5
III	44,000	5	10	5

NOTE 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages.

NOTE 2: Within 200 ft. of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.

NOTE 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled.

NOTE 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.

[Table H-17 amended at 38 F.R. 27048, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(iii) *Spill containment.* 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 at least 6 inches high. When curbs are used, provisions shall be made for draining of accumulations of ground or rain water or spills of flammable or combustible liquids. Drains shall terminate at a safe location and shall be accessible to operation under fire conditions.

(iv) *Security.* The storage area shall be protected against tampering or trespassers where necessary and shall be kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.

(7) *Fire control*—(i) *Extinguishers.* Suitable fire control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.

(*a*) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage.

(*b*) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any Class I or Class II liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building.

(ii) *Sprinklers.* When sprinklers are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with § 1910.159.

[§1910.106(d)(7)(ii) amended at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(iii) *Open flames and smoking.* Open flames and smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas.

(iv) *Water reactive materials.* Materials which will react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.

[§1910.106(d)(7) amended at 38 F.R. 27049, September 28, 1973, effective October 29, 1973.]

(e) *Industrial plants*—(1) Scope—(i) *Application.* This paragraph shall apply to those industrial plants where

(*a*) The use of flammable or combustible liquids is incidental to the principal business, or

(*b*) Where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used only in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical reaction. This paragraph shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

(ii) *Exceptions.* Where portions of such plants involve chemical reactions such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes, those portions of the plant shall be in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) *Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids*—(i) *Application.* This subparagraph shall be applicable to those portions of an industrial plant where the use and handling of flammable or combustible liquids is only incidental to the principal business, such as automobile assembly, construction of electronic equipment, furniture manufacturing, or other similar activities.

(ii) *Containers.* Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.

(*a*) Except as provided in subdivisions (*b*) and (*c*) of this subdivision, all storage shall comply with paragraph (d) (3) or (4) of this section.

(*b*) The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a building shall not exceed:

(*1*) 25 gallons of Class IA liquids i containers

(*2*) 120 gallons of Class IB, IC, II, o III liquids in containers

(*3*) 660 gallons of Class IB, IC, II, o III liquids in a single portable tank.

(*c*) Where large quantities of flam mable or combustible liquids are neces sary, storage may be in tanks whic shall comply with the applicable require ments of paragraph (b) of this section

(iii) *Separation and protection.* Area in which flammable or combustibl liquids are transferred from one tank o container to another container shall b separated from other operations in th building by adequate distance or by con struction having adequate fire resistance Drainage or other means shall be pro vided to control spills. Adequate natura or mechanical ventilation shall b provided.

(iv) *Handling liquids at point of fina use.* (*a*) Flammable liquids shall be kep in covered containers when not actually in use.

(*b*) Where flammable or combustible liquids are used or handled, except in closed containers, means shall be provided to dispose promptly and safely of leakage or spills.

(*c*) Class I liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within the possible path of vapor travel.

(*d*) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or portable tanks within a building 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 through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks shall be prohibited.

(3) *Unit physical operations*—(i) *Application.* This subparagraph shall be applicable in those portions of industrial plants where flammable or combustible liquids are handled or used in unit physical operations such as mixing, drying, evaporating, filtering, distillation, and similar operations which do not involve chemical change. Examples are plants compounding cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, solvents, cleaning fluids, insecticides, and similar types of activities.

(ii) *Location.* Industrial plants shall be located so that each building or unit of equipment is accessible from at least one side for firefighting and fire control purposes. Buildings shall be located with respect to lines of adjoining property which may be built upon as set forth in paragraph (h)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section except that the blank wall referred to in paragraph (h)(2)(ii) of this section shall have a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.

(iii) *Chemical processes.* Areas where unstable liquids are handled or small scale unit chemical processes are carried on shall be separated from the remainder

the plant by a fire wall of 2-hour nimum fire resistance rating.

(iv) *Drainage.* (*a*) Emergency drainge systems shall be provided to direct mmable or combustible liquid leake and fire protection water to a safe cation. This may require curbs, scups, or special drainage systems to con-l the spread of fire; see paragraph) (2) (vii) (*b*) of this section.

(*b*) Emergency drainage systems, if nnected to public sewers or discharged to public waterways, shall be equipped th traps or separators.

(c)—Revoked

(v) *Ventilation.* (*a*) Areas as defined subdivision (i) of this subparagraph ing Class I liquids shall be ventilated a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot r minute per square foot of solid floor ea. This shall be accomplished by natu-l or mechanical ventilation with disarge or exhaust to a safe location outde of the building. Provision shall be ade for introduction of makeup air in ch a manner as not to short circuit the ntilation. Ventilation shall be arranged include all floor areas or pits where mmable vapors may collect.

(*b*) Equipment used in a building and e ventilation of the building shall be signed so as to limit flammable vapor-r mixtures under normal operating nditions to the interior of equipment, nd to not more than 5 feet from equipent which exposes Class I liquids to the r. Examples of such equipment are disnsing stations, open centrifuges, plate nd frame filters, open vacuum filters, nd surfaces of open equipment.

(vi) *Storage and handling.* The storge, transfer, and handling of liquid nall comply with paragraph (h)(4) of nis section.

(4) *Tank vehicle and tank car loading nd unloading.* (i) Tank vehicle and tank r loading or unloading facilities shall separated from aboveground tanks, archouses, other plant buildings or earest line of adjoining property which ay be built upon by a distance of 25 et for Class I liquids and 15 feet for lass II and Class III liquids measured om the nearest position of any fill stem. uildings for pumps or shelters for pernnel may be a part of the facility. perations of the facility shall comply ith the appropriate portions of paraaph (f)(3) of this section.

(5) *Fire control*—(i) *Portable and speal equipment.* Portable fire extinguishent and control equipment shall be rovided in such quantities and types are needed for the special hazards of peration and storage.

(ii) *Water supply.* Water shall be vailable in volume and at adequate pressre to supply water hose streams, foamoducing equipment, automatic spriners, or water spray systems as the need indicated by the special hazards of peration, dispensing and storage.

(iii) *Special extinguishers.* Special extinguishing equipment such as that utilizing foam, inert gas, or dry chemical shall be provided as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation dispensing and storage.

(iv) *Special hazards.* Where the need is indicated by special hazards of operation, flammable or combustible liquid processing equipment, major piping, and supporting steel shall be protected by approved water spray systems, deluge systems, approved fire-resistant coatings, insulation, or any combination of these.

(v) *Maintenance.* All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition, and they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(6) *Sources of ignition*—(i) *General.* Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical, and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(ii) *Grounding.* Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(7) *Electrical*—(i) *Equipment.* (*a*) All electrical wiring and equipment shall be installed according to the requirements of Subpart S of this part.

(*b*) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of Subpart S of this part. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with subparagraph (3)(v)(*b*) of this paragraph, the Division 1 area shall extend 5 feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(*c*) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of Subpart S of this part. These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(*d*) Where the provisions of subdivisions (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), of this subdivision require the installation of electrical equipment suitable for Class I, Division 1 or Division 2 locations, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors.

(8) *Repairs to equipment.* Hot work, such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge. The individual in responsible charge shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(9) *Housekeeping*—(i) *General.* Maintenance and operating practices shall be in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(ii) *Access.* Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of flammable or combustible liquid storage, use, or any unit physical operation.

(iii) *Waste and residue.* Combustible waste material and residues in a building or unit operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in covered metal receptacles and disposed of daily.

(iv) *Clear zone.* Ground area around buildings and unit operating areas shall be kept free of weeds, trash, or other unnecessary combustible materials.

(f) *Bulk plants*—(1) *Storage*—(i) *Class I liquids.* Class I liquids shall be stored in closed containers, or in storage tanks above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) *Class II and III liquids.* Class II and Class III liquids shall be stored in containers, or in tanks within buildings or above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) *Piling containers.* Containers of flammable or combustible liquids when piled one upon the other shall be separated by dunnage sufficient to provide stability and to prevent excessive stress on container walls. The height of the pile shall be consistent with the stability and strength of containers.

(2) *Buildings*—(i) *Exits.* Rooms in which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or handled by pumps shall have exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire.

(ii) *Heating.* Rooms in which Class I liquids are stored or handled shall be heated only by means not constituting a source of ignition, such as steam or hot water. Rooms containing heating appliances involving sources of ignition shall be located and arranged to prevent entry of flammable vapors.

(iii) *Ventilation.* (*a*) Ventilation shall be provided for all rooms, buildings, or enclosures in which Class I liquids are pumped or dispensed. Design of ventilation systems shall take into account the relatively high specific gravity of the vapors. Ventilation may be provided by adequate openings in outside walls at floor level unobstructed except by louvers or coarse screens. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

(*b*) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.

(*c*) Containers of Class I liquids shall not be drawn from or filled within buildings unless provision is made to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors in hazardous concentrations. Where mechanical ventilation is required, it shall be kept in operation while flammable liquids are being handled.

(3) *Loading and unloading facilities*—(i) *Separation.* Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property that may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill spout. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.

(ii) *Class restriction.* Equipment such as piping, pumps, and meters used for the transfer of Class I liquids between storage tanks and the fill stem of the loading rack shall not be used for the transfer of Class II or Class III liquids.

(iii) *Valves.* Valves used for the final control for filling tank vehicles shall be of the self-closing type and manually held open except where automatic means are provided for shutting off the flow when the vehicle is full or after filling of a preset amount.

(iv) *Static protection.* (*a*) Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes shall be provided:

(*1*) Where Class I liquids are loaded, or

(*2*) Where Class II or Class III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids.

(*b*) Protection as required in (*a*) of this subdivision (iv) shall consist of a metallic bond wire permanently electrically connected to the fill stem or to some part of the rack structure in electrical contact with the fill stem. The free end of such wire shall be provided with a clamp or equivalent device for convenient attachment to some metallic part in electrical contact with the cargo tank of the tank vehicle.

(*c*) Such bonding connection shall be made fast to the vehicle or tank before dome covers are raised and shall remain in place until filling is completed and all dome covers have been closed and secured.

(*d*) Bonding as specified in (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of this subdivision is not required:

(*1*) Where vehicles are loaded exclusively with products not having a static accumulating tendency, such as asphalt, most crude oils, residual oils, and water soluble liquids;

(*2*) Where no Class I liquids are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Class II and Class III liquids; and

(*3*) Where vehicles are loaded or unloaded through closed bottom or top connections.

(*e*) Filling through open domes into the tanks of tank vehicles or tank cars, that contain vapor-air mixtures within the flammable range or where the liquid being filled can form such a mixture, shall be by means of a downspout which extends near the bottom of the tank. This precaution is not required when loading liquids which are nonaccumulators of static charges.

(v) *Stray currents.* Tank car loading facilities where Class I liquids are loaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure if of metal. Multiple lines entering the rack area shall be electrically bonded together. In addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipe entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping from the pipelines. No bonding between the tank car and the rack or piping is required during either loading or unloading of Class II or III liquids.

(vi) *Container filling facilities.* Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(4) *Wharves*—(i) *Definition, application.* The term wharf shall mean any wharf, pier, bulkhead, or other structure over or contiguous to navigable water used in conjunction with a bulk plant, the primary function of which is the transfer of flammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk between the bulk plant and any tank vessel, ship, barge, lighter boat, or other mobile floating craft; and this subparagraph shall apply to all such installations except Marine Service Stations as covered in paragraph (g) of this section.

(ii)—(iii)—Revoked

(iv) *Design and construction.* Substructure and deck shall be substantially designed for the use intended. Deck may employ any material which will afford the desired combination of flexibility, resistance to shock, durability, strength, and fire resistance. Heavy timber construction is acceptable.

(v)—Revoked

(vi) *Pumps.* Loading pumps capable of building up pressures in excess of the safe working pressure of cargo hose or loading arms shall be provided with bypasses, relief valves, or other arrangement to protect the loading facilities against excessive pressure. Relief devices shall be tested at not more than yearly intervals to determine that they function satisfactorily at the pressure at which they are set.

(vii) *Hoses and couplings.* All pressure hoses and couplings shall be inspected at intervals appropriate to the service. The hose and couplings shall be tested with the hose extended and using the "inservice maximum operating pressures." Any hose showing material deteriorations, signs of leakage, or weakness in its carcass or at the couplings shall be withdrawn from service and repaired or discarded.

(viii) *Piping and fittings.* Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, with the following exceptions and additions:

(*a*) Flexibility of piping shall be assured by appropriate layout and arrangement of piping supports so that motion of the wharf structure resulting from wave action, currents, tides, or the mooring of vessels will not subject the pipe to repeated strain beyond the elastic limit.

(*b*) Pipe joints depending upon the friction characteristics of combustible materials or grooving of pipe ends for mechanical continuity of piping shall not be used.

(*c*) Swivel joints may be used in piping to which hoses are connected, and for articulated swivel-joint transfer systems, provided that the design is such that the mechanical strength of the joint will not be impaired if the packing material should fail, as by exposure to fire.

(*d*) Piping systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to control the flow of liquid in normal operation and in the event of physical damage.

(*e*) In addition to the requirements of subdivision (*d*) of this subdivision, each line conveying flammable liquids lead-

to a wharf shall be provided with a dily accessible block valve located on ore near the approach to the wharf and side of any diked area. Where more an one line is involved, the valves shall grouped in one location.

(f) Means of easy access shall be pro-ed for cargo line valves located below wharf deck.

(g) Pipelines on flammable or com-stible liquids wharves shall be equately bonded and grounded. If essive stray currents are encountered, ulating joints shall be installed. nding and grounding connections on pipelines shall be located on wharf-e of hose-riser insulating flanges, if d, and shall be accessible for pection.

(h) Hose or articulated swivel-joint e connections used for cargo transfer all be capable of accommodating the nbined effects of change in draft and aximum tidal range, and mooring lines all be kept adjusted to prevent the ge of the vessel from placing stress the cargo transfer system.

(i) Hose shall be supported so as to old kinking and damage from chafing.

(ix) *Fire protection.* Suitable portable e extinguishers with a rating of not s than 12-BC shall be located within feet of those portions of the facility ere fires are likely to occur, such as se connections, pumps, and separator nks.

(a) Where piped water is available, ady-connected fire hose in size ap-opriate for the water supply shall be ovided so that manifolds where con-ctions are made and broken can be ached by at least one hose stream.

(b) Material shall not be placed on harves in such a manner as to obstruct cess to firefighting equipment, or im-rtant pipeline control valves.

(c) Where the wharf is accessible to hicle traffic, an unobstructed roadway the shore end of the wharf shall be aintained for access of firefighting paratus.

(x) *Operations control.* Loading or scharging shall not commence until the harf superintendent and officer in arge of the tank vessel agree that the nk vessel is properly moored and all nnections are properly made. Mechan-al work shall not be performed on the harf during cargo transfer, except der special authorization based on a view of the area involved, methods to employed, and precautions necessary.

(5) *Electrical equipment*—(i) *Application.* This subparagraph shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids only are stored or handled, the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of subpart S of this part, for ordinary locations.

(ii) *Conformance.* All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed in accordance with subpart S of this part.

(iii) *Classification.* So far as it applies Table H-18 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. In Table H-18 a classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition. The area classifications listed shall be based on the premise that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

(6) *Sources of ignition.* Class I liquids shall not be handled, drawn, or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking shall be prohibited except in designated localities. "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted where hazard from flammable liquid vapors is normally present.

(7) *Drainage and waste disposal.* Provision shall be made to prevent flammable or combustible liquids which may be spilled at loading or unloading points from entering public sewers and drainage systems, or natural waterways. Connection to such sewers, drains, or waterways by which flammable or combustible liquids might enter shall be provided with separator boxes or other approved means whereby such entry is precluded. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers, but shall be stored in tanks or tight drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(8) *Fire control.* Suitable fire-control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available to locations where fires are likely to occur. Additional fire-control equipment may be required where a tank of more than 50,000 gallons individual capacity contains Class I liquids and where an unusual exposure hazard exists from surrounding property. Such additional fire-control equipment shall be sufficient to extinguish a fire in the largest tank. The design and amount of such equipment shall be in accordance with approved engineering standards.

(g) *Service stations*—(1) *Storage and handling*—(i) *General provisions.* (*a*) Liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers not exceeding 60 gallons capacity, in tanks located underground, in tanks in special enclosures as described in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, or in aboveground tanks as provided for in subparagraphs (4)(ii), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this paragraph.

(*b*) Aboveground tanks, located in an adjoining bulk plant, may be connected by piping to service station underground tanks if, in addition to valves at aboveground tanks, a valve is also installed within control of service station personnel.

(*c*) Apparatus dispensing Class I liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles of the public shall not be located at a bulk plant unless separated by a fence or similar barrier from the area in which bulk operations are conducted.

(*d*) [Revoked]

[§1910.106(g)(1)(i)(d) revoked at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(*e*) The provisions of (*a*) of this subdivision shall not prohibit the dispensing of flammable liquids in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle. Such dispensing shall be permitted provided:

(*1*) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966.

(*2*) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public.

(*3*) [Revoked]

[§1910.106(g)(1)(i)(e)(3) revoked at 39 F.R. 9958, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(*4*) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.

TABLE H-18—Electrical Equipment Hazardous Areas—Bulk Plants

Location	NEC Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Tank vehicle and tank car:[1]		
Loading through open dome	1	Within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from edge of dome, extending in all directions.
Loading through bottom connections with atmospheric venting.	1	Within 3 feet of point of venting to atmosphere extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from point of venting to atmosphere, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of loading connection.
Loading through closed dome with atmospheric venting.	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions. Also within 3 feet of edge of dome, extending in all directions.
Loading through closed dome with vapor recovery.	2	Within 3 feet of point of connection of both fill and vapor lines, extending in all directions.
Bottom loading with vapor recovery or any bottom unloading.	2	Within 3 feet of point of connections extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from point of connection.
Drum and container filling:		
Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation.	1	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening
Outdoors, or indoors with adequate ventilation.	1	Within 3 feet of vent and fill opening, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet from vent or fill opening, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from vent or fill opening.
Tank—Aboveground		
Shell, ends, or roof and dike area	2	Within 10 feet from shell, ends, or roof of tank. Area inside dikes to level of top of dike.
Vent	1	Within 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 5 feet and 10 feet from open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Floating roof	1	Area above the roof and within the shell.
Pits:		
Without mechanical ventilation	1	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
With mechanical ventilation	2	Entire area within pit if any part is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Containing valves, fittings or piping, and not within a division 1 or 2 classified area.	2	Entire pit.
Pumps, bleeders, withdrawal fittings, meters and similar devices:		
Indoors	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Outdoors	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of such devices, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of such devices.
Storage and repair garage for tank vehicles	1	All pits or spaces below floor level.
	2	Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level for entire storage or repair garage.
Drainage ditches, separators, impounding basins.	2	Area up to 18 inches above ditch, separator or basin. Also up to 18 inches above grade within 15 feet horizontally from any edge.
Garages for other than tank vehicles	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an outdoor classified area, the entire room shall be classified the same as the area classification at the point of the opening.
Outdoor drum storage	Ordinary	
Indoor warehousing where there is no flammable liquid transfer.	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of an indoor classified area, the room shall be classified the same as if the wall, curb or partition did not exist.
Office and rest rooms	Ordinary	

[1] When classifying the extent of the area, consideration shall be given to the fact that tank cars or tank vehicles may be spotted at varying points. Therefore, the extremities of the loading or unloading positions shall be used.

(5) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.

(f) Class I liquids shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.

(g) Accurate inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all Class I liquid storage tanks for possible indication of leakage from tanks or piping.

(ii) *Special enclosures.* (a) When installation of tanks in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section is impractical because of property or building limitations, tanks for flammable or combustible liquids may be installed in buildings if properly enclosed.

(b) The enclosure shall be substantially liquid and vaportight without backfill. Sides, top, and bottom of the enclosure shall be of reinforced concrete at least 6 inches thick, with openings for inspection through the top only. Tank connections shall be so piped or closed that neither vapors nor liquid can escape into the enclosed space. Means shall be provided whereby portable equipment may be employed to discharge to the outside any liquid or vapors which might accumulate should leakage occur.

(c)—Revoked

(iii) *Inside buildings.* (a) Except where stored in tanks as provided in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, no Class I liquids shall be stored within any service station building except in closed containers of aggregate capacity not exceeding 60 gallons. One container not exceeding 60 gallons capacity equipped with an approved pump is permitted.

(b) Class I liquids may be transferred from one container to another in lubrication or service rooms of a service station building provided the electrical installation complies with Table H-19 and provided that any heating equipment complies with subparagraph (6) of this paragraph.

(c) Class II and Class III liquids may be stored and dispensed inside service station buildings from tanks of not more than 120 gallons capacity each.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) *Dispensing into portable containers.* No delivery of any Class I liquids shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal, has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.

(2) *Private stations.* Service stations not accessible to or open to the public do not require an attendant or supervisor. Such stations may be used by commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing establishments.

(3) *Dispensing systems*—(i) *Location.* Dispensing devices at automotive service stations shall be so located that all parts of the vehicle being served will be on the premises of the service station.

(ii) *Inside location.* Approved dispensing units may be located inside of buildings. The dispensing area shall be separated from other areas in an approved manner. The dispensing unit and its piping shall be mounted either on a concrete island or protected against collision damage by suitable means and shall be located in a position where it cannot be struck by a vehicle descending a ramp or other slope out of control. The dispensing area shall be provided with an approved mechanical or gravity ventilation system. When dispensing units are located below grade, only approved mechanical ventilation shall be used and the entire dispensing area shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system. Ventilating systems shall be electrically interlocked with gasoline dispensing units so that the dispensing units cannot be operated unless the ventilating fan motors are energized.

(iii) *Emergency power cutoff.* A clearly identified and easily accessible switch(es) or a circuit breaker(s) shall be provided at a location remote from dispensing devices, including remote pumping systems, to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency.

(iv) *Dispensing units.* (a) Class I liquids shall be transferred from tanks by

ans of fixed pumps so designed and uipped as to allow control of the flow d to prevent leakage or accidental charge.

(b) (1) Only listed devices may be used r dispensing Class I liquids. No such vice may be used if it shows evidence having been dismantled.

(2) Every dispensing device for Class liquids installed after December 31, 78, shall contain evidence of listing placed that any attempt to dismantle e device will result in damage to such idence, visible without disassembly dismounting of the nozzle.

[§1910.106(g)(3)(iv)(b)(1) & (2) added at 39 F.R. 9959, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(c) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed by pressure from drums, barrels, nd similar containers. Approved pumps aking suction through the top of the ontainer or approved self-closing faucets shall be used.

(d) The dispensing units, except those ttached to containers, shall be mounted ther on a concrete island or protected gainst collision damage by suitable eans.

(v) *Remote Pumping systems.*

(a) This subdivision shall apply to stems for dispensing Class I liquids here such liquids are transferred from orage to individual or multiple dispensg units by pumps located elsewhere an at the dispensing units.

(b) Pumps shall be designed or quipped so that no part of the system ill be subjected to pressures above its lowable working pressure. Pumps inalled above grade, outside of buildings, nall be located not less than 10 feet from nes of adjoining property which may be uilt upon, and not less than 5 feet from ny building opening. When an outside ump location is impractical, pumps ay be installed inside of buildings, as rovided for dispensers in subdivision i) of this subparagraph, or in pits as rovided in subdivision (c) of this subivision. Pumps shall be substantially nchored and protected against physical amage by vehicles.

(c) Pits for subsurface pumps or pipg manifolds of submersible pumps shall ithstand the external forces to which ey may be subjected without damage the pump, tank, or piping. The pit nall be no larger than necessary for inpection and maintenance and shall be rovided with a fitted cover.

(d) A control shall be provided that ill permit the pump to operate only hen a dispensing nozzle is removed from s bracket on the dispensing unit and the switch on this dispensing unit is manually actuated. This control shall also stop the pump when all nozzles have been returned to their brackets.

(e) An approved impact valve, incorporating a fusible link, designed to close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure shall be properly installed in the dispensing supply line at the base of each individual dispensing device.

(f) Testing. After the completion of the installation, including any paving, that section of the pressure piping system between the pump discharge and the connection for the dispensing facility shall be tested for at least 30 minutes at the maximum operating pressure of the system. Such tests shall be repeated at 5-year intervals thereafter.

(vi) *Delivery nozzles.* (a) Hose-nozzle valves of either the manual or automatic-closing type for dispensing Class I liquids into a fuel tank or into a container shall be manually held open during the dispensing operation except as provided in subdivision (b) of this subdivision.

(b) On any service station dispenser accessible to the public a listed automatic type nozzle with hold-open latch is permitted only when all dispensing of Class I liquids is to be done by the service station attendant.

(c) If the dispensing of Class I liquids at a service station available and open to the public is to be done by a person other than the service station attendant, the nozzle shall be a listed automatic-closing type without a hold-open latch.

(vii) [Revoked]

[§1910.106(g)(3)(vii) revoked at 39 F.R. 9959, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(4) *Marine service stations*—(i) *Dispensing.* (a) 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 from any activity involving fixed sources of ignition.

(b) 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.

(c) Dispensing nozzles shall be automatic-closing without a hold-open latch.

(ii) *Tanks and pumps.* (a) 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 subdivisions (b) and (c) of this subdivision.

(b) 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 aggregate capacity.

(c) Shore tanks supplying marine service stations may be located above ground, where rock ledges or high water table make underground tanks impractical.

(d) 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 paragraph (b)(2)(ix)(b) of this section, so adjusted that liquid cannot flow by gravity from the tank in case of piping or hose failure.

(iii) *Piping.* (a) Piping between shore tanks and dispensing units shall be as described in paragraph (c) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Piping shall be located so as to be protected from physical damage.

(d) Piping handling Class I liquids shall be grounded to control stray currents.

(5) *Electrical equipment*—(i) *Application.* This subparagraph shall apply to areas where Class I liquids are stored or handled. For areas where Class II or Class III liquids are stored or handled the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of Subpart S of this part, for ordinary locations.

(ii) All electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed in accordance with Subpart S of this part.

(iii) So far as it applies, Table H–19 shall be used to delineate and classify hazardous areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. A classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or other solid partition.

(iv) The area classifications listed shall be based on the assumption that the installation meets the applicable requirements of this section in all respects.

TABLE H-19—ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS—SERVICE STATIONS

Location	NEC Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
Underground tank:		
Fill opening	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.
	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet from a tight fill connection.
Vent—Discharging upward	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.
Dispenser:		
Pits	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.
Dispenser enclosure	1	The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.
Outdoor	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Indoor:		
With mechanical ventilation	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
With gravity ventilation	2	Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 25 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.
Remote pump -Outdoor	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of pump.
	2	Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Remote pump—Indoor	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Within 5 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.
Lubrication or service room	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room.
Dispenser for Class I Liquids	2	Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensin point, extending in all directions.
Special enclosure inside building per § 1910.106 (f) (1) (ii).	1	Entire enclosure.
Sales, storage and rest rooms	Ordinary	If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.

(6) *Heating equipment*—(i) *Conformance.* Heating equipment shall be installed as provided in subdivisions (ii) through (v) of this subparagraph.

(ii) *Application.* Heating equipment may be installed in the conventional manner in an area except as provided in subdivisions (iii), (iv), or (v) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *Special room.* Heating equipment may be installed in a special room separated from an area classified by Table H–19 by walls having a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour and without any openings in the walls within 8 feet of the floor into an area classified in Table H–19. This room shall not be used for combustible storage and all air for combustion purposes shall come from outside the building.

(iv) *Work areas.* Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel may be installed in the lubrication, sales, or service room where there is no dispensing or transferring of Class I liquids provided the bottom of the combustion chamber is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage by vehicles. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel listed for use in garages may be installed in the lubrication or service room where Class I liquids are dispensed provided the equipment is installed at least 8 feet above the floor.

(v) *Electric heat.* Electrical heating equipment shall conform to subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.

(7) *Drainage and waste disposal.* Provision shall be made in the area where Class I liquids are dispensed to prevent spilled liquids from flowing into the interior of service station buildings. Such provision may be by grading driveways, raising door sills, or other equally effective means. Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers but shall be stored in tanks or drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.

(8) *Sources of ignition.* In addition to the previous restrictions of this paragraph, the following shall apply: 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 or combustible liquids. Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation.

(9) *Fire control.* Each service station shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum approved classification of 6 B, C located so that an extinguisher will be within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service room.

(h) *Processing plants*—(1) *Scope.* This paragraph shall apply to those plants or buildings which contain chemical operations such as oxidation, reduction, halogenation, hydrogenation, alkylation, polymerization, and other chemical processes but shall not apply to chemical plants, refineries or distilleries.

(2) *Location*—(i) *Classification.* The location of each processing vessel shall be based upon its flammable or combustible liquid capacity.

[§1910.106(h)(2)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

TABLE H-20—Revoked

(ii)—Revoked

(3) *Processing building*—(i) *Construction.* (*a*) Processing buildings shall be of fire-resistance or noncombustible construction, except heavy timber construction with load-bearing walls may be permitted for plants utilizing only stable Class II or Class III liquids. Except as provided in subparagraph (2) (ii) of this paragraph or in the case of explosion resistant walls used in conjunction with explosion relieving facilities, see subparagraph (3) (iv) of this paragraph, load-bearing walls are prohibited. Buildings shall be without basements or covered pits.

(*b*) Areas shall have adequate exit facilities arranged to prevent occupants from being trapped in the event of fire. Exits shall not be exposed by the drainage facilities described in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(ii) *Drainage.* (*a*) Emergency drainage systems shall be provided to direct flammable or combustible liquid leakage and fire protection water to a safe location. This may require curbs, scuppers, or special drainage systems to control the spread of fire, see paragraph (b) (2) (vii) (*b*) of this section.

(*b*) Emergency drainage systems, if connected to public sewers or discharged into public waterways, shall be equipped with traps or separators.

(*c*)—Revoked

(iii) *Ventilation.* (*a*) Enclosed processing buildings shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.

(*b*) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than 5 feet from equipment which exposes Class I liquids to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges,

.e and frame filters, open vacuum
·rs, and surfaces of open equipment.
v) *Explosion relief.* Areas where
ss IA or unstable liquids are processed
ll have explosion venting through
or more of the following methods:
a) Open air construction.
b) Lightweight walls and roof.
c) Lightweight wall panels and roof
ches.
d) Windows of explosion venting
e.

4) *Liquid handling*—(i) *Storage.* (a)
e storage of flammable or combustible
uids in tanks shall be in accordance
h the applicable provisions of para-
ph (b) of this section.
b) If the storage of flammable or
mbustible liquids in outside above-
und or underground tanks is not
ctical because of temperature or pro-
tion considerations, tanks may be
mitted inside of buildings or struc-
es in accordance with the applicable
visions of paragraph (b) of this
tion.
c) Storage tanks inside of buildings
ll be permitted only in areas at or
ve grade which have adequate drain-
and are separated from the process-
area by construction having a fire
istance rating of at least 2 hours.
d) The storage of flammable or com-
tible liquids in containers shall be in
ordance with the applicable provi-
ns of paragraph (d) of this section.

ii) *Piping, valves, and fittings.* (a)
ing, valves, and fittings shall be in
ordance with paragraph (c) of this
tion.
b) Approved flexible connectors may
used where vibration exists or where
quent movement is necessary. Ap-
ved hose may be used at transfer
tions.
(c) Piping containing flammable or
mbustible liquids shall be identified.

(iii) *Transfer.* (a) The transfer of
ge quantities of flammable or com-
stible liquids shall be through piping
means of pumps or water displace-
nt. Except as required in process
uipment, gravity flow shall not be
ed. The use of compressed air as a
ansferring medium is prohibited.
(b) Positive displacement pumps shall
provided with pressure relief dis-
arging back to the tank or to pump
ction.

(iv) *Equipment.* (a) Equipment shall
designed and arranged to prevent the
intentional escape of liquids and va-
rs and to minimize the quantity escap-
g in the event of accidental release.
(b) Where the vapor space of equip-
ent is usually within the flammable
nge, the probability of explosion dam-
e to the equipment can be limited by
erting, by providing an explosion sup-
ession system, or by designing the
uipment to contain the peak explo-
on pressure which may be modified by
plosion relief. Where the special haz-
ds of operation, sources of ignition, or exposures indicate a need, consideration shall be given to providing protection by one or more of the above means.

(5) *Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.* Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings, or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Class I liquids and 15 feet for Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(6) *Fire control*—(i) *Portable extinguishers.* Approved portable fire extinguishers of appropriate size, type, and number shall be provided.

(ii) *Other controls.* Where the special hazards of operation or exposure indicate a need, the following fire control provision shall be provided.

(a) A reliable water supply shall be available in pressure and quantity adequate to meet the probable fire demands.

(b) Hydrants shall be provided in accordance with accepted good practice.

(c) Hose connected to a source of water shall be installed so that all vessels, pumps, and other equipment containing flammable or combustible liquids can be reached with at least one hose stream. Nozzles that are capable of discharging a water spray shall be provided.

(d) Processing plants shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system or equivalent extinguishing system. If special extinguishing systems including but not limited to those employing foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical are provided, approved equipment shall be used and installed in an approved manner.

(iii) *Alarm systems.* An approved means for prompt notification of fire to those within the plant and any public fire department available shall be provided. It may be advisable to connect the plant system with the public system where public fire alarm system is available.

(iv) *Maintenance.* All plant fire protection facilities shall be adequately maintained and periodically inspected and tested to make sure they are always in satisfactory operating condition and that they will serve their purpose in time of emergency.

(7) *Sources of ignition*—(i) *General.* (a) Precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include but are not limited to open flames; lightning; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces; frictional heat; static, electrical, and mechanical sparks; spontaneous ignition, including heat-producing chemical reactions; and radiant heat.

(b) Class I liquids shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.

(ii) *Maintenance and repair.* (a) When necessary to do maintenance work in a flammable or combustible liquid processing area, the work shall be authorized by a responsible representative of the employer.

(b) Hot work, such as welding or cutting operations, use of spark-producing power tools, and chipping operations shall be permitted only under supervision of an individual in responsible charge who shall make an inspection of the area to be sure that it is safe for the work to be done and that safe procedures will be followed for the work specified.

(iii) *Electrical.* (a) All electrical wiring and equipment within storage or processing areas shall be installed in accordance with nationally recognized good practice.

(b) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under normal operations shall be classified Class I, Division 1 according to the requirements of Subpart S of this part. For those pieces of equipment installed in accordance with subparagraph (3)(iii)(b) of this paragraph, the Division 1 area shall extend 5 feet in all directions from all points of vapor liberation. All areas within pits shall be classified Division 1 if any part of the pit is within a Division 1 or 2 classified area, unless the pit is provided with mechanical ventilation.

(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of Subpart S of this Part. These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Class I liquids. Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If Class II or Class III liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.

(d) Where the provisions of (a), (b), and (c), of this subdivision (iii) require the installation of explosion-proof equipment, ordinary electrical equipment including switchgear may be used if installed in a room or enclosure which is maintained under positive pressure with respect to the hazardous area. Ventilation makeup air shall be uncontaminated by flammable vapors

(8) *Housekeeping*—(i) *General.* Maintenance and operating practices shall be

in accordance with established procedures which will tend to control leakage and prevent the accidental escape of flammable or combustible liquids. Spills shall be cleaned up promptly.

(ii) *Access.* Adequate aisles shall be maintained for unobstructed movement of personnel and so that fire protection equipment can be brought to bear on any part of the processing equipment.

(iii) *Waste and residues.* Combustible waste material and residues in a building or operating area shall be kept to a minimum, stored in closed metal waste cans, and disposed of daily.

(iv) *Clear zone.* Ground area around buildings and operating areas shall be kept free of tall grass, weeds, trash, or other combustible materials.

(i) *Refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries*—(1) *Storage tanks.* Flammable or combustile liquids shall be stored in tanks, in containers, or in portable tanks. Tanks shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. Tanks for the storage of flammable or combustile liquids in tank farms and in locations other than process areas shall be located in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(2) *Wharves.* Wharves handling flammable or combustible liquids shall be in accordance with paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(3) *Fired and unfired pressure vessels*—(i) *Fired vessels.* Fired pressure vessels shall be constructed in accordance with the Code for Fired Pressure Vessels, Section I of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968.

(ii) Unfired vessels shall be constructed in accordance with the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968.

(4) *Location of process units.* Process units shall be located so that they are accessible from at least one side for the purpose of fire control.

[§1910.106(i)(4) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(5) *Fire control*—(i) *Portable equipment.* Portable fire extinguishment and control equipment shall be provided in such quantities and types as are needed for the special hazards of operation and storage.

(ii) *Water supply.* Water shall be available in volume and at adequate pressure to supply water hose streams, foam producing equipment, automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation and storage.

(iii) *Special equipment.* Special extinguishing equipment such as that utilizing foam, inert gas, or dry chemical shall be provided as the need is indicated by the special hazards of operation and storage.

(j) *Scope.* This section applies to the handling, storage, and use of flammable and combustible liquids with a flash point below 200° F. This section does not apply to:

(1) Bulk transportation of flammable and combustible liquids;

(2) Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment;

(3) Storage of flammable and combustible liquids on farms;

(4) Liquids without flashpoints that may be flammable under some conditions, such as certain halogenated hydrocarbons and mixtures containing halogenated hydrocarbons;

(5) Mists, sprays, or foams, except flammable aerosols covered in paragraph (d) of this section; or

(6) Installations made in accordance with requirements of the following standards:

(i) National Fire Protection Association Standard for Drycleaning Plants, NFPA No. 32–1970;

(ii) National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings, NFPA No. 35–1970.

(iii) National Fire Protection Association Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants, NFPA No. 36–1967; or

(iv) National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA No. 37–1970.

§ 1910.107 Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(5) *Dry spray booth.* A spray booth not equipped with a water washing system as described in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph. A dry spray booth may be equipped with (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 (ii) overspray dry filters to minimize dusts; or (iii) overspray dry filt to minimize dusts or residues enter exhaust ducts; or (iv) overspray dry ter rolls designed to minimize dusts residues entering exhaust ducts; or where dry powders are being spray with powder collection systems so ranged in the exhaust to capture ov sprayed material.

(6) *Fluidized bed.* A container holdi powder coating material which is aera from below so as to form an air-su ported expanded cloud of such mater through which the preheated object be coated is immersed and transport

(7) *Electrostatic fluidized bed.* A co tainer holding powder coating mater which is aerated from below so as to fo an air-supported expanded cloud of su material which is electrically charg with a charge opposite to the charge the object to be coated; such object transported through the container i mediately above the charged and aerat materials in order to be coated.

(8) *Approved.* Shall mean approv and listed by the following nationa recognized testing laboratories: Unde writers Laboratories, Inc.; Factory M tual Engineering Corp.

(9) *Listed.* See "approved" in § 1910.1 (a)(8).

(b) *Spray booths*—(1) *Construction.* Spray booths shall be substantially co structed of steel, securely and rigid supported, or of concrete or mason except that aluminum or other su stantial noncombustible material m be used for intermittent or low volu spraying. Spray booths shall be design to sweep air currents toward the exhau outlet.

[§1910.107(b)(1) amended at 39 F.R. 9959, March 15, 19 --effective June 13, 1974.

(2) *Interiors.* The interior surfaces spray booths shall be smooth and co tinuous without edges and otherwise d signed to prevent pocketing of residu and facilitate cleaning and washi without injury.

(3) *Floors.* The floor surface of a spr booth and operator's working area, combustible, shall be covered with no combustible material of such charact as to facilitate the safe cleaning and r moval of residues.

(4) *Distribution or baffle plates.* Di tribution or baffle plates, if installed promote an even flow of air through t booth or cause the deposit of oversp before it enters the exhaust duct, sh be of noncombustible material and rea ily removable or accessible on both sid for cleaning. Such plates shall not located in exhaust ducts.

(5) *Dry type overspray collectors (exhaust air filters).* In conventional d type spray booths, overspray dry filte or filter rolls, if installed, shall confor to the following:

The spraying operations except rostatic spraying operations shall be esigned, installed and maintained the average air velocity over the face of the booth (or booth cross- on during spraying operations) shall ot less than 100 linear feet per min- Electrostatic spraying operations be conducted with an air velocity the open face of the booth of not than 60 linear feet per minute, or , depending on the volume of the hing material being applied and its mability and explosion characteris- Visible gauges or audible alarm or sure activated devices shall be in- ed to indicate or insure that the re- ed air velocity is maintained. Dry v booths equipped with a filter roll h is automatically advanced when air velocity is reduced to that speci- in this subdivision should be ar- ed to cause shutdown of spraying ations if the filter roll fails to ad- e automatically. Maintenance pro- res should be established to assure acing filter pads before excessive re- tion to airflow occurs. Filter pads ld be inspected after each period of and clogged filter pads discarded and aced. Filter rolls shall be inspected nsure proper replacement of filter ia.

) All discarded filter pads and filter shall be immediately removed to a well-detached location or placed in ter-filled metal container and dis- d of at the close of the day's opera- unless maintained completely in r.

i) The location of filters in a spray h shall be so as to not reduce the tive booth enclosure of the articles g sprayed.

v) Space within the spray booth on downstream and upstream sides of s shall be protected with approved matic sprinklers.

) Filters or filter rolls shall not be when applying a spray material v to be highly susceptible to spon- ous heating and ignition.

i) Clean filters or filter rolls shall oncombustible or of a type having a bustibility not in excess of class 2 rs as listed by Underwriters' Labora- es, Inc. Filters and filter rolls shall be alternately used for different types oating materials, where the combi- on of materials may be conducive to ntaneous ignition. See also paragraph 6) of this section.

i) *Frontal area.* Each spray booth ing a frontal area larger than 9 are feet shall have a metal deflector urtain not less than 2½ inches deep alled at the upper outer edge of the th over the opening.

) *Conveyors.* Where conveyors are anged to carry work into or out of y booths, the openings therefor shall s small as practical.

3) *Separation of operations.* Each y booth shall be separated from er operations by not less than 3 feet, y 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.

(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 on all sides shall be kept free from storage or combustible construction.

(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.

(c) *Electrical and other sources of ignition*—(1) *Conformance.* All electrical equipment, open flames and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of this paragraph, except as follows:

(i) Electrostatic apparatus shall conform to the requirements of paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section;

(ii) Drying, curing, and fusion apparatus shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (j) of this section;

(iii) Automobile undercoating spray operations in garages shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (k) of this section.

(iv) Powder coating equipment shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (1) of this section.

(2) *Minimum separation.* There shall be no open flame or spark producing equipment in any spraying area nor within 20 feet thereof, unless separated by a partition.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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 twenty (20) feet 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.

(7) *Lamps.* Electric lamps outside of, but within twenty (20) feet 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.

(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.

(9) *Grounding.* (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.

(ii) "Airless" high-fluid pressure spray guns and any conductive object being sprayed should be properly electrically grounded.

(d) *Ventilation*—(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.

(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.

[§1910.107(d)(2) amended at 39 F.R. 9959, March 15, 1974 --effective June 13, 1974.]

(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.

(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.

(5) *Electric motors.* Electric motors driving exhaust fans shall not be placed inside booths or ducts. See also paragraph (c) of this section.

(6) *Belts.* Belts shall not enter the duct or booth unless the belt and pulley within the duct or booth are thoroughly enclosed.

(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.

(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.

(ii) If combustible construction is provided with the following protection applied to all surfaces within 18 inches, clearances may be reduced to the distances indicated:

(*a*) 28-gage sheet metal on ¼-inch asbestos mill board.	12 inches.
(*b*) 28-gage sheet metal on ⅛-inch asbestos mill board spaced out 1 inch on noncombustible spacers.	9 inches.
(*c*) 22-gage sheet metal on 1-inch rockwool batts reinforced with wire mesh or the equivalent.	3 inches.
(*d*) Where ducts are protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system, properly maintained, the clearance required in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph may be reduced to	6 inches.

(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.

(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.

(10) *Access doors.* When necessary to facilitate cleaning, exhaust ducts shall be provided with an ample number of access doors.

(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.

(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. See also paragraph (j) of this section.

(e) *Flammable and combustible liquids—storage and handling*—(1) *Conformance.* The storage of flammable or combustible liquids in connection with spraying operations shall conform to the requirements of § 1910.106, where applicable.

(2) *Quantity.* The quantity of flammable or combustible 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 or combustible liquids shall be in a separate, constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off in a standard manner.

(3) *Containers.* Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans or a properly arranged system of piping shall be used for bringing flammable or combustible liquids into spray finishing room. Open or glass containers shall not be used.

(4) *Transferring liquids.* Except as provided in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph the withdrawal of flammable and combustible liquids from containers having a capacity of greater than 60 gallons shall be by approved pumps. The withdrawal of flammable or combustible liquids from containers and the filling of containers, including portable mixing tanks, shall be done only in a suitable mixing room or in a spraying area when the ventilating system is in operation. Adequate precautions shall be taken to protect against liquid spillage and sources of ignition.

(5) *Spraying containers.* Containers supplying spray nozzles shall be of closed type or provided with metal covers kept closed. Containers not resting on floors shall be on metal supports or suspended by wire cables. Containers supplying spray nozzles by gravity flow shall not exceed 10 gallons capacity. Original shipping containers shall not be subject to air pressure for supplying spray nozzles. Containers under air pressure supplying spray nozzles shall be of limited capacity, not exceeding that necessary for 1 day's operation; shall be designed and approved for such use; shall be provided with a visible pressure gage; and shall be provided with a relief valve set to operate in conformance with the requirements of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968. Containers under air pressure supplying spray nozzles, air-storage tanks and coolers shall conform to the standards of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 for construction, tests, and maintenance.

(6) *Pipes and hoses.* (i) All containers or piping to which is attached a hose or flexible connection shall be provided with a shutoff valve at the connection. Such valves shall be kept shut when spraying operations are not being conducted.

(ii) When a pump is used to deliver products, automatic means shall be provided to prevent pressure in excess of the design working pressure of accessories, piping, and hose.

(iii) All pressure hose and coupling shall be inspected at regular intervals appropriate to this service. The hose and couplings shall be tested with the hose extended, and using the "inservice maximum operating pressures." Any hose showing material deterioration, signs of leakage, or weakness in its carcass or in the couplings, shall be withdrawn from service and repaired or discarded.

(iv) Piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids shall be of steel or other material having comparable properties of resistance to heat and physical damage. Piping systems shall be properly bonded and grounded.

(7) *Spray liquid heaters.* Electrically powered spray liquid heaters shall be approved and listed for the specific location in which used (see paragraph (c) of this section). Heaters shall not be located in spray booths nor other locations subject to the accumulation of deposits or combustible residue. Agitators, if used, should preferably be driven by compressed air, water, or low-pressure steam. If an electric motor is used, see paragraph (c) of this section.

(8) *Pump relief.* If flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, the pump discharge line shall be provided with an approved relief valve discharging to a pump suction or a safe detached location, or a device provided to stop the prime mover if the discharge pressure exceeds the safe operating pressure of the system.

(9) *Grounding.* Whenever flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity.

(f) *Protection*—(1) *Conformance.* In sprinklered buildings, the automatic sprinkler system in rooms containing spray finishing operations shall conform to the Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. NFPA 13–1969, provisions for Extra Hazard Occupancy, and in unsprinklered buildings where sprinklers are installed only to protect spraying areas, the installation shall conform to such standards insofar as they may be applicable. Sprinkler installations shall also conform to the provisions of this

graph. Sprinkler heads shall be ed to effect water distribution ughout the entire booth.

) *Valve access.* Automatic sprinklers ting each spray booth (together its connecting exhaust) shall be r an accessibly located separate outstem and yoke (OS&Y) subcontrol .

) *Cleaning of heads.* Sprinklers prong spraying areas shall be kept as from deposits as practical by cleandaily if necessary. (See also paraph (g) of this section.)

) *Portable extinguishers.* An adee supply of suitable portable fire exishers shall be installed near all ying areas.

) *Operations and maintenance.—Spraying.* Spraying shall not be coned outside of predetermined sprayareas.

) *Cleaning.* All spraying areas shall ept as free from the accumulation of sits of combustible residues as prac, with cleaning conducted daily if ssary. Scrapers, spuds, or other such used for cleaning purposes shall be onsparking material.

) *Residue disposal.* Residue scrapings debris contaminated with residue l be immediately removed from the nises and properly disposed of. Aped metal waste cans shall be prod wherever rags or waste are imnated with finishing material and uch rags or waste deposited therein ediately after use. The contents of e cans shall be properly disposed of ast once daily or at the end of each t.

) *Clothing storage.* Spray finishing loyees' clothing shall not be left on premises overnight unless kept in al lockers.

) *Cleaning solvents.* The use of sols for cleaning operations shall be ricted to those having flashpoints less than 100° F.; however, for ning spray nozzles and auxiliary pment, solvents having flashpoints less than those normally used in y operations may be used. Such ing shall be conducted inside spray hs and ventilating equipment ated during cleaning.

) *Hazardous materials combina*. Spray booths shall not be alterly used for different types of coating erials, where the combination of the erials may be conducive to spontaneignition, unless all deposits of the used material are removed from booth and exhaust ducts prior to ying with the second used material.

) *"No Smoking" signs.* "No smoking" s in large letters on contrasting color tground shall be conspicuously posted ll spraying areas and paint storage ns.

1) *Fixed electrostatic apparatus*—(1) *formance.* Where installation and use electrostatic spraying equipment is l, such installation and use shall con- n to all other paragraphs of this section, and shall also conform to the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) *Type approval.* Electrostatic apparatus and devices used in connection with coating operations shall be of approved types.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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 subparagraph (6) of this paragraph.

(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 (i) of this section for applicable requirements.

(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:

(i) Stoppage of ventilating fans or failure of ventilating equipment from any cause.

(ii) Stoppage of the conveyor carrying goods through the high voltage field.

(iii) Occurrence of a ground or of an imminent ground at any point on the high voltage system.

(iv) Reduction of clearance below that specified in subparagraph (6) of this paragraph.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(i) *Electrostatic hand spraying equipment*—(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.

(2) *Conformance.* Electrostatic hand spraying equipment shall conform with the other provisions of this section.

(3) *Equipment approval and specifications.* Electrostatic hand spray apparatus and devices used in connection with coating operations shall be of approved types. The equipment should be so designed that the maximum surface temperature of the equipment in the spraying area shall not exceed 150° F. under any condition. 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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(9) *Ventilation.* The spraying operation shall take place within a spray area which is adequately ventilated to remove solvent vapors released from the operation.

(j) *Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus*—(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 subparagraph.

(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.

(3) *Adjacent system interlocked.* Except as specifically provided in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph, 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:

(i) Thoroughly ventilate the drying space before the heating system can be started;

(ii) Maintain a safe atmosphere at any source of ignition;

(iii) Automatically shut down the heating system in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

(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:

(i) Interior (especially floors) of spray enclosures shall be kept free of overspray deposits.

(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.

(iii) The spraying apparatus, the drying apparatus, and the ventilating system of the spray enclosure shall be equipped with suitable interlocks so arranged that:

(*a*) The spraying apparatus cannot be operated while the drying apparatus is inside the spray enclosure.

(*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.

(*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.

(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 of floor level. All metallic parts of the drying apparatus shall be properly electrically bonded and grounded.

(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.

(k) *Automobile undercoating in garages.* Automobile undercoating spray operations in garages, conducted in areas having adequate natural or mechanical ventilation, are exempt from the requirements pertaining to spray finishing operations, when using undercoating materials not more hazardous than kerosene (as listed by Underwriters' Laboratories in respect to fire hazard rating 30–40) or undercoating materials using only solvents listed as having a flash point in excess of 100° F. Undercoating spray operations not conforming to these provisions are subject to all requirements of this section pertaining to spray finishing operations.

(l) *Powder coating*—(1) *Electrical and other sources of ignition.* Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) (i)–(iv), (8) and (9) (i) of this section and Subpart S of this Part.

(2) *Ventilation.* (i) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section, where applicable, exhaust ventilation shall be sufficient to maintain the atmosphere below the lowest explosive limits for the materials being applied. All nondeposited air-suspended powder shall be safely removed via exhaust duct to the powder recovery cyclone or receptacle. Each installation shall be designed and operated to meet the foregoing performance specification.

(ii) Powders shall not be released to the outside atmosphere.

(3) *Drying, curing, or fusion equipment.* The provisions of the Standard for ovens and furnaces, NFPA No. 86A-1969, shall apply where applicable.

(4) *Operation and maintenance.* (i) All areas shall be kept free of the accumulation of powder coating dusts, particularly such horizontal surfaces as ledges, beams, pipes, hoods, booths, and floors.

(ii) Surfaces shall be cleaned in such manner as to avoid scattering dust to other places or creating dust clouds.

(iii) "No Smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be conspicuously posted at all powder coating areas and powder storage rooms.

(5) *Fixed electrostatic spraying equipment.* The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section and other subparagraphs of this paragraph shall apply to fixed electrostatic equipment, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(6) *Electrostatic hand spraying equipment.* The provisions of paragraph (l) of this section and other subparagraphs of this paragraph, shall apply to electrostatic handguns when used in powder coating, except that electrical equipment not covered therein shall conform to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(7) *Electrostatic fluidized beds.* (i) Electrostatic fluidized beds and associated equipment shall be of approved types. The maximum surface temperature of this equipment in the coating area shall not exceed 150° F. The high voltage circuits shall be so designed as to not produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite any powder-air mixture nor result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under normal operating conditions.

(ii) Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of the charging electrodes and their connections to the power supply shall be located outside of the powder coating area or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(iii) All electrically conductive objects within the charging influence of the electrodes shall be adequately grounded. The powder coating equipment shall carry a prominent, permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for grounding these objects.

iv) Objects being coated shall be intained in contact with the conveyor ›ther support in order to insure proper unding. Hangers shall be regularly ined to insure effective contact and as of contact shall be sharp points or fe edges where possible.

v) The electrical equipment shall be interlocked with the ventilation sys- that the equipment cannot be oper- d unless the ventilation fans are in ration.

n) *Organic peroxides and dual com- ent coatings*—(1) *Conformance*. All aying operations involving the use of anic peroxides and other dual com- ent coatings shall be conducted in roved sprinklered spray booths meet- the requirements of this section.

2) *Smoking*. Smoking shall be pro- ited and "No Smoking" signs shall be minently displayed and only non- rking tools shall be used in any area ere organic peroxides are stored. ted or applied.

n) *Scope*. This section applies to flam- ble and combustible finishing ma- ials when applied as a spray by com- ssed air, "airless" or "hydraulic atomi- ion," steam, electrostatic methods, or any other means in continuous or in- mittent processes. The section also ers the application of combustible wders by powder spray guns, electro- tic powder spray guns, fluidized beds, electrostatic fluidized beds. The section es not apply to outdoor spray applica- n of buildings, tanks, or other similar uctures, nor to small portable spraying paratus not used repeatedly in the ne location.

910.108 Dip tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids.

a) *Definitions applicable to this sec- n*—(1) *Dip tank*. Shall mean a tank, , or container of flammable or com- tible liquid in which articles or ma- ials are immersed for the purpose of ating, finishing, treating, or similar ocesses.

2) *Vapor area*. Shall mean any area ntaining dangerous quantities of flam- ble vapors in the vicinity of dip tanks, ir drainboards or associated drying, veying, or other equipment, during eration or shutdown periods.

3) *Approved*. Unless otherwise indi- ed, approval or listing by at least one the following nationally recognized ting laboratories: Underwriters Lab- tories, Inc.; Factory Mutual Engi- ring Corp.

4) *Listed*. See "approved" in para- ph (a)(3) of this section.

b) *Ventilation*—(1) *Vapor area ven- tion*. Vapor areas as defined in para- ph (a)(2) of this section shall be lim- d to the smallest practical space by intaining a properly designed system mechanical ventilation arranged to ve air from all directions towards the or area origin and thence to a safe side location. Ventilating systems ll conform to the Standards for Blower and Exhaust Systems (NFPA Pamphlet No. 91–1969). Required ventilating systems shall be so arranged that the failure of any ventilating fan shall automatically stop any dipping conveyor system. See also paragraph (c)(6) of this section.

(2) *Ventilation combined with drying*. When a required ventilating system serves associated drying operations utilizing a heating system which may be a source of ignition, means shall be provided for preventilation before the heating system can be started; the failure of any ventilating fan shall automatically shut down the heating system; and the installation shall otherwise conform to the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces (NFPA No. 86A–1969).

(c) *Construction of dip tanks*—(1) *General*. Dip tanks, including drainboards if provided, shall be constructed of substantial noncombustible material, and their supports shall be of heavy metal, reinforced concrete, or masonry. Where dip tanks extend through a floor to the story below or where the weakening of the tank supports by fire may result in the tank collapse, supports should be of material having not less than 1-hour fire resistance.

(2) *Overflow pipes*. (i) Dip tanks of over 150 gallons in capacity or 10 square feet in liquid surface area shall be equipped with a properly trapped overflow pipe leading to a safe location outside buildings. Smaller dip tanks should also be so equipped, where practical. The discharge of the overflow pipe should be so located and arranged that if the entire combustible contents of the dip tank is overflowed through overflow pipe by the application of water during fire fighting, property will not be endangered. The size of the overflow pipe should be sufficient to conduct the maximum rate of flow of water expected to be applied to the liquid surface of the dip tank from automatic sprinklers or from other sources in the event of fire.

(ii) Overflow pipes shall be of sufficient capacity to overflow the maximum delivery of dip tank liquid fill pipes but shall not be less than 3 inches in diameter and shall be increased in size depending upon the area of the liquid surface and the length and pitch of pipe.

(iii) Piping connections on drains and overflow lines shall be designed so as to permit ready access for inspection and cleaning of the interior.

(iv) The bottom of the overflow connection shall be not less than 6 inches below the top of the tank. See also subparagraph (6) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(3)(ii) of this section.

(3) *Bottom drains*. (i) Dip tanks over 500 gallons in liquid capacity shall be equipped with bottom drains automatically and manually arranged to quickly drain the tank in the event of fire, unless the viscosity of the liquid at normal atmospheric temperature makes this impractical. Manual operation shall be from a safely accessible location. Where gravity flow is not practicable, automatic pumps shall be required.

(ii) Such drain shall be trapped and discharge to a closed properly vented salvage tank or to a safe location outside which will not endanger property.

(iii) According to tank capacity the diameter of bottom drainpipe shall be not less than the following:

Gallons:	*Inches*
500 to 750	3
750 to 1,000	4
1,000 to 2,500	5
2,500 to 4,000	6
Over 4,000	8

(4) *Salvage tanks*. The capacity of the salvage tank shall be greater than the capacity of the dip tank or tanks to which they are connected.

(5) *Automatic extinguishing facilities*. Except as noted in paragraph (h)(1)(v) of this section (applying to hardening and tempering tanks), all dip tanks exceeding 150 gallons liquid capacity or having a liquid surface area exceeding 4 square feet shall be protected with at least one of the automatic extinguishing facilities conforming to paragraph (g)(2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section.

(6) *Conveyor systems*. Dip tanks utilizing a conveyor system shall be so arranged that in the event of fire, the conveyor system shall automatically cease motion and required bottom drains shall open. Conveyor systems shall automatically cease motion unless required ventilation is in full operation. See also paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(7) *Heating dip tank liquids*. When dip tank liquids are artificially heated, either by the dipping of heated articles, or by other application of heat to the liquid, provision shall be made to prevent a temperature rise greater than 50° F. below the flashpoint of the liquid. See also paragraph (h)(1) of this section.

(d) *Liquids used in dip tanks, storage and handling*. The storage of flammable and combustible liquids in connection with dipping operation shall conform to the requirements of section 1910.106, where applicable. Where portable containers are used for the replenishment of flammable and combustible liquids, provision shall be made so that both the container and tank shall be positively grounded and electrically bonded to prevent static electric sparks.

(e) *Electrical and other sources of ignition*—(1) *Vapor areas*. (i) There shall be no open flames, spark producing devices, or heated surfaces having a temperature sufficient to ignite vapors in any vapor area. Except as specifically permitted in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, relating to electrostatic apparatus, electrical wiring and equipment in any vapor area (as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section) shall be explosion proof type according to the requirements of Subpart S of this part for Class I, Group D locations and shall otherwise conform to Subpart S of this part.

(ii) Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residues and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in the vicinity of dip tanks or associated drainboards or drying operations which are subject to splashing or dripping of dip tank liquids, except wiring in rigid conduit or in threaded boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections, and except as specifically permitted in paragraph (h) (3) of this section.

(2) *Adjacent areas.* In any floorspace outside a vapor area but within 20 feet therefrom, and not separated by tight partitions, there shall be no open flames or spark producing devices except as specifically permitted in NFPA Standard No. 86A–1969, Ovens and Furnaces, paragraph 200–7, and electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of Subpart S of this part.

(f) *Operations and maintenance*—(1) *General.* Areas in the vicinity of dip tanks shall be kept as clear of combustible stock as practical and shall be kept entirely free of combustible debris.

(2) *Waste cans.* When waste or rags are used in connection with dipping operations, approved metal waste cans shall be provided and all impregnated rags or waste deposited therein immediately after use. The contents of waste cans shall be properly disposed of at least once daily at the end of each shift.

(3) *Inspection.* Periodic inspection or tests of all dip tank facilities shall be made, including covers, overflow pipe inlets and discharge, bottom drains and valves, electrical wiring and equipment and grounding connections, ventilating facilities, and all extinguishing equipment. Any defects found shall be promptly corrected.

(4) *Warning signs.* "No Smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be conspicuously posted in the vicinity of dip tanks.

(g) *Extinguishment*—(1) *Extinguishers.* Areas in the vicinity of dip tanks shall be provided with manual fire extinguishers suitable for flammable and combustible liquid fires, conforming to Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers NFPA No. 10–1970.

(2) *Automatic water spray extinguishing systems.* Such systems shall conform to NFPA Standard for Water Spray Systems for Fire Protection NFPA No. 15–1969 and shall be arranged to protect tanks, drainboards, and stock over drainboards.

(3) *Automatic foam extinguishing systems.* Automatic foam extinguishing systems shall conform to NFPA Standard for Foam Extinguishing Systems, NFPA No. 11–1970 and;

(i) Foam producing material selected shall be suitable for intended use, taking into account characteristics of the dip tank liquid;

(ii) Overflow pipe shall be arranged to prevent the floating away of foam and clogging overflow pipe. This may be accomplished by either of the following:

(*a*) Overflow pipe may be extended through tank wall and terminated in an ell pointing downward. The bottom of the overflow pipe at the point it pierces tank wall should not be over 2 inches above the opening or face of the ell.

(*b*) Overflow pipe inlet may be provided with a removable screen of ¼-inch mesh having an area at least twice the cross-sectional area of overflow pipe. Screens which may be clogged by dip tank ingredients shall be inspected and cleaned periodically.

(4) *Automatic carbon dioxide systems.* Automatic carbon dioxide systems shall conform to NFPA Standard for Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, NFPA No. 12–1968, and shall be arranged to protect both dip tanks and drainboards and unless stock over drainboards is otherwise protected with automatic extinguishing facilities, shall also be arranged to protect such stock.

(5) *Dry chemical extinguishing systems.* Dry chemical extinguishing systems shall conform to NFPA Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems NFPA No. 17–1969 and shall be arranged to protect both dip tanks and drainboards, and unless stock over drainboards is otherwise protected with automatic extinguishing facilities, shall also be arranged to protect such stock.

(6) *Dip tank covers.* (i) Covers arranged to close automatically in the event of fire shall be actuated by approved automatic devices and shall also be arranged for manual operation.

(ii) Covers shall be of substantial noncombustible material or of tin-clad type with enclosing metal applied with locked joints.

(iii) Chains or wire rope shall be used for cover support or operating mechanism where the burning of a cord would interfere with the action of a device.

(iv) Covers shall be kept closed when tanks are not in use.

(h) *Special dip tank applications*—(1) *Hardening and tempering tanks.* (i) Tanks shall be located as far as practicable from furnaces and shall not be located on or near combustible floors.

(ii) Tanks shall be provided with a noncombustible hood and vent or other equally effective means of venting to the outside of the building to serve as a vent in case of fire. All such vent ducts shall be treated as flues and be kept well away from combustible roofs or materials.

(iii) Tanks shall be so designed that the maximum workload is incapable of raising the temperature of the cooling medium to within 50° below its flashpoint, or such tanks shall be equipped with circulating cooling systems which will accomplish the same result.

(iv) Tanks shall be equipped with a high temperature limit switch arranged to sound an alarm when the temperature of the quenching medium reaches within 50° F. below the flashpoint. If practical from an operating standpoint, such limit switches shall also shut down conveying equipment supplying work to the tank.

(v) The provisions of paragraph (h) (5) of this section shall apply to tanks having a liquid surface area of 25 square feet or more or a capacity of 500 gallons or more.

(vi) Air under pressure shall not be used to fill or to agitate oil tanks.

(vii) Drain facilities from the bottom of the tank may be combined with the oil circulating system or arranged independently to drain the oil to a safe location. The drain valve shall be operated automatically with approved heat actuated devices or manually, and if the latter, the valve shall be operated from a safe distance.

(2) *Flow coat; general.* (i) Except as modified in this paragraph, all of the preceding standards for dip tanks apply.

(ii) All piping shall be strongly erected and rigidly supported.

(iii) Paint shall be supplied by direct low-pressure pumping arranged to automatically shut down by means of approved heat actuated devices, in the case of fire, or paint may be supplied by a gravity tank not exceeding 10 gallons in capacity.

(iv) The area of the sump and any areas on which paint flows should be considered the area of dip tank.

(3) *Electrostatic apparatus; general.* (i) Installation and use of electrostatic detearing equipment shall conform to paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.

(ii) Electrostatic apparatus and devices used in connection with paint detearing operations shall be of approved types.

(iii) Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of high voltage grids and their connections, shall be located outside the vapor area or shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section.

(iv) Electrodes shall be of substantial construction, shall be rigidly supported in permanent locations and shall be effectively insulated from ground. Insulators shall be nonporous and noncombustible.

(v) High voltage leads to electrodes 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 and discharging any accumulated residual charge on the electrode assembly or the secondary circuit of the high voltage transformer when the transformer primary is disconnected from the source of supply.

(vi) A space shall be maintained between goods being deteared and electrodes or conductors of at least twice the sparking distance. A suitable sign stating the sparking distance shall be conspicuously posted near the assembly.

(vii) Goods being deteared using this electrostatic process are to be supported

conveyors. The conveyors shall be so
nged as to maintain safe distances
veen the goods and the electrodes at
imes. All goods shall be so supported
o prevent any swinging or movement
ch would reduce the clearance to less
specified in subdivision (vi) of this
paragraph.

iii) This electrostatic process is not
roved where goods being deteared are
nipulated by hand.

x) Electrostatic apparatus shall be
pped with automatic controls which
operate without time delay to dis-
nect the power supply to the high
age transformer and to signal the
rator under any of the following
ditions:

a) Stoppage of ventilating fans or
ure of ventilating equipment from
cause.

b) Stoppage of the conveyor carry-
goods past the high voltage grid.

c) Occurrence of a ground or of an
minent ground at any point on the
h voltage system.

d) Reduction of clearance below that
cified in subdivision (vi) of this
paragraph.

e) Adequate fencing, railings, or
rds shall be so placed about the
ipment that they, either by their lo-
ion or character or both, assure that
afe isolation of the process is main-
ed from plant storage or personnel.
h railings, fencing and guards shall
of conducting material, adequately
unded, and should be at least 5 feet
n processing equipment.

xi) Electrode insulators shall be kept
an and dry.

xii) The detearing area shall be
tilated by exhausting adequate air
n the area as specified in paragraph
of this section.

xiii) All areas for detearing shall be
tected by automatic sprinklers where
protection is available. Where this
tection is not available, other ap-
ved automatic extinguishing equip-
nt shall be provided.

xiv) Drip plates and screens subject
paint deposits shall be removable and
ll be taken to a safe place for
aning.

4) *Roll coating.* (i) The processes of
coating, spreading, and impregnat-
, in which fabrics, paper, or other
terials are passed directly through a
k or through containing flammable
combustible liquids, or over the sur-
e of a roller that revolves partially
merged in a Class I or Class II liquid,
these terms are defined in §1910.106
, shall conform to the applicable re-
rements of paragraphs (a) through
of this section, and in addition shall
form to subdivision (ii) of this
paragraph.

1910.108(h)(4) amended at
F.R. 27049, September 28,
73.]

(ii) Adequate arrangements shall be made to prevent sparks from static electricity by electrically bonding and grounding all metallic rotating and other parts of machinery and equipment and by the installation of static collectors or maintaining a conductive atmosphere such as a high relative humidity.

§ 1910.109 Explosives and blasting agents.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *Blasting agent*. Blasting agent—any material or mixture, consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting, not otherwise classified as an explosive and in which none of the ingredients are classified as an explosive, provided that the finished product, as mixed and packaged for use or shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

(2) *Explosive-actuated power devices.* Explosive-actuated power device—any tool or special mechanized device which is actuated by explosives, but not including propellant-actuated power devices.

Examples of explosive-actuated power devices are jet tappers and jet perforators.

(3) *Explosive.* Explosive—any chemical compound, mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, unless such compound, mixture, or device is otherwise specifically classified by the U.S. Department of Transportation; see 49 CFR Chapter I. The term "explosives" shall include all material which is classified as Class A, Class B, and Class C explosives by the U.S. Department of Transportation, and includes, but is not limited to dynamite, black powder, pellet powders, initiating explosives, blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety fuse, fuse lighters, fuse igniters, squibs, cordeau detonant fuse, instantaneous fuse, igniter cord, igniters, small arms ammunition, small arms ammunition primers, smokeless propellant, cartridges for propellant-actuated power devices, and cartridges for industrial guns. Commercial explosives are those explosives which are intended to be used in commercial or industrial operations.

NOTE 1: Classification of explosives is described by the U.S. Department of Transportation as follows (see 49 CFR Chapter I):

(i) *Class A explosives.* Possessing, detonating, or otherwise maximum hazard; such as dynamite, nitroglycerin, picric acid, lead azide, fulminate of mercury, black powder, blasting caps, and detonating primers.

(ii) *Class B explosives.* Possessing flammable hazard, such as propellant explosives (including some smokeless propellants), photographic flash powders, and some special fireworks.

(iii) *Class C explosives.* Includes certain types of manufactured articles which contain Class A or Class B explosives, or both, as components but in restricted quantities.

(iv) *Forbidden or not acceptable explosives.* Explosives which are forbidden or not acceptable for transportation by common carriers by rail freight, rail express, highway, or water in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation, 49 CFR Chapter I.

(4) *Highway.* Highway—any public street, public alley, or public road.

(5)—Revoked

(6) *Magazine.* Magazine—any building or structure, other than an explosives manufacturing building, used for the storage of explosives.

(7) *Motor vehicle.* Motor vehicle—any self-propelled vehicle, truck, tractor, semitrailer, or truck-full trailers used for the transportation of freight over public highways.

(8) *Propellant-actuated power devices.* Propellant-actuated power devices—any tool or special mechanized device or gas generator system which is actuated by a smokeless propellant or which releases and directs work through a smokeless propellant charge.

(9)—Revoked

(10) *Pyrotechnics.* Pyrotechnics—any combustible or explosive compositions or manufactured articles designed and prepared for the purpose of producing audible or visible effects which are commonly referred to as fireworks.

(11)—Revoked

(12) *Semiconductive hose.* Semiconductive hose—a hose with an electrical resistance high enough to limit flow of stray electric currents to safe levels, yet not so high as to prevent drainage of static electric charges to ground; hose of not more than 2 megohms resistance over its entire length and of not less than 5,000 ohms per foot meets the requirement.

(13) *Small arms ammunition.* Small arms ammunition—any shotgun, rifle, pistol, or revolver cartridge, and cartridges for propellant-actuated power devices and industrial guns. Military-type ammunition containing explosive-bursting charges, incendiary, tracer, spotting, or pyrotechnic projectiles is excluded from this definition.

(14) *Small arms ammunition primers.* Small arms ammunition primers—small percussion-sensitive explosive charges, encased in a cup, used to ignite propellant powder.

(15) *Smokeless propellants.* Smokeless propellants—solid propellants, commonly called smokeless powders in the trade, used in small arms ammunition, cannon rockets, propellant-actuated power devices, etc.

(16) *Special industrial explosives devices.* Special industrial explosives devices—explosive-actuated power devices and propellant-actuated power devices.

(17) *Special industrial explosives materials.* Special industrial explosives materials—shaped materials and sheet forms and various other extrusions, pellets, and packages of high explosives, which include dynamite, trinitrotoluene (TNT), pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN), hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-s-triazine (RDX), and other similar compounds used for high-energy-rate forming, expanding, and shaping in metal fabrication, and for dismemberment and quick reduction of scrap metal.

(18) *Water gels or slurry explosives.* These comprise a wide variety of materials used for blasting. They all contain substantial proportions of water and high proportions of ammonium nitrate, some of which is in solution in the water. Two broad classes of water gels are (i) those which are sensitized by a material classed as an explosive, such as TNT or smokeless powder, (ii) those which contain no ingredient classified as an explosive; these are sensitized with metals such as aluminum or with other fuels. Water gels may be premixed at an explosives plant or mixed at the site immediately before delivery into the borehole.

(19) *DOT specifications.* Regulations of the Department of Transportation published in 49 CFR Chapter I.

(20) and (21)—Revoked

(b) *Miscellaneous provisions* — (1) *General hazard.* No person shall store, handle, or transport explosives or blasting agents when such storage, handling, and transportation of explosives or blasting agents constitutes an undue hazard to life.

[§1910.109(b)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(2) and (3)—Revoked

(c) *Storage of explosives*—(1) *General provisions.* (i) All Class A, Class B, Class C explosives, and special industrial explosives, and any newly developed and unclassified explosives, shall be kept in magazines which meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) Blasting caps, electric blasting caps, detonating primers, and primed cartridges shall not be stored in the same magazine with other explosives.

(iii) Ground around magazines shall slope away for drainage. The land surrounding magazines shall be kept clear of brush, dried grass, leaves, and other materials for a distance of at least 25 feet.

(iv) Magazines as required by this paragraph shall be of two classes; namely, Class I magazines, and Class II magazines.

(v) Class I magazines shall be required where the quantity of explosives stored is more than 50 pounds. Class II magazines may be used where the quantity of explosives stored is 50 pounds or less.

(vi) Class I magazines shall be located away from inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways and from other magazines in conformity with Table H–21.

TABLE H–21—AMERICAN TABLE OF DISTANCES FOR STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES

As revised and approved by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, June 5, 1964

Explosives		Distances in feet when storage is barricaded	
Pounds over	Pounds not over		Separation of magazines
2	5		6
5	10		8
10	20		10
20	30		11
30	40		12
40	50		14
50	75		15
75	100		16
100	125		18
125	150		19
150	200		21
200	250		23
250	300		24
300	400		27
400	500		29
500	600		31
600	700		32
700	800		33
800	900		35
900	1,000		36
1,000	1,200		39
1,200	1,400		41
1,400	1,600		43
1,600	1,800		44
1,800	2,000		45
2,000	2,500		49
2,500	3,000		52
3,000	4,000		58
4,000	5,000		61
5,000	6,000		65
6,000	7,000		68
7,000	8,000		72
8,000	9,000		75
9,000	10,000		78
10,000	12,000		82
12,000	14,000		87
14,000	16,000		90
16,000	18,000		94
18,000	20,000		98
20,000	25,000		105
25,000	30,000		112
30,000	35,000		119
35,000	40,000		124
40,000	45,000		129
45,000	50,000		135
50,000	55,000		140
55,000	60,000		145
60,000	65,000		150
65,000	70,000		155
70,000	75,000		160
75,000	80,000		165
80,000	85,000		170
85,000	90,000		175
90,000	95,000		180
95,000	100,000		185
100,000	110,000		195
110,000	120,000		205
120,000	130,000		215
130,000	140,000		225
140,000	150,000		235
150,000	160,000		245
160,000	170,000		255
170,000	180,000		265
180,000	190,000		275
190,000	200,000		285
200,000	210,000		295
210,000	230,000		315
230,000	250,000		335
250,000	275,000		360
275,000	300,000		385

[Table H-21 amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

NOTE 1. "Natural barricade" means natural features of the ground, such as hills, or timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures which require protection cannot be seen from the magazine when the trees are bare of leaves.

NOTE 2. "Artificial barricade" means an artificial mound or revetted wall of earth of a minimum thickness of three feet.

NOTE 3. "Barricaded" means that a building containing explosives is effectually screened from a magazine, building, railway, or highway, either by a natural barricade or by an artificial barricade of such height that a straight line from the top of any sidewall of the building containing explosives to the eave line of any magazine, or building, or to a point 12 feet above the center of a railway or highway, will pass through such intervening natural or artificial barricade.

NOTE 4. When two or more storage magazines are located on the same property, each magazine must comply with the minimum distances specified from inhabited buildings, railways, and highways, and in addition, they should be separated from each other by not less than the distances shown for "Separation of Magazines," except that the quantity of explosives contained in cap magazines shall govern in regard to the spacing of said cap magazines from magazines containing other explosives. If any two or more magazines are separated from each other by less than the specified "Separation of Magazines" distances, then such two or more magazines, as a group, must be considered as one magazine, and the total quantity of explosives stored in such group must be treated as if stored in a single magazine located on the site of any magazine of the group, and must comply with the minimum of distances specified from other magazines, inhabited buildings, railways, and highways.

NOTE 5. This table applies only to the manufacture and permanent storage of commercial explosives. It is not applicable to transportation of explosives, or any handling or temporary storage necessary or incident thereto. It is not intended to apply to bomb projectiles, or other heavily encased explosives.

(vii) Except as provided in subdivision (viii) of this subparagraph, class II magazines shall be located in conformity with Table H–21, but may be permitted in warehouses and in wholesale and retail establishments when located on a floor which has an entrance at outside grade level and the magazine is located not more than 10 feet from such an entrance. Two class II magazines may be located in the same building when one is used only for blasting caps in quantities not in excess of 5,000 caps and a distance of 10 feet is maintained between magazines.

(viii) When used for temporary storage at a site for blasting operations, class II magazines shall be located away from other magazines. A distance of at least one hundred and fifty (150) feet shall be maintained between class II magazines and the work in progress when the quantity of explosives kept therein is in excess of 25 pounds, and at least 50 feet when the quantity of explosives is 25 pounds, or less.

[§1910.109(c)(1)(viii) amended by 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(i) This paragraph (c) does not apply

Stocks of small arms ammunition, ellant-actuated power cartridges, l arms ammunition primers in ities of less than 750,000, or of eless propellants in quantities less 750 pounds;

) Explosive-actuated power devices n in quantities less than 50 pounds weight of explosives;

) Fuse lighters and fuse igniters;

) Safety fuses other than cordeau nant fuses.

) *Construction of magazines—gen-*
(i) Magazines shall be constructed conformity with the provisions of paragraph.

) Magazines for the storage of ex-ves, other than black powder, Class nd Class C explosives shall be bullet tant, weather resistant, fire resist- and ventilated sufficiently to protect explosive in the specific locality. azines used only for storage of black der, Class B and Class C explosives l be weather resistant, fire-resistant, have ventilation. Magazines for stor-of blasting and electric blasting caps l be weather resistant, fire-resistant, ventilated.

ii) Property upon which Class I mag-es are located and property where s II magazines are located outside of dings shall be posted with signs read-"Explosives—Keep Off."

[§1910.109(c)(2)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

v) Magazines requiring heat shall be ed by either hot-water radiant heat-with the magazine building; or air cted into the magazine building over er hot water or low pressure steam o.s.i.g.) coils located outside the mag-e building.

) The magazine heating systems l meet the following requirements:

i) The radiant heating coils within building shall be installed in such anner that the explosives or explo-containers cannot contact the coils air is free to circulate between the and the explosives or explosives tainers.

ii) The heating ducts shall be in-led in such a manner that the hot-discharge from the duct is not cted against the explosives or ex-ives containers.

iii) The heating device used in connec-with a magazine shall have controls ch prevent the ambient building tem-ature from exceeding 130° F.

iv) The electric fan or pump used in heating system for a magazine shall mounted outside and separate from wall of the magazine and shall be nded.

v) The electric fan motor and the trols for electrical heating devices in heating water or steam shall have rloads and disconnects, which com-with subpart S of this part. All elec-al switch gear shall be located a minimum distance of 25 feet from the magazine.

(*f*) The heating source for water or steam shall be separated from the magazine by a distance of not less than 25 feet when electrical and 50 feet when fuel fired. The area between the heating unit and the magazine shall be cleared of all combustible materials.

(*g*) The storage of explosives and explosives containers in the magazine shall allow uniform air circulation so product temperature uniformity can be maintained.

(vi) When lights are necessary inside the magazine, electric safety flashlight, or electric safety lanterns shall be used.

(3) *Construction of class I magazines.* (i) Class I magazines shall be of masonry construction or of wood or of metal construction, or a combination of these types. Thickness of masonry units shall not be less than 8 inches. Hollow masonry units used in construction required to be bullet resistant shall have all hollow spaces filled with weak cement or well-tamped sand. Wood constructed walls, required to be bullet resistant, shall have at least a 6-inch space between interior and exterior sheathing and the space between sheathing shall be filled with well-tamped sand. Metal wall construction, when required to be bullet resistant, shall be lined with brick at least 4 inches in thickness or shall have at least a 6-inch sandfill between interior and exterior walls.

(ii) Floors and roofs of masonry magazines may be of wood construction. Wood floors shall be tongue and grooved lumber having a nominal thickness of 1 inch.

(iii) Roofs required to be bullet resistant shall be protected by a sand tray located at the line of eaves and covering the entire area except that necessary for ventilation. Sand in the sand tray shall be maintained at a depth of not less than 4 inches.

(iv) All wood at the exterior of magazines, including eaves, shall be protected by being covered with black or galvanized steel or aluminum metal of thickness of not less than No. 26 gage. All nails exposed to the interior of magazines shall be well countersunk.

(v) Foundations for magazines shall be of substantial construction and arranged to provide good cross ventilation.

(vi) Magazines shall be ventilated sufficiently to prevent dampness and heating of stored explosives. Ventilating openings shall be screened to prevent the entrance of sparks.

(vii) Openings to magazines shall be restricted to that necessary for the placement and removal of stocks of explosives. Doors for openings in magazines for Class A explosives shall be bullet resistant. Doors for magazines not required to be bullet resistant shall be designed to prevent unauthorized entrance to the magazine.

(viii)—Revoked

(ix) Provisions shall be made to prevent the piling of stocks of explosives directly against masonry walls, brick-lined or sand-filled metal walls and single-thickness metal walls; such protection, however, shall not interfere with proper ventilation at the interior of side and end walls.

(4) *Construction of Class II magazines.* (i) Class II magazines shall be of wood or metal construction, or a combination thereof.

(ii) Wood magazines of this class shall have sides, bottom, and cover constructed of 2-inch hardwood boards well braced at corners and protected by being entirely covered with sheet metal of not less than No. 20 gage. All nails exposed to the interior of the magazine shall be well countersunk. All metal magazines of this class shall have sides, bottom, and cover constructed of sheet metal, and shall be lined with three-eighths-inch plywood or equivalent. Edges of metal covers shall overlap sides at least 1 inch.

(iii) Covers for both wood- and metal-constructed magazines of this class shall be provided with substantial strap hinges and shall be provided with substantial means for locking.

[§1910.109(c)(4)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(iv) Magazines of this class shall be painted red and shall bear lettering in white, on all sides and top, at least 3 inches high, "Explosives—Keep Fire Away." Class II magazines when located in warehouses, and in wholesale and retail establishments shall be provided with substantial wheels or casters to facilitate easy removal in the case of fire. Where necessary due to climatic conditions, Class II magazines shall be ventilated.

(5) *Storage within magazines.* (i) Packages of explosives shall be laid flat with top side up. Black powder when stored in magazines with other explosives shall be stored separately. Black powder stored in kegs shall be stored on ends, bungs down, or on side, seams down. Corresponding grades and brands shall be stored together in such a manner that brands and grade marks show. All stocks shall be stored so as to be easily counted and checked. Packages of explosives shall be piled in a stable manner. When any kind of explosive is removed from a magazine for use, the oldest explosive of that particular kind shall always be taken first.

(ii) Packages of explosives shall not be unpacked or repacked in a magazine nor within 50 feet of a magazine or in close proximity to other explosives. Tools used for opening packages of explosives shall be constructed of nonsparking materials, except that metal slitters may be used for opening fiberboard boxes. A wood wedge and a fiber, rubber, or wood mallet shall be used for opening or clos-

ing wood packages of explosives. Opened packages of explosives shall be securely closed before being returned to a magazine.

(iii) Magazines shall not be used for the storage of any metal tools nor any commodity except explosives, but this restriction shall not apply to the storage of blasting agents and blasting supplies.

(iv) Magazine floors shall be regularly swept, kept clean, dry, free of grit, paper, empty used packages, and rubbish. Brooms and other cleaning utensils shall not have any spark-producing metal parts. Sweepings from floors of magazines shall be properly disposed of. Magazine floors stained with nitroglycerin shall be cleaned according to instructions by the manufacturer.

(v) When any explosive has deteriorated to an extent that it is in an unstable or dangerous condition, or if nitroglycerin leaks from any explosives, then the person in possession of such explosive shall immediately proceed to destroy such explosive in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer. Only experienced persons shall be allowed to do the work of destroying explosives.

(vi) When magazines need inside repairs, all explosives shall be removed therefrom and the floors cleaned. In making outside repairs, if there is a possibility of causing sparks or fire the explosives shall be removed from the magazine. Explosives removed from a magazine under repair shall either be placed in another magazine or placed a safe distance from the magazine where they shall be properly guarded and protected until repairs have been completed, when they shall be returned to the magazine.

(vii) Smoking, matches, open flames, spark-producing devices, and firearms (except firearms carried by guards) shall not be permitted inside of or within 50 feet of magazines. The land surrounding a magazine shall be kept clear of all combustible materials for a distance of at least 25 feet. Combustible materials shall not be stored within 50 feet of magazines.

(viii) Magazines shall be in the charge of a competent person at all times and who shall be held responsible for the enforcement of all safety precautions.

[§1910.109(c)(5)(viii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(ix) Explosives recovered from blasting misfires shall be placed in a separate magazine until competent personnel has determined from the manufacturer the method of disposal. Caps recovered from blasting misfires shall not be reused. Such explosives and caps shall then be disposed of in the manner recommended by the manufacturer.

(d) *Transportation of explosives*—(1) *General provisions.* (i) No employee shall be allowed to smoke, carry matches or any other flame-producing device, or carry any firearms or loaded cartridges while in or near a motor vehicle transporting explosives; or drive, load, or unload such vehicle in a careless or reckless manner.

(ii)—Revoked

(iii) Explosives shall not be transferred from one vehicle to another within the confines of any jurisdiction (city, county, State, or other area) without informing the fire and police departments thereof. In the event of breakdown or collision the local fire and police departments shall be promptly notified to help safeguard such emergencies. Explosives shall be transferred from the disabled vehicle to another only, when proper and qualified supervision is provided.

(iv) Blasting caps or electric blasting caps shall not be transported over the highways on the same vehicles with other explosives.

(2) *Transportation vehicles.* (i) Vehicles used for transporting explosives shall be strong enough to carry the load without difficulty and be in good mechanical condition. If vehicles do not have a closed body, the body shall be covered with a flameproof and moistureproof tarpaulin or other effective protection against moisture and sparks. All vehicles used for the transportation of explosives shall have tight floors and any exposed spark-producing metal on the inside of the body shall be covered with wood or other nonsparking materials to prevent contact with packages of explosives. Packages of explosives shall not be loaded above the sides of an open-body vehicle.

(ii) Every vehicle used for transporting explosives and oxidizing materials listed in *a)* of this subdivision shall be marked as follows:

(*a*) Exterior markings or placards required on applicable vehicles shall be as follows for the various classes of commodities:

Commodity	*Type of marking or placard*
Explosives, Class A, any quantity or a combination of Class A and Class B explosives.	Explosives A (Red letters on white background).
Explosives, Class B, any quantity.	Explosives B (Red letters on white background).
Oxidizing material (blasting agents, ammonium nitrate, etc.), 1,000 pounds or more gross weight.	Oxidizers (Yellow letters on black background).

(b)—Revoked

(*c*) Such markings or placards shall be displayed at the front, rear, and on each side of the motor vehicle or trailer, or other cargo carrying body while it contains explosives or other dangerous articles of such type and in such quantity as specified in (*a*) of this subdivision. The front marking or placard may be displayed on the front of either t truck, truck body, truck tractor or t trailer.

(*d*) Any motor vehicle, trailer, or oth cargo-carrying body containing mo than one kind of explosive as well as oxidizing material requiring a placa under the provisions of subdivision (c the aggregate gross weight of whi totals 1,000 pounds or more, shall marked or placarded "Dangerous" well as "Explosive A" or "Explosive as appropriate. If explosives Class A a explosives Class B are loaded on t same vehicle, the "Explosives B" markin need not be displayed.

(*e*) In any combination of two more vehicles containing explosives other dangerous articles each vehic shall be marked or placarded as to contents and in accordance with (*a*) an (*c*) of this subdivision.

(iii) Each motor vehicle used for trans porting explosives shall be equipped wit a minimum of two extinguishers, eac having a rating of at least 10–BC.

(*a*) Only extinguishers listed or ap proved by Underwriters Laboratories Inc., or the Factory Mutual Engineerin Corp. shall be deemed suitable for us on explosives-carrying vehicles.

(*b*) Extinguishers shall be filled an ready for immediate use and locate near the driver's seat. Extinguishers shal be examined periodically by a competen person.

(iv) A motor vehicle used for trans porting explosives shall be given the fol lowing inspection to determine that i is in proper condition for safe transpor tation of explosives:

(*a*) Fire extinguishers shall be fille and in working order.

(*b*) All electrical wiring shall be com pletely protected and securely fastene to prevent short-circuiting.

(*c*) Chassis, motor, pan, and underside of body shall be reasonably clean an free of excess oil and grease.

(*d*) Fuel tank and feedline shall b secure and have no leaks.

(*e*) Brakes, lights, horn, windshield wipers, and steering apparatus shall function properly.

(*f*) Tires shall be checked for proper inflation and defects.

(*g*) The vehicle shall be in proper condition in every other respect and acceptable for handling explosives.

(3) *Operation of transportation vehicles.* (i Vehicles transporting explosives shall only b driven by and be in the charge of a driver who i familiar with the traffic regulations, State laws and the provisions of this section.

(ii) Except under emergency conditions, no vehicle transporting explosives shall be parke before reaching its destination, even thoug attended, on any public street adjacent to or i proximity to any place where people work.

[§1910.109(d)(3)(i) and (ii amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(iii) Every motor vehicle transporting
quantity of Class A or Class B ex-
sives shall, at all times, be attended by
river or other attendant of the motor
rier. This attendant shall have been
de aware of the class of the explosive
terial in the vehicle and of its inher-
dangers, and shall have been in-
ucted in the measures and procedures
be followed in order to protect the
blic from those dangers. He shall have
n made familiar with the vehicle he is
igned, and shall be trained, supplied
h the necessary means, and author-
d to move the vehicle when required.

a) For the purpose of this subdivi-
n, a motor vehicle shall be deemed
tended" only when the driver or other
endant is physically on or in the vehi-
or has the vehicle within his field of
on and can reach it quickly and with-
any kind of interference; "attended"
means that the driver or attendant
wake, alert, and not engaged in other
ies or activities which may divert his
ention from the vehicle, except for
essary communication with public
cers, or representatives of the carrier,
pper, or consignee, or except for nec-
ary absence from the vehicle to ob-
n food or to provide for his physical
nfort.

b) However, an explosive-laden vehi-
may be left unattended if parked
hin a securely fenced or walled area
h all gates or entrances locked where
king of such vehicle is otherwise per-
sible, or at a magazine site estab-
ed solely for the purpose of storing
losives.

iv) No spark-producing metal, spark-
ducing metal tools, oils, matches, fire-
ns, electric storage batteries, flam-
ble substances, acids, oxidizing mate-
ls, or corrosive compounds shall be
ried in the body of any motor truck
or vehicle transporting explosives,
less the loading of such dangerous
icles and the explosives comply with
3. Department of Transportation
ulations.

v) Vehicles transporting explosives
all avoid congested areas and heavy
ffic. Where routes through congested
as have been designated by local au-
orities such routes shall be followed.

vi) Delivery shall only be made to
thorized persons and into authorized
agazines or authorized temporary stor-
e or handling areas.

(e) *Use of explosives and blasting*
nts—(1) *General provisions.* (i)
nile explosives are being handled or
ed, smoking shall not be permitted and
one near the explosives shall possess
tches, open light or other fire or flame.

) person shall be allowed to handle ex-
osives while under the influence of in-
xicating liquors, narcotics, or other
ngerous drugs.

(ii) Original containers or Class II
agazines shall be used for taking
tonators and other explosives from
orage magazines to the blasting area.

ii) When blasting is done in congested areas
n close proximity to a structure, or any other
allation that may be damaged, the blast shall be covered before firing with a mat constructed so that it is capable of preventing fragments from being thrown.

[§1910.109(e)(1)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(iv) Persons authorized to prepare explosive charges or conduct blasting operations shall use every reasonable precaution, including but not limited to warning signals, flags, barricades, or woven wire mats to insure the safety of the general public and workmen.

(v) Blasting operations shall be conducted during daylight hours.

(vi) Whenever blasting is being conducted in the vicinity of gas, electric, water, fire alarm, telephone, telegraph, and steam utilities, the blaster shall notify the appropriate representatives of such utilities at least 24 hours in advance of blasting, specifying the location and intended time of such blasting. Verbal notice shall be confirmed with written notice.

(vii) Due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental discharge of electric blasting caps from current induced by radar, radio transmitters, lightning, adjacent powerlines, dust storms, or other sources of extraneous electricity. These precautions shall include:

(*a*) The suspension of all blasting operations and removal of persons from the blasting area during the approach and progress of an electric storm.

(*b*) The posting of signs warning against the use of mobile radio transmitters on all roads within 350 feet of the blasting operations.

(2) *Storage at use sites.* (i) Empty boxes and paper and fiber packing materials which have previously contained high explosives shall not be used again for any purpose, but shall be destroyed by burning at an approved isolated location out of doors, and no person shall be nearer than 100 feet after the burning has started.

(ii) Containers of explosives shall not be opened in any magazine or within 50 feet of any magazine. In opening kegs or wooden cases, no sparking metal tools shall be used; wooden wedges and either wood, fiber or rubber mallets shall be used. Nonsparking metallic slitters may be used for opening fiberboard cases.

(iii) Explosives or blasting equipment that are obviously deteriorated or damaged shall not be used.

(iv) No explosives shall be abandoned.

(3) *Loading of explosives in blast holes.* (i) All drill holes shall be sufficiently large to admit freely the insertion of the cartridges of explosives.

(ii) Tamping shall be done only with wood rods without exposed metal parts, but nonsparking metal connectors may be used for jointed poles. Violent tamping shall be avoided. Primed cartridges shall not be tamped.

(iii) When loading blasting agents pneumatically over electric blasting caps, semiconductive delivery hose shall be used and the equipment shall be bonded and grounded.

(iv) No holes shall be loaded except those to be fired in the next round of blasting. After loading, all remaining explosives shall be immediately returned to an authorized magazine.

(v) Drilling shall not be started until all remaining butts of old holes are examined with a wooden stick for unexploded charges, and if any are found, they shall be refired before work proceeds.

(vi) No person shall be allowed to deepen drill holes which have contained explosives.

(vii) After loading for a blast is completed, all excess blasting caps or electric blasting caps and other explosives shall immediately be returned to their separate storage magazines.

(4) *Initiation of explosive charges. (i)—Revoked*

(ii) When fuse is used, the blasting cap shall be securely attached to the safety fuse with a standard-ring type cap crimper. All primers shall be assembled at least 50 feet from any magazine.

(iii) Primers shall be made up only as required for each round of blasting.

(iv) No blasting cap shall be inserted in the explosives without first making a hole in the cartridge for the cap with a wooden punch of proper size or standard cap crimper.

(v) Explosives shall not be extracted from a hole that has once been charged or has misfired unless it is impossible to detonate the unexploded charge by insertion of a fresh additional primer.

(vi) If there are any misfires while using cap and fuse, all persons shall be required to remain away from the charge for at least 1 hour. If electric blasting caps are used and a misfire occurs, this waiting period may be reduced to 30 minutes. Misfires shall be handled under the direction of the person in charge of the blasting and all wires shall be carefully traced and search made for unexploded charges.

(vii) Blasters, when testing circuits to charged holes, shall use only blasting galvanometers designed for this purpose.

(viii) Only the employee making leading wire connections in electrical firing shall be allowed to fire the shot. Leading wires shall remain shorted and not be connected to the blasting machine or other source of current until the charge is to be fired.

(5) *Warning required.* Before a blast is fired, the employer shall require that a loud warning signal be given by the person in charge, who has made certain that all surplus explosives are in a safe place, all persons and vehicles are at a safe distance or under sufficient cover, and that an adequate warning has been given.

(f) *Explosives at piers, railway stations, and cars or vessels not otherwise specified in this standard*—(1) *Railway cars.* Except in an emergency and with permission of the local authority, no person shall have or keep explosives in a railway car unless said car and contents and methods of loading are in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives, 49 CFR Chapter I.

(2) *Packing and marking.* No person shall deliver any explosive to any carrier unless such explosive conforms in all respects, including marking and packing, to the U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives.

(3) *Marking cars.* Every railway car containing explosives which has reached its designation, or is stopped in transit so as no longer to be in interstate commerce, shall have attached to both sides and ends of the car, cards with the words "Explosives — Handle Carefully — Keep Fire Away" in red letters at least 1½ inches high on a white background.

(4) *Storage.* Any explosives at a railway facility, truck terminal, pier, wharf, harbor facility, or airport terminal, whether for delivery to a consignee, or forwarded to some other destination, shall be kept in a safe place, isolated as far as practicable and in such manner that they can be easily and quickly removed.

(5) *Hours of transfer.* Explosives shall not be delivered to or received from any railway station, truck terminal, pier, wharf, harbor facility, or airport terminal between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

(g) *Blasting agents*—(1) *General.* Unless otherwise set forth in this paragraph, blasting agents, excluding water gels, shall be transported, stored, and used in the same manner as explosives. Water gels are covered in paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) Fixed location mixing. (i)—Revoked

(ii) Buildings used for the mixing of blasting agents shall conform to the requirements of this section.

(*a*) Buildings shall be of noncombustible construction or sheet metal on wood studs.

(*b*) Floors in a mixing plant shall be of concrete or of other nonabsorbent materials.

(*c*) All fuel oil storage facilities shall be separated from the mixing plant and located in such a manner that in case of tank rupture, the oil will drain away from the mixing plant building.

(*d*) The building shall be well ventilated.

(*e*) Heating units which do not depend on combustion processes, when properly designed and located, may be used in the building. All direct sources of heat shall be provided exclusively from units located outside the mixing building.

(*f*) All internal-combustion engines used for electric power generation shall be located outside the mixing plant building, or shall be properly ventilated and isolated by a firewall. The exhaust systems on all such engines shall be located so any spark emission cannot be a hazard to any materials in or adjacent to the plant.

(iii) Equipment used for mixing blasting agents shall conform to the requirements of this subdivision.

(*a*) The design of the mixer shall minimize the possibility of frictional heating, compaction, and especially confinement. All bearings and drive assemblies shall be mounted outside the mixer and protected against the accumulation of dust. All surfaces shall be accessible for cleaning.

(*b*) Mixing and packaging equipment shall be constructed of materials compatible with the fuel-ammonium nitrate composition.

(*c*) Suitable means shall be provided to prevent the flow of fuel oil to the mixer in case of fire. In gravity flow systems an automatic spring-loaded shutoff valve with fusible link shall be installed.

(iv) The provisions of this subdivision shall be considered when determining blasting agent compositions.

(*a*) The sensitivity of the blasting agent shall be determined by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap at regular intervals and after every change in formulation.

(*b*) Oxidizers, of small particle size, such as crushed ammonium nitrate prills or fines, may be more sensitive than coarser products and shall, therefore, be handled with greater care.

(*c*) No hydrocarbon liquid fuel with flashpoint lower than that of No. 2 diesel fuel oil 125° F. minimum shall be used.

(*d*) Crude oil and crankcase oil shall not be used.

(*e*) Metal powders such as aluminum shall be kept dry and shall be stored in containers or bins which are moisture-resistant or weathertight. Solid fuels shall be used in such manner as to minimize dust explosion hazards.

(*f*) Peroxides and chlorates shall not be used.

(v) All electrical switches, controls, motors, and lights located in the mixing room shall conform to the requirements in subpart S of this part for Class II, Division 2 locations; otherwise they shall be located outside the mixing room. The frame of the mixer and all other equipment that may be used shall be electrically bonded and be provided with a continuous path to the ground.

(vi) Safety precautions at mixing plants shall include the requirements of this subdivision.

(*a*) Floors shall be constructed so as to eliminate floor drains and piping into which molten materials could flow and be confined in case of fire.

(*b*) The floors and equipment of the mixing and packaging room shall be cleaned regularly and thoroughly to prevent accumulation of oxidizers or fuels and other sensitizers.

(*c*) The entire mixing and packaging plant shall be cleaned regularly and thoroughly to prevent excessive accumulation of dust.

(*d*) Smoking, matches, open flames, spark-producing devices, and firearms (except firearms carried by guards) shall not be permitted inside of or within 50 feet of any building or facility used for the mixing of blasting agents.

(*e*) The land surrounding the mixing plant shall be kept clear of brush, dried grass, leaves, and other materials for a distance of at least 25 feet.

(*f*) Empty ammonium nitrate bags shall be disposed of daily in a safe manner.

(*g*) No welding shall be permitted or open flames used in or around the mixing or storage area of the plant unless the equipment or area has been completely washed down and all oxidizer material removed.

(*h*) Before welding or repairs to hollow shafts, all oxidizer material shall be removed from the outside and inside of the shaft and the shaft vented with a minimum one-half inch diameter opening.

(*i*) Explosives shall not be permitted inside of or within 50 feet of any building or facility used for the mixing of blasting agents.

(3) *Bulk delivery and mixing vehicles.* (i) The provisions of this subparagraph shall apply to off-highway private operations as well as to all public highway movements.

(ii) A bulk vehicle body for delivering and mixing blasting agents shall conform with the requirements of this subdivision (ii).

(*a*) The body shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

(*b*) Vehicles used to transport bulk premixed blasting agents on public highways shall have closed bodies.

(*c*) All moving parts of the mixing system shall be designed as to prevent a heat buildup. Shafts or axles which contact the product shall have outboard bearings with 1-inch minimum clearance between the bearings and the outside of the product container. Particular attention shall be given to the clearances on all moving parts.

(*d*) A bulk delivery vehicle shall be strong enough to carry the load without difficulty and be in good mechanical condition.

(iii) Operation of bulk delivery vehicles shall conform to the requirements of this subdivision. These include the placarding requirements as specified by Department of Transportation.

(*a*) The operator shall be trained in the safe operation of the vehicle together with its mixing, conveying, and related equipment. The employer shall assure that the operator is familiar with the commodities being delivered and the general procedure for handling emergency situations.

(*b*) The hauling of either blasting caps or other explosives but not both, shall be permitted on bulk trucks pro-

ed that a special wood or nonferrous- ed container is installed for the ex- sives. Such blasting caps or other ex- sives shall be in DOT-specified ship- g containers: see 49 CFR Chapter I.

(c) No person shall smoke, carry tches or any flame-producing device, carry any firearms while in or about lk vehicles effecting the mixing trans- r or down-the-hole loading of blasting ents at or near the blasting site.

(d) Caution shall be exercised in the ovement of the vehicle in the blasting ea to avoid driving the vehicle over dragging hoses over firing lines, cap res, or explosive materials. The em- oyer shall assure that the driver, in oving the vehicle, has assistance of a cond person to guide his movements.

(e) No intransit mixing of materials all be performed.

(iv) Pneumatic loading from bulk de- ery vehicles into blastholes primed th electric blasting caps or other static- nsitive systems shall conform to the quirements of this subdivision.

(a) A positive grounding device shall used to prevent the accumulation of atic electricity.

(b) A discharge hose shall be used that s a resistance range that will prevent nducting stray currents, but that is nductive enough to bleed off static ildup.

(c) A qualified person shall evaluate l systems to determine if they will ade- uately dissipate static under potential ld conditions.

(v) Repairs to bulk delivery vehicles all conform to the requirements of this ction.

(a) No welding or open flames shall used on or around any part of the de- very equipment unless it has been com- etely washed down and all oxidizer aterial removed.

(b) Before welding or making repairs hollow shafts, the shaft shall be thor- ughly cleaned inside and out and vented ith a minimum one-half-inch diameter pening.

(4) *Bulk storage bins.* (i) The bin, in- uding supports, shall be constructed compatible materials, waterproof, and dequately supported and braced to ithstand the combination of all loads ncluding impact forces arising from roduct movement within the bin and ccidental vehicle contact with the sup- ort legs.

(ii) The bin discharge gate shall be esigned to provide a closure tight nough to prevent leakage of the stored roduct. Provision shall also be made so hat the gate can be locked.

(iii) Bin loading manways or access atches shall be hinged or otherwise at- ached to the bin and be designed to ermit locking.

(iv) Any electrically driven convey- rs for loading or unloading bins shall onform to the requirements of Subpart of this Part. They shall be designed o minimize damage from corrosion.

(v) Bins containing blasting agent shall be located, with respect to inhab- ited buildings, passenger railroads, and public highways, in accordance with Table H–21 and separation from other blasting agent storage and explosives storage shall be in conformity with Table H–22.

(vi) Bins containing ammonium ni- trate shall be separated from blasting agent storage and explosives storage in conformity with Table H–22.

TABLE H-22—TABLE OF RECOMMENDED SEPARATION DISTANCES OF AMMONIUM NITRATE AND BLASTING AGENTS FROM EXPLOSIVES OR BLASTING AGENTS [1, 2]

Donor weight		Minimum separation distance of receptor when barricaded [3] (ft.)		Minimum thickness of artificial barricades [4] (in.)
Pounds over	Pounds not over	Ammonium nitrate [5]	Blasting agent [6]	
	100	3	11	12
100	300	4	14	12
300	600	5	18	12
600	1,000	6	22	12
1,000	1,600	7	25	12
1,600	2,000	8	29	12
2,000	3,000	9	32	15
3,000	4,000	10	36	15
4,000	6,000	11	40	15
6,000	8,000	12	43	20
8,000	10,000	13	47	20
10,000	12,000	14	50	20
12,000	16,000	15	54	25
16,000	20,000	16	58	25
20,000	25,000	18	65	25
25,000	30,000	19	68	30
30,000	35,000	20	72	30
35,000	40,000	21	76	30
40,000	45,000	22	79	35
45,000	50,000	23	83	35
50,000	55,000	24	86	35
55,000	60,000	25	90	35
60,000	70,000	26	94	40
70,000	80,000	28	101	40
80,000	90,000	30	108	40
90,000	100,000	32	115	40
100,000	120,000	34	122	50
120,000	140,000	37	133	50
140,000	160,000	40	144	50
160,000	180,000	44	158	50
180,000	200,000	48	173	50
200,000	220,000	52	187	60
220,000	250,000	56	202	60
250,000	275,000	60	216	60
275,000	300,000	64	230	60

Notes to Table of Recommended Separation Distances of Ammonium Nitrate and Blasting Agents from Explosives or Blasting Agents:

NOTE 1. These distances apply to the separation of stores only. Table H–21 shall be used in determining separation distances from inhabited buildings, passenger railways, and public highways.

NOTE 2. When the ammonium nitrate and/or blasting agent is not barricaded, the distances shown in the table shall be multiplied by six. These distances allow for the possibility of high velocity metal fragments from mixers, hoppers, truck bodies, sheet metal structures, metal containers, and the like which may enclose the "donor". Where storage is in bullet-resistant magazines recommended for explosives or where the storage is protected by a bullet-resistant wall, distances, and barricade thicknesses in excess of those prescribed in Table H–21 are not required.

NOTE 3. The distances in the table apply to ammonium nitrate that passes the insensitivity test prescribed in the definition of ammonium nitrate fertilizer promulgated by the National Plant Food Institute*; and ammonium nitrate failing to pass said test shall be stored at separation distances determined by competent persons. (*Definition and Test Procedures for Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer, National Plant Food Institute, November 1964.)

NOTE 4. These distances apply to nitrocarbo-nitrates and blasting agents which pass the insensitivity test prescribed in the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

NOTE 5. Earth, or sand dikes, or enclosures filled with the prescribed minimum thickness of earth or sand are acceptable artificial barricades. Natural barricades, such as hills or timber of sufficient density that the surrounding exposures which require protection cannot be seen from the "donor" when the trees are bare of leaves, are also acceptable.

NOTE 6. When the ammonium nitrate must be counted in determining the distances to be maintained from inhabited buildings, passenger railways and public highways, it may be counted at one-half its actual weight because its blast effect is lower.

NOTE 7. Guide to use of table of recommended separation distances of ammonium nitrate and blasting agents from explosives or blasting agents.

(a) Sketch location of all potential donor and acceptor materials together with the maximum mass of material to be allowed in that vicinity. (Potential donors are high explosives, blasting agents, and combination of masses of detonating materials. Potential acceptors are high explosives, blasting agents, and ammonium nitrate.)

(b) Consider separately each donor mass in combination with each acceptor mass. If the masses are closer than table allowance (distances measured between nearest edges), the combination of masses becomes a new potential donor of weight equal to the total mass. When individual masses are considered as donors, distances to potential acceptors shall be measured between edges. When combined masses within propagating distance of each other are considered as a donor, the appropriate distance to the edge of potential acceptors shall be computed as a weighted distance from the combined masses.

Calculation of weighted distance from combined masses:

Let M_1, M_2 . . . M_n be donor masses to be combined.

M_1 is a potential acceptor mass.

D_{12} is distance from M_1 to M_2 (edge to edge).

D_{13} is distance from M_1 to M_3 (edge to edge), etc.

To find weighted distance $[D_1(_{2,3} \ldots _n)]$ from combined masses to M_1, add the products of the individual masses and distances and divide the total by the sum of the masses thus:

$$D_1\left(_{2,\ 3\ \ldots\ n}\right) = \frac{M_2 \times D_{12} + M_3 \times D_{13} \ldots + M_n \times D_{1n}}{M_2 + M_3 \ldots + M_n}$$

Propagation is possible if either an individual donor mass is less than the tabulated distance from an acceptor or a combined mass is less than the weighted distance from an acceptor.

(c) In determining the distances separating highways, railroads, and inhabited buildings from potential explosions (as prescribed in Table H–21), the sum of all masses which may propagate (i.e., lie at distances less than prescribed in the Table) from *either* individual *or* combined donor masses are included. However, when the ammonium nitrate must be included, only 50 percent of its weight shall be used because of its reduced blast effects. In applying Table H–21 to distances from highways, railroads, and inhabited buildings, distances are measured from the nearest edge of potentially explodable material as prescribed in Table H–21, Note 5.

(d) When all or part of a potential acceptor comprises Explosives Class A as defined in DOT regulations, storage in bullet-resistant magazines is required. Safe distances to stores in bullet-resistant magazines

may be obtained from the intermagazine distances prescribed in Table H-21.

(e) Barricades must not have line-of-sight openings between potential donors and acceptors which permit blast or missiles to move directly between masses.

(f) Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained around any bin containing ammonium nitrate or blasting agent. This includes keeping weeds and other combustible materials cleared within 25 feet of such bin. Accumulation of spilled product on the ground shall be prevented.

(5) *Storage of blasting agents and supplies.* (i) Blasting agents and oxidizers used for mixing of blasting agents shall be stored in the manner set forth in this subdivision.

(*a*) Blasting agents or ammonium nitrate, when stored in conjunction with explosives, shall be stored in the manner set forth in paragraph (c) of this section for explosives. The mass of blasting agents and one-half the mass of ammonium nitrate shall be included when computing the total quantity of explosives for determining distance requirements.

(*b*) Blasting agents, when stored entirely separate from explosives, may be stored in the manner set forth in paragraph (c) of this section or in one-story warehouses (without basements) which shall be:

(*1*) Noncombustible or fire resistive;

(*2*) Constructed so as to eliminate open floor drains and piping into which molten materials could flow and be confined in case of fire;

(*3*) Weather resistant;

(*4*) Well ventilated; and

(*5*) Equipped with a strong door kept securely locked except when open for business.

(c) Semitrailer or full-trailer vans used for highway or onsite transportation of the blasting agents are satisfactory for temporarily storing these materials, provided they are located in accordance with Table H-22 with respect to one another. Trailers shall be provided with substantial means for locking, and the trailer doors shall be kept locked, except during the time of placement and removal of stocks of blasting agents.

[§1910.109(g)(5)(i)(c) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(ii) Warehouses used for the storage of blasting agents separate from explosives shall be located as set forth in this subdivision.

(a) Warehouses used for the storage of blasting agents shall be located in accordance with Table H-22 with respect to one another.

[§1910.109(g)(5)(ii)(a) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(*b*) If both blasting agents and ammonium nitrate are handled or stored within the distance limitations prescribed through subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, one-half the mass of the ammonium nitrate shall be added to the mass of the blasting agent when computing the total quantity of explosives for determining the proper distance for compliance with Table H-21.

(iii) Smoking, matches, open flames, spark producing devices, and firearms are prohibited inside of or within 50 feet of any warehouse used for the storage of blasting agents. Combustible materials shall not be stored within 50 feet of warehouses used for the storage of blasting agents.

(iv) The interior of warehouses used for the storage of blasting agents shall be kept clean and free from debris and empty containers. Spilled materials shall be cleaned up promptly and safely removed. Combustible materials, flammable liquids, corrosive acids, chlorates, or nitrates shall not be stored in any warehouse used for blasting agents unless separated therefrom by a fire resistive separation of not less than 1 hour resistance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not prohibit the storage of blasting agents together with nonexplosive blasting supplies.

(v) Piles of ammonium nitrate and warehouses containing ammonium nitrate shall be adequately separated from readily combustible fuels.

(vi) Caked oxidizers, either in bags or in bulk, shall not be loosened by blasting.

(vii) Every warehouse used for the storage of blasting agents shall be under the supervision of a competent person.

[§1910.109(g)(5)(vii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(6) *Transportation of packaged blasting agents.* (i) When blasting agents are transported in the same vehicle with explosives, all of the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section shall be complied with.

(ii) Vehicles transporting blasting agents shall only be driven by and be in charge of a driver in possession of a valid motor vehicle operator's license. Such a person shall also be familiar with the States[']' vehicle and traffic laws.

[§1910.109(g)(6)(ii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(iii) No matches, firearms, acids, or other corrosive liquids shall be carried in the bed or body of any vehicle containing blasting agents.

(iv) No person shall be permitted to ride upon, drive, load, or unload a vehicle containing blasting agents while smoking or under the influence of intoxicants, narcotics, or other dangerous drugs.

(v)—Revoked

(vi) Vehicles transporting blasting agents shall be in safe operating condition at all times.

(vii)—(viii)—Revoked

(7) *Use of blasting agents.* Persons using blasting agents shall comply with all of the applicable provisions of paragraph (e) of this section.

(h) *Water gel (Slurry) explosives and blasting agents*—(1) *General provisions.* Unless otherwise set forth in this paragraph, water gels shall be transported, stored and used in the same manner as explosives or blasting agents in accordance with the classification of the product.

(2) *Types and classifications.* (i) Water gels containing a substance in itself classified as an explosive shall be classified as an explosive and manufactured, transported, stored, and used as specified for "explosives" in this section, except as noted in subdivision (iv) of this subparagraph.

(ii) Water gels containing no substance in itself classified as an explosive and which are cap-sensitive as defined in paragraph (a) of this section under Blasting Agent shall be classified as an explosive and manufactured, transported, stored and used as specified for "explosives" in this section.

(iii) Water gels containing no substance in itself classified as an explosive and which are not cap-sensitive as defined in paragraph (a) of this section under Blasting Agent shall be classified as blasting agents and manufactured, transported, stored, and used as specified for "blasting agents" in this section.

(iv) When tests on specific formulations of water gels result in Department of Transportation classification as a Class B explosive, bullet-resistant magazines are not required, see paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(3) *Fixed location mixing.* (i)*(a)* and *(b)*—Revoked

(ii) Buildings used for the mixing of water gels shall conform to the requirements of this subdivision.

(*a*) Buildings shall be of noncombustible construction or sheet metal on wood studs.

(*b*) Floors in a mixing plant shall be of concrete or of other nonabsorbent materials.

(*c*) Where fuel oil is used all fuel oil storage facilities shall be separated from the mixing plant and located in such a manner that in case of tank rupture, the oil will drain away from the mixing plant building.

(*d*) The building shall be well ventilated.

(*e*) Heating units that do not depend on combustion processes, when properly designed and located, may be used in the building. All direct sources of heat shall be provided exclusively from units located outside of the mixing building.

(*f*) All internal-combustion engines used for electric power generation shall be located outside the mixing plant building, or shall be properly ventilated and isolated by a firewall. The exhaust systems on all such engines shall be located so any spark emission cannot be a hazard to any materials in or adjacent to the plant.

(iii) Ingredients of water gels shall nform to the requirements of this bdivision.

(a) Ingredients in themselves classi-d as Class A or Class B explosives shall stored in conformity with paragraph of this section.

(b) Nitrate-water solutions may be ored in tank cars, tank trucks, or fixed nks without quantity or distance lim-ations. Spills or leaks which may con-aminate combustible materials shall be eaned up immediately.

(c) Metal powders such as aluminum all be kept dry and shall be stored in ntainers or bins which are moisture-sistant or weathertight. Solid fuels all be used in such manner as to min-ize dust explosion hazards.

(d) Ingredients shall not be stored ith imcompatible materials.

(e) Peroxides and chlorates shall not e used.

(iv) Mixing equipment shall comply ith the requirements of this subdivi-ion.

(a) The design of the processing quipment, including mixing and con-eying equipment, shall be compatible ith the relative sensitivity of the mate-ials being handled. Equipment shall be esigned to minimize the possibility of rictional heating, compaction, overload-ng, and confinement.

(b) Both equipment and handling pro-edures shall be designed to prevent the ntroduction of foreign objects or mate-ials.

(c) Mixers, pumps, valves, and re-ated equipment shall be designed to per-nit regular and periodic flushing, clean-ng, dismantling, and inspection.

(d) All electrical equipment including viring, switches, controls, motors, and ights, shall conform to the requirements f Subpart S of this part.

(e) All electric motors and generators shall be provided with suitable overload protection devices. Electrical generators, motors, proportioning devices, and all other electrical enclosures shall be elec-trically bonded. The grounding conduc-tor to all such electrical equipment shall be effectively bonded to the service-entrance ground connection and to all equipment ground connections in a man-ner so as to provide a continuous path to ground.

(v) Mixing facilities shall comply with the fire prevention requirements of this subdivision.

(a) The mixing, loading, and ingredi-ent transfer areas where residues or spilled materials may accumulate shall be cleaned periodically. A cleaning and collection system for dangerous residues shall be provided.

(b) A daily visual inspection shall be made of mixing, conveying, and elec-trical equipment to establish that such equipment is in good operating condition. A program of systematic maintenance shall be conducted on regular schedule.

(c) Heaters which are not dependent on the combustion process within the heating unit may be used within the con-fines of processing buildings, or compart-ments, if provided with temperature and safety controls and located away from combustible materials and the finished product.

(4) *Bulk delivery and mixing vehicles.* (i) The design of vehicles shall comply with the requirements of this subdivision.

(a) Vehicles used over public high-ways for the bulk transportation of water gels or of ingredients classified as dan-gerous commodities, shall meet the re-quirements of th Department of Trans-portation and shall meet the require-ments of paragraphs (d) and (g)(6) of this section.

(b) When electric power is supplied by a self-contained motor generator lo-cated on the vehicle the generator shall be at a point separate from where the water gel is discharged.

(c) The design of processing equip-ment and general requirements shall con-form to subparagraphs (3) (iii) and (iv) of this paragraph.

(d) A positive action parking brake which will set the wheel brakes on at least one axle shall be provided on vehi-cles when equipped with air brakes and shall be used during bulk delivery opera-tions. Wheel chocks shall supplement parking brakes whenever conditions may require.

(ii) Operation of bulk delivery and mixing vehicles shall comply with the re-quirements of this subdivision.

(a) The placarding requirements con-tained in DOT regulations apply to vehi-cles carrying water gel explosives or blasting agents.

(b) The operator shall be trained in the safe operation of the vehicle to-gether with its mixing, conveying, and related equipment. He shall be familiar with the commodities being delivered and the general procedure for handling emergency situations.

(c) The hauling of either blasting caps or other explosives, but not both, shall be permitted on bulk trucks pro-vided that a special wood or nonferrous-lined container is installed for the ex-plosives. Such blasting caps or other ex-plosives shall be in DOT-specified ship-ping containers; see 49 CFR Chapter I.

(d) No person shall be allowed to smoke, carry matches or any flame-pro-ducing device, or carry any firearms while in or about bulk vehicles effecting the mixing, transfer, or down-the-hole loading of water gels at or near the blast-ing site.

(e) Caution shall be exercised in the movement of the vehicle in the blasting area to avoid driving the vehicle over or dragging hoses over firing lines, cap wires, or explosive materials. The em-ployer shall furnish the driver the as-sistance of a second person to guide the driver's movements.

(f) No intransit mixing of materials shall be performed.

(g) The location chosen for water gel or ingredient transfer from a support vehicle into the borehole loading vehi-cle shall be away from the blasthole site when the boreholes are loaded or in the process of being loaded.

(i) *Storage of ammonium nitrate*—(1) *Scope and definitions.* (i)(a) Except as provided in subdivision (d) of this subdivision this paragraph applies to the storage of ammonium nitrate in the form of crystals, flakes, grains, or prills including fertilizer grade, dynamite grade, nitrous oxide grade, technical grade, and other mixtures containing 60 percent or more ammonium nitrate by weight but does not apply to blasting agents.

(b) This paragraph does not apply to the transportation of ammonium ni-trate.

(c) This paragraph does not apply to storage under the jurisdiction of and in compliance with the regulations of the U.S. Coast Guard (see 46 CFR Parts 146–149).

(d) The storage of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate mixtures that are more sensitive than allowed by the "Defi-nition of Test Procedures for Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer" is prohibited.

(e) Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to the production of ammonium nitrate or to the storage of ammonium nitrate on the premises of the producing plant.

[§1910.109(i)(1)(i)(e) amend-ed at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(ii)*(a)*—Revoked

(b) The standards for ammonium nitrate (nitrous oxide grade) are those found in the "Specifications, Properties, and Recommendations for Packaging, Transportation, Storage, and Use of Ammonium Nitrate", available from the Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036.

(2) *General provisions.* (i) This para-graph applies to all persons storing, hav-ing, or keeping ammonium nitrate, and to the owner or lessee of any building, premises, or structure in which ammo-nium nitrate is stored in quantities of 1,000 pounds or more.

(ii) Approval of large quantity stor-age shall be subject to due consideration of the fire and explosion hazards, in-cluding exposure to toxic vapors from burning or decomposing ammonium nitrate.

(iii) (a) Storage buildings shall not have basements unless the basements are open on at least one side. Storage buildings shall not be over one story in height.

(b) Storage buildings shall have ade-quate ventilation or be of a construction that will be self-ventilating in the event of fire.

(c) The wall on the exposed side of a storage building within 50 feet of a combustible building, forest, piles of combustible materials and similar ex-posure hazards shall be of fire-resistive construction. In lieu of the fire-resistive wall, other suitable means of exposure protection such as a free stand-ing wall may be used. The roof coverings

shall be Class C or better, as defined in the Manual on Roof Coverings, NFPA 203M-1970.

(*d*) All flooring in storage and handling areas, shall be of noncombustible material or protected against impregnation by ammonium nitrate and shall be without open drains, traps, tunnels, pits, or pockets into which any molten ammonium nitrate could flow and be confined in the event of fire.

(*e*) The continued use of an existing storage building or structure not in strict conformity with this paragraph may be approved in cases where such continued use will not constitute a hazard to life.

[§1910.109(i)(2)(iii)(e) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(*f*) Buildings and structures shall be dry and free from water seepage through the roof, walls, and floors.

(3) *Storage of ammonium nitrate in bags, drums, or other containers.* (i) (*a*) Bags and containers used for ammonium nitrate must comply with specifications and standards required for use in interstate commerce (see 49 CFR Chapter I).

(*b*) Containers used on the premises in the actual manufacturing or processing need not comply with provisions of subdivision (*a*) of this subdivision.

(ii) (*a*) Containers of ammonium nitrate shall not be accepted for storage when the temperature of the ammonium nitrate exceeds 130° F.

(*b*) Bags of ammonium nitrate shall not be stored within 30 inches of the storage building walls and partitions.

(*c*) The height of piles shall not exceed 20 feet. The width of piles shall not exceed 20 feet and the length 50 feet except that where the building is of noncombustible construction or is protected by automatic sprinklers the length of piles shall not be limited. In no case shall the ammonium nitrate be stacked closer than 36 inches below the roof or supporting and spreader beams overhead.

(*d*) Aisles shall be provided to separate piles by a clear space of not less than 3 feet in width. At least one service or main aisle in the storage area shall be not less than 4 feet in width.

(4) *Storage of bulk ammonium nitrate.* (i) (*a*) Warehouses shall have adequate ventilation or be capable of adequate ventilation in case of fire.

(*b*) Unless constructed of noncombustible material or unless adequate facilities for fighting a roof fire are available, bulk storage structures shall not exceed a height of 40 feet.

(ii) (*a*) Bins shall be clean and free of materials which may contaminate ammonium nitrate.

(*b*) Due to the corrosive and reactive properties of ammonium nitrate, and to avoid contamination, galvanized iron, copper, lead, and zinc shall not be used in a bin construction unless suitably protected. Aluminum bins and wooden bins protected against impregnation by ammonium nitrate are permissible. The partitions dividing the ammonium nitrate storage from other products which would contaminate the ammonium nitrate shall be of tight construction.

(*c*) The ammonium nitrate storage bins or piles shall be clearly identified by signs reading "Ammonium Nitrate" with letters at least 2 inches high.

(iii) (*a*) Piles or bins shall be so sized and arranged that all material in the pile is moved out periodically in order to minimize possible caking of the stored ammonium nitrate.

(*b*) Height or depth of piles shall be limited by the pressure-setting tendency of the product. However, in no case shall the ammonium nitrate be piled higher at any point than 36 inches below the roof or supporting and spreader beams overhead.

(*c*) Ammonium nitrate shall not be accepted for storage when the temperature of the product exceeds 130° F.

(*d*) Dynamite, other explosives, and blasting agents shall not be used to break up or loosen caked ammonium nitrate.

(5) *Contaminants.* (i) (*a*) Ammonium nitrate shall be in a separate building or shall be separated by approved type firewalls of not less than 1 hour fire-resistance rating from storage of organic chemicals, acids, or other corrosive materials, materials that may require blasting during processing or handling, compressed flammable gases, flammable and combustible materials or other contaminating substances, including but not limited to animal fats, baled cotton, baled rags, baled scrap paper, bleaching powder, burlap or cotton bags, caustic soda, coal, coke, charcoal, cork, camphor, excelsior, fibers of any kind, fish oils, fish meal, foam rubber, hay, lubricating oil, linseed oil, or other oxidizable or drying oils, naphthalene, oakum, oiled clothing, oiled paper, oiled textiles, paint, straw, sawdust, wood shavings, or vegetable oils. Walls referred to in this subdivision need extend only to the underside of the roof.

(*b*) In lieu of separation walls, ammonium nitrate may be separated from the materials referred to in subdivision (*a*) of this subdivision by a space of at least 30 feet.

(*c*) Flammable liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, solvents, and light fuel oils shall not be stored on the premises except when such storage conforms to § 1910.106, and when walls and sills or curbs are provided in accordance with subdivisions (*a*) or (*b*) of this subdivision.

(*d*) LP-Gas shall not be stored on the premises except when such storage conforms to § 1910.110.

(ii) (*a*) Sulfur and finely divided metals shall not be stored in the same building with ammonium nitrate except when such storage conforms to paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section.

(*b*) Explosives and blasting agents shall not be stored in the same building with ammonium nitrate except on the premises of makers, distributors, and user-compounders of explosives or blasting agents.

(*c*) Where explosives or blasting agents are stored in separate buildings, other than on the premises of makers, distributors, and user-compounders of explosives or blasting agents, they shall be separated from the ammonium nitrate by the distances and/or barricades specified in Table H-22 of this subpart, but by not less than 50 feet.

(*d*) Storage and/or operations on the premises of makers, distributors, and user-compounders of explosives or blasting agents shall be in conformity with paragraphs (a) through (h) of this section.

(6) *General precautions.* (i) Electrical installations shall conform to the requirements of Subpart S of this part, for ordinary locations. They shall be designed to minimize damage from corrosion.

(ii) In areas where lightning storms are prevalent, lightning protection shall be provided. (See the Lightning Protection Code, NFPA 78-1968.)

(iii) Provisions shall be made to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the ammonium nitrate storage area.

(7) *Fire protection.* (i) Not more than 2,500 tons of bagged ammonium nitrate shall be stored in a building or structure not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system. Sprinkler systems shall be of approved type and installed in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA 13-1969.

(ii) (*a*) Suitable fire control devices such as small hose or portable extinguishers shall be provided throughout the warehouse and in the loading and unloading areas. See the Standard for the Installation of Portable Fire Extinguishers, NFPA 10-1970, and the Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, NFPA 14-1970.

(*b*) Water supplies and fire hydrants shall be available in accordance with recognized good practices.

(j) *Small arms ammunition, small arms primers, and small arms propellants*—(1) *Scope.* This paragraph does not apply to in-process storage and intraplant transportation during manufacture of small arms ammunition, small arms primers, and smokeless propellants.

(2) *Small arms ammunition.* (i) No quantity limitations are imposed on the storage of small arms ammunition in warehouses, retail stores, and other general occupancy facilities, except those imposed by limitations of storage facilities.

(ii) Small arms ammunition shall be separated from flammable liquids, flammable solids as classified in 49 CFR Part 172, and from oxidizing materials, by a fire-resistive wall of 1-hour rating or by a distance of 25 feet.

(iii) Small arms ammunition shall not be stored together with Class A or Class B explosives unless the storage facility is adequate for this latter storage.

(3) *Smokeless propellants.* (i) All okeless propellants shall be stored in pping containers specified in 49 CFR 1.93 for smokeless propellants.

(ii)—Revoked

iii) Commercial stocks of smokeless opellants over 20 pounds and not more an 100 pounds shall be stored in portle wooden boxes having walls of at st 1 inch nominal thickness.

iv) Commercial stocks in quantities t to exceed 750 pounds shall be stored nonportable storage cabinets having oden walls of at least 1 inch nominal ckness. Not more than 400 pounds all be permitted in any one cabinet.

v) Quantities in excess of 750 pounds all be stored in magazines in accordce with paragraph (c) of this section

4) *Small arms ammunition primers.* Small arms ammunition primers ll not be stored except in the orial shipping container in accordance h the requirements of 49 CFR 173.107 small arms ammunition primers.

(ii)—Revoked

iii) Small arms ammunition primers ll be separated from flammable uids, flammable solids as classified in CFR Part 172, and oxidizing maials by a fire-resistive wall of 1-hour ing or by a distance of 25 feet.

iv) Not more than 750,000 small arms munition primers shall be stored in one building, except as provided in division (v) of this subparagraph. more than 100,000 shall be stored in one pile. Piles shall be at least 15 t apart.

v) Quantities of small arms ammuni- n primers in excess of 750,000 shall be red in magazines in accordance with ragraph (c) of this section.

k) *Scope.* This section applies to the nufacture, keeping, having, storage, e, transportation, and use of explos, blasting agents, and pyrotechnics. is section does not apply to the sale l use (public display) of pyrotechnics, nmonly known as fireworks, nor to the of explosives in the form prescribed the official U.S. Pharmacopeia.

910.110 Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases.

a) *Definitions applicable to this sec- n.* As used in this section:

1) API–ASME container—A conner constructed in accordance with requirements of paragraph (3)(iii) of this section.

2) ASME container — A container nstructed in accordance with the reirements of paragraph (b)(3)(i) of s section.

3) Container assembly—An assembly nsisting essentially of the container d fittings for all container openings, cluding shutoff valves, excess flow lves, liquid-level gaging devices, safety lief devices, and protective housing.

(4) Containers—All vessels, such as tanks, cylinders, or drums, used for transportation or storing liquefied petroleum gases.

(5) DOT — Department of Transportation.

(6) DOT container—A container constructed in accordance with the applicable requirements of 49 CFR Chapter I.

(7) "Liquified petroleum gases"—"LPG" and "LP-Gas"—Any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them; propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylenes.

(8) Movable fuel storage tenders or farm carts—Containers not in excess of 1,200 gallons water capacity, equipped with wheels to be towed from one location of usage to another. They are basically nonhighway vehicles, but may occasionally be moved over public roads or highways. They are used as a fuel supply for farm tractors, construction machinery and similar equipment.

(9) P.S.I.G.—pounds per square inch gauge.

(10) P.S.I.A.—pounds per square inch absolute.

(11) Systems—an assembly of equipment consisting essentially of the container or containers, major devices such as vaporizers, safety relief valves, excess flow valves, regulators, and piping connecting such parts.

(12) Vaporizer-burner—an integral vaporizer-burner unit, dependent upon the heat generated by the burner as the source of heat to vaporize the liquid used for dehydrators or dryers.

(13) Ventilation, adequate—when specified for the prevention of fire during normal operation, ventilation shall be considered adequate when the concentration of the gas in a gas-air mixture does not exceed 25 percent of the lower flammable limit.

(14) Approved—unless otherwise indicated, listing or approval by the following nationally recognized testing laboratories: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.; Factual Mutual Engineering Corp.

(15) Listed—see "approved" in § 1910.110(14).

(16) DOT Specifications—regulations of the Department of Transportation published in 49 CFR Chapter I.

(17) and (18)—Revoked

(19) DOT cylinders—cylinders meeting the requirements of 49 CFR Chapter I.

(b) *Basic rules.*—(1) *Odorizing gases.* (i) All liquefied petroleum gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to indicate positively, by distinct odor, the presence of gas down to concentration in air of not over one-fifth the lower limit of flammability. Odorization, however, is not required if harmful in the use of further processing of the liquefied petroleum gas, or if odorization will serve no useful purpose as a warning agent in such use or further processing.

(ii) The odorization requirement of subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall be considered to be met by the use of 1.0 pounds of ethyl mercaptan, 1.0 pounds of thiophane or 1.4 pounds of amyl mercaptan per 10,000 gallons of LP-Gas. However, this listing of odorants and quantities shall not exclude the use of other odorants that meet the odorization requirements of subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Approval of equipment and systems.* (i) Each system utilizing DOT containers in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178 shall have its container valves, connectors, manifold valve assemblies, and regulators approved.

(ii) Each system for domestic or commercial use utilizing containers of 2,000 gallons or less water capacity, other than those constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Part 178, shall consist of a container assembly and one or more regulators, and may include other parts. The system as a unit or the container assembly as a unit, and the regulator or regulators, shall be individually listed.

(iii) In systems utilizing containers of over 2,000 gallons water capacity, each regulator, container valve, excess flow valve, gaging device, and relief valve installed on or at the container, shall have its correctness as to design, construction, and performance determined by listing by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.

(3) *Requirements for construction and original test of containers.* (i) Containers used with systems embodied in paragraphs (d), (e), (g), and (h) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (e)(3)(iii) and (g)(2)(i) of this section, shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the Rules for Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels, section VIII, Division 1, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1968 edition.

(ii) Containers constructed according to the 1949 and earlier editions of the ASME Code do not have to comply with paragraphs U–2 through U–10 and U–19 thereof. Containers constructed according to paragraph U–70 in the 1949 and earlier editions are not authorized.

(iii) Containers designed, constructed, and tested prior to July 1, 1961, according to the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases, 1951 edition with 1954 Addenda, of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shall be considered in conformance. Containers constructed according to API–ASME Code do not have to comply with section I or with appendix to section I. Paragraphs W–601 to W–606 inclusive in the 1943 and earlier editions do not apply.

(iv) The provisions of subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the standard for the Storage and

Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases NFPA No. 58 in effect at the time of fabrication.

(v) Containers used with systems embodied in paragraph (b), (d)(3)(iii), and (f) of this section, shall be constructed, tested, and stamped in accordance with DOT specifications effective at the date of their manufacture.

(4) *Welding of containers.* (i) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure, shall be done in compliance with the code under which the tank was fabricated. Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(ii) Where repair or modification involving welding of DOT containers is required, the container shall be returned to a qualified manufacturer making containers of the same type, and the repair or modification made in compliance with DOT regulations.

(5) *Markings on containers.* (i) Each container covered in subparagraph (3)(i) of this paragraph, except as provided in subparagraph (3)(iv) of this paragraph shall be marked as specified in the following:

(*a*) With a marking identifying compliance with, and other markings required by, the rules of the reference under which the container is constructed; or with the stamp and other markings required by the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors.

(*b*) With notation as to whether the container is designed for underground or aboveground installation or both. If intended for both and different style hoods are provided, the marking shall indicate the proper hood for each type of installation.

(*c*) With the name and address of the supplier of the container, or with the trade name of the container.

(*d*) With the water capacity of the container in pounds or gallons, U.S. Standard.

(*e*) With the pressure in p.s.i.g., for which the container is designed.

(*f*) With the wording "This container shall not contain a product having a vapor pressure in excess of — p.s.i.g. at 100° F.," see subparagraph (14)(viii) of this paragraph.

(*g*) With the tare weight in pounds or other identified unit of weight for containers with a water capacity of 300 pounds or less.

(*h*) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid at temperatures between 20° F. and 130° F., except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators or which are filled by weighing. Markings shall be increments of not more than 20° F. This marking may be located on the liquid level gaging device.

(*i*) With the outside surface area in square feet.

(ii) Markings specified shall be on a metal nameplate attached to the container and located in such a manner as to remain visible after the container is installed.

(iii) 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."

(6) *Location of containers and regulating equipment.* (i) Containers, and first stage regulating equipment if used, shall be located outside of buildings, except under one or more of the following:

(*a*) In buildings used exclusively for container charging, vaporization pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution.

(*b*) When portable use is necessary and in accordance with paragraph (c)(5) of this section.

(*c*) LP-Gas fueled stationary or portable engines in accordance with paragraph (e)(11) or (12) of this section.

(*d*) LP-Gas fueled industrial trucks used in accordance with paragraph (e)(13) of this section.

(*e*) LP-Gas fueled vehicles garaged in accordance with paragraph (e)(14) of this section.

(*f*) Containers awaiting use or resale when stored in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) Each individual container shall be located with respect to the nearest important building or group of buildings in accordance with Table H-23.

[§1910.110(b)(6)(ii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

TABLE H-23

Water capacity per container	Minimum distances: Containers: Under ground	Containers: Above-ground	Between above-ground containers
Less than 125 gals [1]	10 feet	None	None.
125 to 250 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	None.
251 to 500 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	3 feet.
501 to 2,000 gallons	25 feet [2]	25 feet [2]	3 feet.
2,001 to 30,000 gallons	50 feet	50 feet	5 feet.
30,001 to 70,000 gallons	50 feet	75 feet	¼ of sum of diameters of adjacent containers.
70,001 to 90,000 gallons	50 feet	100 feet	¼ of sum of diameters of adjacent containers.

[1] If the aggregate water capacity of a multi-container installation at a consumer site is 501 gallons or greater, the minimum distance shall comply with the appropriate portion of this table, applying the aggregate capacity rather than the capacity per container. If more than one installation is made, each installation shall be separated from another installation by at least 25 feet. Do not apply the MINIMUM DISTANCES BETWEEN ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS to such installations.

[2] NOTE: The above distance requirements may be reduced to not less than 10 feet for a single container of 1,200 gallons water capacity or less, providing such a container is at least 25 feet from any other LP-Gas container of more than 125 gallons water capacity.

(iii) Containers installed for use shall not be stacked one above the other.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) In the case of buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations, the distances required by Table H–23 may be reduced provided that in no case shall containers of water capacity exceeding 500 gallons be located closer than 10 feet to such gas manufacturing and distributing buildings.

(vi) Readily ignitible material such as weeds and long dry grass shall be removed within 10 feet of any container.

(vii) The minimum separation between liquefied petroleum gas containers and flammable liquid tanks shall be 5 feet, and the minimum separation between a container and the centerline of the dike shall be 10 feet. The foregoing provision shall not apply when LP-Gas containers of 125 gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to Class III flammable liquid tanks of 275 gallons or less capacity.

(viii) Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers, such as by diking, diversion curbs, or grading.

(ix) When dikes are used with flammable liquid tanks, no liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located within the diked area.

(7) *Container valves and container accessories.* (i) Valves, fittings, and accessories connected directly to the container including primary shutoff 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. Cast iron shall not be used for container valves, fittings, and accessories. This does not prohibit the use of container valves made of malleable or nodular iron.

(ii) Connections to containers, except safety relief connections, liquid level gaging devices, and plugged openings shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.

(iii) Excess flow valves, where required shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections or line including valves, fittings, etc., being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.

(iv) Liquid level gaging devices which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(v) Openings from container or through fittings attached directly on container to which pressure gage connection is made, need not be equipped with shutoff or excess flow valves if such openings are restricted to not larger than No. 54 drill size opening.

(vi) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(5)(i)(*b*) of this section, excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by this section shall be located

de of the container or at a point out- where the line enters the container; he latter case, installation shall be le in such manner that any undue in beyond the excess flow or back sure check valve will not cause akage between the container and n valve.

vii) Excess flow valves shall be de- ed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. drill size opening to allow equaliza- of pressures.

viii) Containers of more than 30 gal- water capacity and less than 2,000 ons water capacity, filled on a vol- tric basis, and manufactured after ember 1, 1963, shall be equipped for ng into the vapor space.

8) *Piping—including pipe, tubing, fittings.* (i) Pipe, except as provided paragraphs (e)(6)(i) and (g)(10)), of this section shall be wrought n or steel (black or galvanized), brass, per, or aluminum alloy. Aluminum y pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 in ordance with the specifications for minum Alloy Pipe, American Na- nal Standards Institute (ANSI) H38.- 7–1969 (ASTM, B241–69), except that the use of alloy 5456 is prohibited and shall be suitably marked at each end of each length indicating compliance with American National Standard Institute Specifications. Aluminum Alloy pipe shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by such liquids as water (except rain water), detergents, sewage, or leaking from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum nominal pipe size for aluminum pipe shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy pipe shall not be installed within 6 inches of the ground.

(*a*) Vapor piping with operating pressures not exceeding 125 p.s.i.g. shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 40 (ASTM A–53–69, Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal).

(*b*) Vapor piping with operating pressures over 125 p.s.i.g. and all liquid piping shall be suitable for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Pipe shall be at least Schedule 80 if joints are threaded or threaded and back welded. At least Schedule 40 (ASTM A–53–69 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal) shall be used if joints are welded, or welded and flanged.

(ii) Tubing shall be seamless and of copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy. Copper tubing shall be of type K or L or equivalent as covered in the Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube, ANSI H23.1–1970 (ASTM B88–69). Aluminum alloy tubing shall be of Type A or B or equivalent as covered in Specification ASTM B210–68 and shall be suitably marked every 18 inches indicating compliance with ASTM Specifications. The minimum nominal wall thickness of copper tubing and aluminum alloy tubing shall be as specified in Table H–24 and Table H–25.

Aluminum alloy tubing shall be protected against external corrosion when it is in contact with dissimilar metals other than galvanized steel, or its location is subject to repeated wetting by liquids such as water (except rainwater), detergents, sewage, or leakage from other piping, or it passes through flooring, plaster, masonry, or insulation. Galvanized sheet steel or pipe, galvanized inside and out, may be considered suitable protection. The maximum outside diameter for aluminum alloy tubing shall be three-fourths inch and shall not be used for pressures exceeding 20 p.s.i.g. Aluminum alloy tubing shall not be installed within 6 inches of the ground.

(iii) In systems where the gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building, only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing with an internal diameter not greater than three thirty-seconds inch, and a wall thickness of not less than three sixty-fourths inch shall be used. This requirement shall not apply to research and experimental laboratories, buildings, or separate fire divisions of buildings used exclusively for housing internal combustion engines, and to commercial gas plants or bulk stations where containers are charged, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings, nor to buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(iv) Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, welded, soldered, or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000° F. Joints on seamless copper, brass, steel, or aluminum alloy gas tubing shall be made by means of approved gas tubing fittings, or soldered or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1,000° F.

TABLE H-24—WALL THICKNESS OF COPPER TUBING [1]

NOTE: The standard size by which tube is designated is ⅛-inch smaller than its nominal outside diameter.

Standard size (inches)	Nominal O.D. (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
		Type K	Type L
¼	0.375	0.035	0.030
⅜	0.500	0.049	0.035
½	0.625	0.049	0.040
⅝	0.750	0.049	0.042
¾	0.875	0.065	0.045
1	1.125	0.065	0.050
1¼	1.375	0.065	0.055
1½	1.625	0.072	0.060
2	2.125	0.083	0.070

[1] Based on data in Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube, ANSI H23.1-1970 (ASTM B-88-69).

TABLE H-25—WALL THICKNESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY TUBING [1]

Outside diameter (inches)	Nominal wall thickness (inches)	
	Type A	Type B
⅜	0.035	0.049
½	0.035	0.049
⅝	0.042	0.049
¾	0.049	0.058

[1] Based on data in Standard Specification for Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Coiled Tubes for Special Purpose Applications, ASTM B210-68.

(v) For operating pressures of 125 p.s.i.g. or less, fittings shall be designed for a pressure of at least 125 p.s.i.g. For operating pressures above 125 p.s.i.g., fittings shall be designed for a minimum of 250 p.s.i.g.

(vi) The use of threaded cast iron pipe fittings such as ells, tees, crosses, couplings, and unions is prohibited. Aluminum alloy fittings shall be used with aluminum alloy pipe and tubing. Insulated fittings shall be used where aluminum alloy pipe or tubing connects with a dissimilar metal.

(vii) Strainers, regulators, meters, compressors, pumps, etc., are not to be considered as pipe fittings. This does not prohibit the use of malleable, nodular, or higher strength gray iron for such equipment.

(viii) All materials such as valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be of such quality as to be resistant to the action of liquified petroleum gas under the service conditions to which they are subjected.

(ix) All piping, tubing, or hose shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures. After installation, piping and tubing of all domestic and commercial systems shall be tested and proved free of leaks using a manometer or equivalent device that will indicate a drop in pressure. Test shall not be made with a flame.

(x) Provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

(xi) Piping outside buildings may be buried, above ground, or both, but shall be well supported and protected against physical damage. Where soil conditions warrant, all piping shall be protected against corrosion. Where condensation may occur, the piping shall be pitched back to the container, or suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.

(9) *Hose specifications.* (i) Hose shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LP-Gas in the liquid and vapor phases. If wire braid is used for reinforcing the hose, it shall be of corrosion-resistant material such as stainless steel.

(ii) Hose subject to container pressure shall be marked "LP-Gas" or "LPG" at not greater than 10-foot intervals.

(iii) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 1,250 p.s.i.g.

(iv) Hose subject to container pressure shall have its correctness as to design construction and performance determined by being listed (see § 1910.110 (a)(15)).

(v) Hose connections subject to container pressure shall be capable of withstanding, without leakage, a test pressure of not less than 500 p.s.i.g.

(vi) Hose and hose connections on the low-pressure side of the regulator or reducing valve shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 125 p.s.i.g or five times the set pressure of the relief devices protecting that portion of the system, whichever is higher.

(vii) Hose may be used on the low-pressure side of regulators to connect to other than domestic and commercial gas appliances under the following conditions:

(*a*) The appliances connected with hose shall be portable and need a flexible connection.

(*b*) For use inside buildings the hose shall be of minimum practical length, but shall not exceed 6 feet except as provided in pargraph (c)(5)(i)(*g*) of this section and shall not extend from one room to another, nor pass through any walls, partitions, ceilings, or floors. Such hose shall not be concealed from view or used in a concealed location. For use outside of buildings, the hose may exceed this length but shall be kept as short as practical.

(*c*) The hose shall be approved and shall not be used where it is likely to be subjected to temperatures above 125° F. The hose shall be securely connected to the appliance and the use of rubber slip ends shall not be permitted.

(*d*) The shutoff valve for an appliance connected by hose shall be in the metal pipe or tubing and not at the appliance end of the hose. When shutoff valves are installed close to each other, precautions shall be taken to prevent operation of the wrong valve.

(*e*) Hose used for connecting to wall outlets shall be protected from physical damage.

(10) *Safety devices.* (i) Every container except those constructed in accordance with DOT specifications and every vaporizer (except motor fuel vaporizers and, except vaporizers described in subparagraph (11)(ii)(*c*) of this paragraph and paragraph (d)(4)(v)(*a*) of this section) whether heated by artificial means or not, shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of spring-loaded or equivalent type. 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 the building which is below such discharge. The rate of discharge shall be in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph or subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph in the case of vaporizers.

(ii) Minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of air at 120 percent of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure for safety relief valves to be used on containers other than those constructed in accordance with DOT specification shall be as follows:

Surface area (sq. ft.)	*Flow rate CFM air*
20 or less	626
25	751
30	872
35	990
40	1,100
45	1,220
50	1,330
55	1,430
60	1,540
65	1,640
70	1,750
75	1,850
80	1,950
85	2,050
90	2,150
95	2,240
100	2,340
105	2,440
110	2,530
115	2,630
120	2,720
125	2,810
130	2,900
135	2,990
140	3,080
145	3,170
150	3,260
155	3,350
160	3,440
165	3,530
170	3,620
175	3,700
180	3,790
185	3,880
190	3,960
195	4,050
200	4,130
210	4,300
220	4,470
230	4,630
240	4,800
250	4,960
260	5,130
270	5,290
280	5,450
290	5,610
300	5,760
310	5,920
320	6,080
330	6,230
340	6,390
350	6,540
360	6,690
370	6,840
380	7,000
390	7,150
400	7,300
450	8,040
500	8,760
550	9,470
600	10,170
650	10,860
700	11,550
750	12,220
800	12,880
850	13,540
900	14,190
950	14,830
1,000	15,470
1,050	16,100
1,100	16,720
1,150	17,350
1,200	17,960
1,250	18,570
1,300	19,180
1,350	19,780
1,400	20,380
1,450	20,980
1,500	21,570
1,550	22,160
1,600	22,740
1,650	23,320
1,700	23,900
1,750	24,470
1,800	25,050
1,850	25,620
1,900	26,180
1,950	26,750
2,000	27,310

'ace area=total outside surface area of ntainer in square feet.

hen the surface area is not stamped on nameplate or when the marking is not ole, the area can be calculated by using of the following formulas:

) Cylindrical container with hemispheri- heads:

=Overall length×outside diameter× 1416.

2) Cylindrical container with other than ilspherical heads:

=(Overall length+0.3 outside diameter) outside diameter×3.1416.

OTE: This formula is not exact, but will results within the limits of practical uracy for the sole purpose of sizing relief ves.

3) Spherical container:

a=Outside diameter squared×3.1416.

w Rate-CFM Air=Required flow capacity cubic feet per minute of air at standard onditions, 60 F. and atmospheric pres- ure (14.7 p.s.i.a.).

he rate of discharge may be interpolated intermediate values of surface area. For tainers with total outside surface area ater than 2,000 square feet, the required rate can be calculated using the formula, w Rate-CFM Air=53.632 $A^{.82}$.

=total outside surface area of the con- ner in square feet.

'alves not marked "Air" have flow rate rking in cubic feet per minute of lique- petroleum gas. These can be converted ratings in cubic feet per minute of air by ltiplying the liquefied petroleum gas rat- s by factors listed below. Air flow ratings be converted to ratings in cubic feet per nute of liquefied petroleum gas by divid- the air ratings by the factors listed ow.

AIR CONVERSION FACTORS

tainer type	100	125	150	175	200
conversion factor	1.162	1.142	1.113	1.078	1.010

(iii) Minimum Required Rate of Disarge for Safety Relief Valves for quefied Petroleum Gas Vaporizers team Heated, Water Heated, and rect Fired).

The minimum required rate of disarge for safety relief valves shall be termined as follows:

(a) Obtain the total surface area by ding the surface area of vaporizer ell in square feet directly in contact th LP-Gas and the heat exchanged rface area in square feet directly in ntact with LP-Gas.

(b) Obtain the minimum required te of discharge in cubic feet of air r minute, at 60° F. and 14.7 p.s.i.a. om subdivision (ii) of this sub- ragraph, for this total surface area.

(iv) Container and vaporizer safety lief valves shall be set to start-to- scharge, with relation to the design essure of the container, in accordance th Table H-26.

TABLE H-26

Containers	Minimum (percent)	Maximum (percent)
ASME Code, Par. U-68, U-69—1949 and earlier editions	110	[1] 125
ASME Code: Par. U-200, U-201—1949 edition	88	[1] 100
ASME Code—1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968 (Division I) editions	88	[1] 100
API—ASME Code—all editions	88	[1] 100
DOT—As prescribed in 49 CFR Chapter I		

[1] Manufacturers of safety relief valves are allowed a plus tolerance not exceeding 10 percent of the set pressure marked on the valve.

(v) Safety relief devices used with systems employing containers other than those constructed according to DOT specifications shall be so constructed as to discharge at not less than the rates shown in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, before the pressure is in excess of 120 percent of the maximum (not including the 10 percent referred to in subdivision (iv) of this subparagraph) permitted start to discharge pressure setting of the device.

(vi) In certain locations sufficiently sustained high temperatures prevail which require the use of a lower vapor pressure product to be stored or the use of a higher designed pressure vessel in order to prevent the safety valves opening as the result of these temperatures. As an alternative the tanks may be protected by cooling devices such as by spraying, by shading, or other effective means.

(vii) Safety relief valves shall be arranged so that the possibility of tampering will be minimized. If pressure setting or adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with approved means for sealing adjustment.

(viii) Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief devices 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.

(ix) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container at all times.

(x) Each container safety relief valve used with systems covered by paragraphs (d), (e), (g), and (h) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (e)(3)(iii) of this section shall be plainly and permanently marked with the following: "Container Type" of the pressure vessel on which the valve is designed to be installed; the pressure in p.s.i.g. at which the valve is set to discharge; the actual rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60° F. and 14.7 p.s.i.a.; and the manufacturer's name and catalog number, for example: T200-250-4050 AIR—indicating that the valve is suitable for use on a Type 200 container, that it is set to start to discharge at 250 p.s.i.g.; and that its rate of discharge is 4,050 cubic feet per minute of air as determined in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(xi) Safety relief valve assemblies, including their connections, shall be of sufficient size so as to provide the rate of flow required for the container on which they are installed.

(xii) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of shutoff valves on liquefied petroleum gas liquid piping so as to relieve into a safe atmosphere. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such relief valves shall not be in excess of 500 p.s.i.g. The minimum setting on relief valves installed in piping connected to other than DOT containers shall not be lower than 140 percent of the container relief valve setting and in piping connected to DOT containers not lower than 400 p.s.i.g. Such a relief valve should not be installed in the pump discharge piping if the same protection can be provided by installing the relief valve in the suction piping. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such a relief valve, if installed on the discharge side of a pump, shall be greater than the maximum pressure permitted by the recirculation device in the system.

(xiii) The discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in or beneath any building, except relief devices covered by subparagraphs (6)(i)(a)-(e) of this paragraph, or paragraphs (c)(4)(i) or (5) of this section.

(xiv) Container safety relief devices and regulator relief vents shall be located not less than five (5) feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

(11) *Vaporizer and housing.* (i) Indirect fired vaporizers utilizing steam, water, or other heating medium shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(a) Vaporizers shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (3)(i)-(iii) of this paragraph and shall be permanently marked as follows:

(1) With the code marking signifying the specifications to which the vaporizer is constructed.

(2) With the allowable working pressure and temperature for which the vaporizer is designed.

(3) With the sum of the outside surface area and the inside heat exchange surface area expressed in square feet.

(4) With the name or symbol of the manufacturer.

(b) Vaporizers having an inside diameter of 6 inches or less exempted by the ASME Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pres-

sure Vessel Code—1968 shall have a design pressure not less than 250 p.s.i.g. and need not be permanently marked.

(c) Heating or cooling coils shall not be installed inside a storage container.

(d) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, or in other structures of light, noncombustible construction or equivalent, well ventilated near the floor line and roof.

When vaporizing and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or building not used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, either attached to or within such a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least 100 pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipe or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(e) Vaporizers shall have, at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subparagraph (10(iii) of this paragraph, except as provided in paragraph (d)(4)(v)(c), of this section.

(f) The heating medium lines into and leaving the vaporizer shall be provided with suitable means for preventing the flow of gas into the heat systems in the event of tube rupture in the vaporizer. Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing through the vaporizers to the gas discharge piping.

(g) The device that supplies the necessary heat for producing steam, hot water, or other heating medium may be installed in a building, compartment, room, or lean-to which shall be ventilated near the floorline and roof to the outside. The device location shall be separated from all compartments or rooms containing liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers, pumps, and central gas mixing devices by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least 100 pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. This requirement does not apply to the domestic water heaters which may supply heat for a vaporizer in a domestic system.

(h) Gas-fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively for vaporization purposes shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail.

(i) Vaporizers may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the liquid section or gas section or both.

(j) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.

(k) Vaporizer houses shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(ii) Atmospheric vaporizers employing heat from the ground or surrounding air shall be installed as follows:

(a) Buried underground, or

(b) Located inside the building close to a point at which pipe enters the building provided the capacity of the unit does not exceed 1 quart.

(c) Vaporizers of less than 1 quart capacity heated by the ground or surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(iii) Direct gas-fired vaporizers shall be constructed, marked, and installed as follows:

(a)(1) In accordance with the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—1968 that are applicable to the maximum working conditions for which the vaporizer is designed.

(2) With the name of the manufacturer; rated BTU input to the burner; the area of the heat exchange surface in square feet; the outside surface of the vaporizer in square feet; and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

(b)(1) Vaporizers may be connected to the liquid section or the gas section of the storage container, or both; but in any case there shall be at the container a manually operated valve in each connection to permit completely shutting off when desired, of all flow of gas or liquid from container to vaporizer.

(2) Vaporizers with capacity not exceeding 35 gallons per hour shall be located at least 5 feet from container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having capacity of more than 35 gallons but not exceeding 100 gallons per hour shall be located at least 10 feet from the container shutoff valves. Vaporizers having a capacity greater than 100 gallons per hour shall be located at least 15 feet from container shutoff valves.

(c) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, housings, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for vaporizing or mixing of liquefied petroleum gas. Vaporizing housing structures shall be of noncombustible construction, well ventilated near the floorline and the highest point of the roof. When vaporizer and/or mixing equipment is located in a structure or room attached to or within a building, such structure or room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a wall designed to withstand a static pressure of at least 100 pounds per square foot. This wall shall have no openings or pipes or conduit passing through it. Such structure or room shall be provided with adequate ventilation, and shall have a roof or at least one exterior wall of lightweight construction.

(d) Vaporizers shall have at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with subparagraph (10)(iii) of this paragraph. The relief valve shall be so located as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140° F.

(e) Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizer to the gas discharge piping of the vaporizer.

(f) Vaporizers shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(g) Vaporizers shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners if the pilot light should fail. When the flow through the pilot exceeds 2,000 B t u. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(h) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within 10 feet of a direct fired vaporizer shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight noncombustible partition or partitions.

(i) Except as provided in (c) of this subdivision, the following minimum distances shall be maintained between direct fired vaporizers and the nearest important building or group of buildings.

Ten feet for vaporizers having a capacity of 15 gallons per hour or less vaporizing capacity.

Twenty-five feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity of 16 to 100 gallons per hour.

Fifty feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity exceeding 100 gallons per hour.

[§1910.110(b)(11)(iii)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(j) Direct fired vaporizers shall not raise the product pressure above the design pressure of the vaporizer equipment nor shall they raise the product pressure within the storage container above the pressure shown in the second column of Table H-31.

(k) Vaporizers shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(l) Vaporizers shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(iv) Direct gas-fired tank heaters shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(a) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, and tanks to which they are applied, shall only be installed above ground.

(b) Tank heaters shall be permanently marked with the name of the manufacturer, the rated B.t.u. input to the burner, and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

(c) Tank heaters may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the container liquid section, or vapor section, or both.

(d) Tank heaters shall be provided with a means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(e) Tank heaters shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if the pilot light should fail. When flow through pilot exceeds 2,000 B.t.u. per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(f) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within 10 feet of a direct fired tank heater shall be separated from the open flame by a

antially airtight noncombustible tion.

The following minimum distances be maintained between a storage heated by a direct fired tank heater the nearest important building or of buildings.

910.110(b)(11)(iv)(g)
nded at 43 F.R. 49747,
ober 24, 1978.]

feet for storage containers of less 500 gallons water capacity.
enty-five feet for storage containers of n 1,200 gallons water capacity.
ty feet for storage containers of over gallons water capacity.

) No direct fired tank heater shall the product pressure within the ge container over 75 percent of the ure set out in the second column of e H-31.

) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-ers used for dehydrators or dryers be located outside of buildings; they l be constructed and installed as ws:

) Vaporizer-burners shall have a mum design pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. a factor of safety of five.

) Manually operated positive shut-valves shall be located at the con-ers to shut off all flow to the rizer-burners.

) Minimum distances between stor-containers and vaporizer-burners l be as follows:

Water capacity per container (gallons)	*Minimum distances (feet)*
than 501	10
o 2,000	25
2,000	50

) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-ers shall be protected by a hydro-c relief valve. The relief valve shall ocated so as not to be subjected to peratures in excess of 140° F. The t-to-discharge pressure setting shall uch as to protect the components in-ed, but not less than 250 p.s.i.g. The harge shall be directed upward and y from component parts of the equip-t and away from operating person-

) Vaporizer-burners shall be pro-d with means for manually turning he gas to the main burner and pilot.

) Vaporizer-burners shall be pped with automatic safety devices to off the flow of gas to the main ner and pilot in the event the pilot is nguished.

) Pressure regulating and control pment shall be located or protected hat the temperatures surrounding equipment shall not exceed 140° F. pt that equipment components may ised at higher temperatures if de-ed to withstand such temperatures.

) Pressure regulating and control pment when located downstream of vaporizer shall be designed to with-d the maximum discharge tempera-of the vapor.

(i) The vaporizer section of vaporizer-burners shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(j) Vaporizer coils or jackets shall be made of ferrous metal or high temperature alloys.

(k) Equipment utilizing vaporizer-burners shall be equipped with automatic shutoff devices upstream and downstream of the vaporizer section connected so as to operate in the event of excessive temperature, flame failure, and, if applicable, insufficient airflow.

(12) *Filling densities.* (i) The "filling density" is defined as the percent ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water the container will hold at 60° F. All containers shall be filled according to the filling densities shown in Table H–27.

TABLE H-27—MAXIMUM PERMITTED FILLING DENSITY

Specific gravity at 60° F. (15.6° C.)	Aboveground containers		Underground containers, all capacities
	0 to 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gal., 4,550 liters) total water cap.	Over 1,200 U.S. gals. (1,000 imp. gal., 4,550 liters) total water cap.	
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
0.496–0.503	41	44	45
.504–.510	42	45	46
.511–.519	43	46	47
.520–.527	44	47	48
.528–.536	45	48	49
.537–.544	46	49	50
.545–.552	47	50	51
.553–.560	48	51	52
.561–.568	49	52	53
.569–.576	50	53	54
.577–.584	51	54	55
.585–.592	52	55	56
.593–.600	53	56	57

(ii) Except as provided in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, any container including mobile cargo tanks and portable tank containers regardless of size or construction, shipped under DOT jurisdiction or constructed in accordance with 49 CFR Chapter I Specifications shall be charged according to 49 CFR Chapter I requirements.

(iii) Portable containers not subject to DOT jurisdiction (such as, but not limited to, motor fuel containers on industrial and lift trucks, and farm tractors covered in paragraph (e) of this section, or containers recharged at the installation) may be filled either by weight, or by volume using a fixed length dip tube gaging device.

(13) *LP-Gas in buildings.* (i) Vapor shall be piped into buildings at pressures in excess of 20 p.s.i.g. only if the buildings or separate areas thereof, (*a*) are constructed in accordance with this section; (*b*) are used excusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard; (*c*) buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation.

(ii) Liquid may be permitted in buildings as follows:

(*a*) Buildings, or separate areas of buildings, used exclusively to house equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing, or distribution, or to house internal combustion engines, industrial processes, research and experimental laboratories, or equipment and processes using such gas and having similar hazard; and when such buildings, or separate areas thereof are constructed in accordance with this section.

(*b*) Buildings, structures, or equipment under construction or undergoing major renovation provided the temporary piping meets the following conditions:

(*1*) Liquid piping inside the building shall conform to the requirements of subparagraph (8) of this paragraph, and shall not exceed three-fourths iron pipe size. Copper tubing with an outside diameter of three-fourths inch or less may be used provided it conforms to Type K of Specifications for Seamless Water Tube, ANSI H23.1–1970 (ASTM B88–69) (see Table H–24). All such piping shall be protected against construction hazards. Liquid piping inside buildings shall be kept to a minimum. Such piping shall be securely fastened to walls or other surfaces so as to provide adequate protection from breakage and so located as to subject the liquid line to lowest ambient temperatures.

(2) A shutoff valve shall be installed in each intermediate branch line where it takes off the main line and shall be readily accessible. A shutoff valve shall also be placed at the appliance end of the intermediate branch line. Such shutoff valve shall be upstream of any flexible connector used with the appliance.

(3) Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed in the container outlet line supplying liquid LP-Gas to the building. A suitable excess flow valve shall be installed immediately downstream of each shutoff valve. Suitable excess flow valves shall be installed where piping size is reduced and shall be sized for the reduced size piping.

(4) Hydrostatic relief valves shall be installed in accordance with subparagraph (10)(xii) of this paragraph.

(5) The use of hose to carry liquid between the container and the building or at any point in the liquid line, except at the appliance connector, shall be prohibited.

(6) Where flexible connectors are necessary for appliance installation, such connectors shall be as short as practicable and shall comply with subparagraph (8)(ii) or (9) of this paragraph.

(7) Release of fuel when any section of piping or appliances is disconnected shall be minimized by either of the following methods:

(*i*) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when coupled in the fuel line), or

(*ii*) Closing the valve nearest to the appliance and allowing the appliance to

operate until the fuel in the line is consumed.

(iii) Portable containers shall not be taken into buildings except as provided in subparagraph (6)(i) of this paragraph.

(14) *Transfer of liquids.* The employer shall assure that (i) at least one attendant shall remain close to the transfer connection from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected, during the transfer of the product.

(ii) Containers shall be filled or used only upon authorization of the owner.

(iii) Containers manufactured in accordance with specifications of 49 CFR Part 178 and authorized by 49 CFR Chapter 1 as a "single trip" or "nonrefillable container" shall not be refilled or reused in LP-Gas service.

(iv) Gas or liquid shall not be vented to the atmosphere to assist in transferring contents of one container to another, except as provided in paragraph (e)(5)(iv) of this section and except that this shall not preclude the use of listed pump utilizing LP-Gas in the vapor phase as a source of energy and venting such gas to the atmosphere at a rate not to exceed that from a No. 31 drill size opening and provided that such venting and liquid transfer shall be located not less than 50 feet from the nearest important building.

(v) Filling of fuel containers for industrial trucks or motor vehicles from industrial bulk storage containers shall be performed not less than 10 feet from the nearest important masonry-walled building or not less than 25 feet from the nearest important building or other construction and, in any event, not less than 25 feet from any building opening.

(vi) Filling of portable containers, containers mounted on skids, fuel containers on farm tractors, or similar applications, from storage containers used in domestic or commercial service, shall be performed not less than 50 feet from the nearest important building.

(vii) The filling connection and the vent from the liquid level gages in containers, filled at point of installation, shall not be less than 10 feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

(viii) Fuel supply containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open air or in buildings especially provided for that purpose.

(ix) The maximum vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. which may be transferred into a container shall be in accordance with paragraphs (d)(2) and (e)(3) of this section. (For DOT containers use DOT requirements.)

(x) Marketers and users shall exercise precaution to assure that only those gases for which the system is designed, examined, and listed, are employed in its operation, particularly with regard to pressures.

(xi) Pumps or compressors shall be designed for use with LP-Gas. When compressors are used they shall normally take suction from the vapor space of the container being filled and discharge to the vapor space of the container being emptied.

(xii) Pumping systems, when equipped with a positive displacement pump, shall include a recirculating device which shall limit the differential pressure on the pump under normal operating conditions to the maximum differential pressure rating of the pump. The discharge of the pumping system shall be protected so that pressure does not exceed 350 p.s.i.g. If a recirculation system discharges into the supply tank and contains a manual shutoff valve, an adequate secondary safety recirculation system shall be incorporated which shall have no means of rendering it inoperative. Manual shutoff valves in recirculation systems shall be kept open except during an emergency or when repairs are being made to the system.

(xiii) When necessary, unloading piping or hoses shall be provided with suitable bleeder valves for relieving pressure before disconnection.

(xiv) Agricultural air moving equipment, including crop dryers, shall be shut down when supply containers are being filled unless the air intakes and sources of ignition on the equipment are located 50 feet or more from the container.

(xv) Agricultural equipment employing open flames or equipment with integral containers, such as flame cultivators, weed burners, and, in addition, tractors, shall be shut down during refueling.

(15) *Tank car or transport truck loading or unloading points and operations.* (i) The track of tank car siding shall be relatively level.

(ii) A "Tank Car Connected" sign, as covered by DOT rules, shall be installed at the active end or ends of the siding while the tank car is connected.

(iii) While cars are on sidetrack for loading or unloading, the wheels at both ends shall be blocked on the rails.

(iv) The employer shall insure that an employee is in attendance at all times while the tank car, cars, or trucks are being loaded or unloaded.

(v) A backflow check valve, excess-flow valve, or a shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge of LP-Gas from storage tank piping shall be installed close to the point where the liquid piping and hose or swing joint pipe is connected.

(vi) Except as provided in subdivision (vii) of this subparagraph, when the size (diameter) of the loading or unloading hoses and/or piping is reduced below the size of the tank car or transport truck loading or unloading connections, the adaptors to which lines are attached shall be equipped with either a backflow check valve, a properly sized excess flow valve, or shutoff valve with means of remote closing, to protect against uncontrolled discharge from the tank car or transport truck.

(vii) The requirement of subdivision (vi) of this subparagraph shall not apply if the tank car or transport is equipped with a quick-closing internal valve that can be remotely closed.

(viii) The tank car or transport truck loading or unloading point shall be located with due consideration to the following:

(a) Proximity to railroads and highway traffic.

(b)—Revoked

(c) With respect to buildings on installer's property.

(d) Nature of occupancy.

(e) Topography

(f) Type of construction of buildings.

(g) Number of tank cars or transport trucks that may be safely loaded or unloaded at one time.

(h) Frequency of loading or unloading.

(ix) Where practical, the distance of the unloading or loading point shall conform to the distances in subparagraph (6)(ii) of this paragraph.

(16) *Instructions.* Personnel performing installation, removal, operation, and maintenance work shall be properly trained in such function.

(17) *Electrical equipment and other sources of ignition.* (i) Electrical equipment and wiring shall be of a type specified by and shall be installed in accordance with Subpart S of this part, for ordinary locations except that fixed electrical equipment in classified areas shall comply with subparagraph (18) of this paragraph.

(ii) Open flames or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted in vaporizer rooms (except those housing direct-fired vaporizers), pumphouses, container charging rooms or other similar locations. Direct-fired vaporizers shall not be permitted in pumphouses or container charging rooms.

(iii) Liquefied petroleum gas storage containers do not require lightning protection.

(iv) Since liquefied petroleum gas is contained in a closed system of piping and equipment, the system need not be electrically conductive or electrically bonded for protection against static electricity.

(v) Open flames (except as provided for in subparagraph (11) of this paragraph), cutting or welding, portable electric tools, and extension lights capable of igniting LP-Gas, shall not be permitted within classified areas specified in Table H–28 unless the LP-Gas facilities have been freed of all liquid and vapor, or special precautions observed under carefully controlled conditions.

TABLE H-28

rt	Location	Extent of classified area [1]	Equipment shall be suitable for National Electrical Code, Class 1, Group D [2]
	Storage containers other than DOT cylinders.	Within 15 feet in all directions from connections, except connections otherwise covered in Table H-28.	Division 2.
	Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading. [3]	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. (See Figure H-1)	Division 2.
	Gage vent openings other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 2.
	Relief valve discharge other than those on DOT cylinders.	Within direct path of discharge.	Division 1. *Note* - Fixed electrical equipment should preferably not be installed.
		Within 5 feet in all directions from point of discharge.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from point of discharge except within the direct path of discharge.	Division 2.
	Pumps, compressors, gas-air mixers and vaporizers other than direct fired.		
	Indoors without ventilation.	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 1.
		Within 15 feet of the exterior side of any exterior wall or roof that is not vaportight or within 15 feet of any exterior opening.	Division 2.
	Indoors with adequate ventilation [4]	Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
	Outdoors in open air at or abovegrade.	Within 15 feet in all directions from this equipment and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. See Figure H-1.	Division 2.
	Service Station Dispensing Units.	Entire space within dispenser enclosure, and 18 inches horizontally from enclosure exterior up to an elevation 4 ft. above dispenser base. Entire pit or open space beneath dispenser.	Division 1.
		Up to 18 inches abovegrade within 20 ft. horizontally from any edge of enclosure. Note: For pits within this area, see Part F of this table.	Division 2.
	Pits or trenches containing or located beneath LP-Gas valves, pumps, compressors, regulators, and similar equipment.		
	Without mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 1.
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.
	With adequate mechanical ventilation.	Entire pit or trench	Division 2.
		Entire room and any adjacent room not separated by a gastight partition.	Division 2.
		Within 15 feet in all directions from pit or trench when located outdoors.	Division 2.
	Special buildings or rooms for storage of portable containers	Entire room	Division 2.
	Pipelines and connections containing operational bleeds, drips, vents or drains.	Within 5 ft. in all directions from point of discharge	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 ft. from point of discharge, same as Part E of this table.	
	Container filling:		
	Indoors without ventilation.	Entire room	Division 1.
	Indoors with adequate ventilation. [4]	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer.	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet and entire room	Division 2.
	Outdoors in open air	Within 5 feet in all directions from connections regularly made or disconnected for product transfer	Division 1.
		Beyond 5 feet but within 15 feet in all directions from a point where connections are regularly made or disconnected and within the cylindrical volume between the horizontal equator of the sphere and grade. (See Figure H-1)	Division 2.

[1] The classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof, or solid vaportight partition.
[2] See Subpart S of this part.
[3] When classifying extent of hazardous area, consideration shall be given to possible variations in the spotting of cars and tank vehicles at the unloading points and the effect these variations of actual spotting point may have on the point of connection.
[4] Ventilation, either natural or mechanical, is considered adequate when the concentration of the gas in a gas-air mixture does not exceed 25 percent of the lower flammable limit under normal operating conditions.

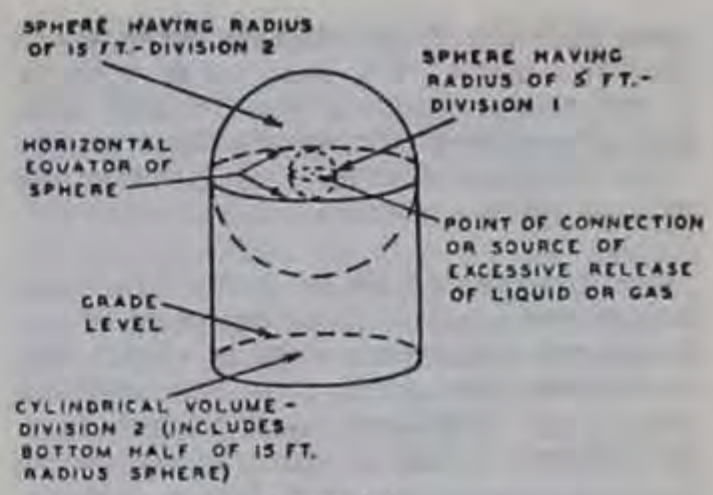


Figure H-1

(18) *Fixed electrical equipment in classified areas.* Fixed electrical equipment and wiring installed within classified areas specified in Table H-28 shall comply with Table H-28 and shall be installed in accordance with Subpart S of this part. This provision does not apply to fixed electrical equipment at residential or commercial installations of LP-Gas systems or to systems covered by paragraph (e) or (g) of this section.

(19) *Liquid-level gaging device.* (i) Each container manufactured after December 31, 1965, and filled on a volumetric basis shall be equipped with a fixed liquid-level gage to indicate the maximum permitted filling level as provided in subdivision (v) of this subparagraph. Each container manufactured after December 31, 1969, shall have permanently attached to the container adjacent to the fixed level gage a marking showing the percentage full that will be shown by that gage. When a variable liquid-level gage is also provided, the fixed liquid-level gage will also serve as a means for checking the variable gage. These gages shall be used in charging containers as required in subparagraph (12) of this paragraph.

(ii) All variable gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level for butane, for a 50–50 mixture of butane and propane, and for propane, to which the container may be charged is readily determinable. The markings indicating the various liquid levels from empty to full shall be on the system nameplate or gaging device or part may be on the system nameplate and part on the gaging device. Dials of magnetic or rotary gages shall show whether they are for cylindrical or spherical containers and whether for aboveground or underground service. The dials of gages intended for use only on aboveground containers of over 1,200 gallons water capacity shall be so marked.

(iii) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere, such as the rotary tube, fixed

tube, and slip tube, shall be designed so that the bleed valve maximum opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size, unless provided with excess flow valve.

(iv) Gaging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(v) Length of tube or position of fixed liquid-level gage shall be designed to indicate the maximum level to which the container may be filled for the product contained. This level shall be based on the volume of the product at 40° F. at its maximum permitted filling density for aboveground containers and at 50° F. for underground containers. The employer shall calculate the filling point for which the fixed liquid level gage shall be designed according to the method in this subdivision.

(a) It is impossible to set out in a table the length of a fixed dip tube for various capacity tanks because of the varying tank diameters and lengths and because the tank may be installed either in a vertical or horizontal position. Knowing the maximum permitted filling volume in gallons, however, the length of the fixed tube can be determined by the use of a strapping table obtained from the container manufacturer. The length of the fixed tube should be such that when its lower end touches the surface of the liquid in the container, the contents of the container will be the maximum permitted volume as determined by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Water capacity (gals.) of container* } \times \text{ filling density**}}{\text{Specific gravity of LP-Gas* } \times \text{ volume correction factor† } \times 100} = \text{Maximum volume of LP-Gas}$$

*Measured at 60° F.

**From subparagraph (12) of this paragraph "Filling Densities."

†For aboveground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 40° F. and for underground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 50° F. To correct the liquid volumes at these temperatures to 60° F. the following factors shall be used.

(b) Formula for determining maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas for which a fixed length of dip tube shall be set:

TABLE H-29—VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS

Specific gravity	Aboveground	Underground
0.500	1.033	1.017
.510	1.031	1.016
.520	1.029	1.015
.530	1.028	1.014
.540	1.026	1.013
.550	1.025	1.013
.560	1.024	1.012
.570	1.023	1.011
.580	1.021	1.011
.590	1.020	1.010

(c) The maximum volume of LP-Gas which can be placed in a container when determining the length of the dip tube expressed as a percentage of total water content of the container is calculated by the following formula.

(d) The maximum weight of LP-Gas which may be placed in a container *for determining the length of a fixed dip tube* is determined by multiplying the maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas obtained by the formula in (b) of this subdivision by the pounds of liquefied petroleum gas in a gallon at 40° F. for aboveground and at 50° F. for underground containers. For example, typical pounds per gallon are specified below:

Example: Assume a 100-gallon total water capacity tank for aboveground storage of propane having a specific gravity of 0.510 of 60° F.

$$\frac{100 \text{ (gals.)} \times 42 \text{ (filling density from subparagraph (12) of this paragraph)}}{0.510 \times 1.031 \text{ (correction factor from Table H-29)} \times 100} = \frac{4200}{52.6}$$

$\frac{4200}{52.6}$ = 79.8 gallons propane, the maximum amount permitted to be placed in a 100-gallon total water capacity aboveground container equipped with a fixed dip tube.

$$\frac{\text{Maximum volume of LP-Gas (from formula in subdivision (b) of this subdivision)} \times 100}{\text{Total water content of container in gallons}} = \text{Maximum percent of LP-Gas}$$

	Aboveground, pounds per gallon	Underground, pounds per gallon
Propane	4.37	4.31
N Butane	4.97	4.92

(vi) Fixed liquid-level gages used on containers other than DOT containers shall be stamped on the exterior of the gage with the letters "DT" followed by the vertical distance (expressed in inches and carried out to one decimal place) from the top of container to the end of the dip tube or to the centerline of the gage when it is located at the maximum permitted filling level. For portable containers that may be filled in the horizontal and/or vertical position the letters "DT" shall be followed by "V" with the vertical distance from the top of the container to the end of the dip tube for vertical filling and with "H" followed by the proper distance for horizontal filling. For DOT containers the stamping shall be placed both on the exterior of the gage and on the container. On aboveground or cargo containers where the gages are positioned at specific levels, the marking may be specified in percent of total tank contents and the marking shall be stamped on the container.

(vii) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to charging plants where the fuel is withdrawn in the liquid phase only. They shall be equipped with valves having metallic handwheels, with excess flow valves, and with extra-heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun. Gage glasses of the columnar type are prohibited on tank trucks, and on motor fuel tanks, and on containers used in domestic, commercial, and industrial installations.

(viii) Gaging devices of the float, or equivalent type which do not require flow for their operation and having connections extending to a point outside the container do not have to be equipped with excess flow valves provided the piping and fittings are adequately designed to withstand the container pressure and are properly protected against physical damage and breakage.

(20) *Requirements for appliances.* (i) Except as provided in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, new commercial and industrial gas consuming appliances shall be approved.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Unattended heaters used inside buildings for the purpose of animal or poultry production or care shall be equipped with an approved automatic device designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burners, and pilot if used, in the event of flame extinguishment.

(iv) All commercial, industrial, and agricultural appliances or equipment shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this section and in accordance with the following:

(a) Domestic and commercial appliances—NFPA 54–1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping.

(b) Industrial appliances—NFPA 54A-1969, Standard for the Installation of Gas Piping and Gas Equipment on Industrial Premises and Certain Other Premises.

(c) Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines—NFPA 37–1970.

(d) Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment, NFPA 96-1970.

(c) *Cylinder systems*—(1) *Application.* This paragraph applies specifically to systems utilizing containers constructed in accordance with DOT Specifications. All requirements of paragraph (b) of this section apply to this paragraph unless otherwise noted in paragraph (b) of this section.

2) *Marking of containers.* (i) Con-
iers shall be marked in accordance
h DOT regulations. Additional mark-
s not in conflict with DOT regulations
y be used.

ii) Except as provided in subdivision
of this subparagraph each container
ll be marked with its water capacity
pounds or other identified unit of
ght.

iii) If a container is filled and main-
ied only by the owner or his repre-
tative and if the water capacity of
h container is identified by a code,
npliance with subdivision (ii) of this
paragraph is not required.

iv) Each container shall be marked
h its tare weight in pounds or other
ntified unit of weight including all
manently attached fittings but not
cap.

3) *Description of a system.* A system
ll include the container base or
cket, containers, container valves,
nectors, manifold valve assembly,
ulators, and relief valves.

4) *Containers and regulating equip-
nt installed outside of buildings or
uctures.* (i) Containers shall not be
ied below ground. However, this shall
prohibit the installation in a com-
tment or recess below grade level,
h as a niche in a slope or terrace wall
ich is used for no other purpose, pro-
ing that the container and regulating
ipment are not in contact with the
und and the compartment or recess is
ined and ventilated horizontally to
outside air from its lowest level, with
outlet at least 3 feet away from any
lding opening which is below the level
such outlet.

Except as provided in paragraph (b)
)(xiii) of this section, the discharge
m safety relief devices shall be located
less than 3 feet horizontally away
m any building opening which is below
level of such discharge and shall not
minate beneath any building unless
h space is well ventilated to the out-
e and is not enclosed on more than
o sides.

(ii) Containers shall be set upon firm
ndation or otherwise firmly secured;
possible effect on the outlet piping
settling shall be guarded against by a
xible connection or special fitting.

(5) *Containers and equipment used
ide of buildings or structures.* (i)
hen operational requirements make
rtable use of containers necessary and
eir location outside of buildings or
ucture is impracticable, containers
d equipment are permitted to be used
side of buildings or structures in ac-
rdance with (*a*) through (*l*) of this
bdivision, and, in addition, such other
ovisions of this subparagraph as are
plicable to the particular use or
cupancy.

(*a*) Containers in use shall mean con-
cted for use.

(*b*) Systems utilizing containers hav-
a water capacity greater than 2½
unds (nominal 1 pound LP-Gas capac-
) shall be equipped with excess flow
lves. Such excess flow valves shall be either integral with the container valves or in the connections to the container valve outlets. In either case, an excess flow valve shall be installed in such a manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow valve will not cause breakage between the container and the excess flow valve. The installation of excess flow valves shall take into account the type of valve protection provided.

(*c*) Regulators, if used, shall be either directly connected to the container valves or to manifolds connected to the container values. 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.

(*d*) Valves on containers having a water capacity greater than 50 pounds (nominal 20 pounds LP-Gas capacity) shall be protected while in use.

(*e*) Containers shall be marked in accordance with paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section and subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(*f*) Pipe or tubing shall conform to paragraph (b)(8) of this section except that aluminum pipe or tubing shall not be used.

(*g*) (*1*) Hose shall be designed for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Hose and hose connections shall have their correctness as to design, construction and performance determined by listing by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp. The hose length may exceed the length specified in paragraph (b)(9)(vii)(*b*) of this section, but shall be as short as practicable.

(2) Hose shall be long enough to permit compliance with spacing provisions of this subparagraph without kinking or straining or causing hose to be so close to a burner as to be damaged by heat.

(*h*) 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 extinguishment. Such heaters having inputs above 50,000 B.t.u. manufactured on or after May 17, 1967, and such heaters having inputs above 100,000 B.t.u. manufactured before May 17, 1967, shall be equipped with either.

(*1*) A pilot which must be lighted and proved before the main burner can be turned on; or

(2) An electric ignition system.

The provisions of this subdivision (*h*) do not apply to tar kettle burners, torches, melting pots, nor do they apply to portable heaters under 7,500 B.t.u.h. input when used with containers having a maximum water capacity of 2½ pounds. Container valves, connectors, regulators, manifolds, piping, and tubing shall not be used as structural supports for heaters.

(*i*) Containers, regulating equipment, manifolds, pipe, tubing, and hose shall be located so as to minimize exposure to abnormally high temperatures (such as may result from exposure to convection or radiation from heating equipment or installation in confined spaces), physical damage, or tampering by unauthorized persons.

(*j*) Heat producing equipment shall be located and used so as to minimize the possibility of ignition of combustibles.

(*k*) Containers having a water capacity greater than 2½ 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.

(*l*) Containers, including the valve protective devices, shall be installed so as to minimize the probability of impingement of discharge of safety relief devices upon containers.

(ii) Containers having a maximum water capacity of 2½ pounds (nominal 1 pound LP-Gas capacity) are permitted to be used inside of buildings as part of approved self-contained hand torch assemblies or similar appliances.

(iii) Containers having a maximum water capacity of 12 pounds (nominal 5 pounds LP-Gas capacity) are permitted to be used temporarily inside of buildings for public exhibition or demonstration purposes, including use for classroom demonstrations.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) Containers are permitted to be used in buildings or structures under construction or undergoing major renovation when such buildings or structures are not occupied by the public, as follows:

(*a*) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be 245 pounds (nominal 100 pounds LP-Gas capacity).

(*b*) For temporary heating such as curing concrete, drying plaster and similar applications, 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 container. Blower and radiant type heaters shall not be directed toward any LP-Gas container within 20 feet.

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) 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.

(*e*) On floors on which heaters are not connected for use, containers are permitted to be manifolded together for connection to a heater or heaters on another floor. *Provided:*

(*f*) The total water capacity of containers connected to any one manifold is not greater than 2,450 pounds (nominal 1,000 pounds LP-Gas capacity) and;

(2) Where more than one manifold having a total water capacity greater than 735 pounds (nominal 300 pounds LP-Gas capacity) are located in the same unpartitioned area, they shall be separated by at least 50 feet.

(*f*) Storage of containers awaiting use shall be in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(vi) Containers are permitted to be used in industrial occupancies for processing, research, or experimental purposes as follows:

(*a*) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be 245 pounds (nominal 100 pounds LP-Gas capacity).

(*b*) Containers connected to a manifold shall have a total water capacity not greater than 735 pounds (nominal 300 pounds LP-Gas capacity) and not more than one such manifold may be located in the same room unless separated at least 20 feet from a similar unit.

(*c*) The amount of LP-Gas in containers for research and experimental use shall be limited to the smallest practical quantity.

(vii) (*a*) Containers are permitted to be used in industrial occupancies with essentially noncombustible contents where portable equipment for space heating is essential and where a permanent heating installation is not practical, as follows:

(*b*) Containers and heaters shall comply with and be used in accordance with subdivision (v) of this subparagraph.

(viii) Containers are permitted to be used in buildings for temporary emergency heating purposes, if necessary to prevent damage to the buildings or contents, when the permanent heating system is temporarily out of service, as follows:

(*a*) Containers and heaters shall comply with and be used in accordance with subdivision (v) of this subparagraph.

(*b*) The temporary heating equipment shall not be left unattended.

(ix) Containers are permitted to be used temporarily in buildings for training purposes related in installation and use of LP-gas systems, as follows:

(*a*) The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be 245 pounds (nominal 100 pounds LP-Gas capacity), but the maximum quantity of LP-Gas that may be placed in each container shall be 20 pounds.

(*b*) If more than one such container is located in the same room, the containers shall be separated by at least 20 feet.

(c)—Revoked

(6) *Container valves and accessories.*

(i) 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.

NOTE: This provision is not to be construed as requiring an automatic changeover device.

(ii) Regulators and low-pressure relief devices shall be rigidly attached to the cylinder valves, cylinders, supporting standards, the building walls or otherwise rigidly secured and shall be so installed or protected that the elements (sleet, snow, or ice) will not affect their operation.

(iii) Valves and connections to the containers shall be protected while in transit, in storage, and while being moved into final utilization, as follows:

(*a*) By setting into the recess of the container to prevent the possibility of their being struck if the container is dropped upon a flat surface, or

(*b*) By ventilated cap or collar, fastened to the container capable of withstanding a blow from any direction equivalent to that of a 30-pound weight dropped 4 feet. Construction must be such that a blow will not be transmitted to the valve or other connection.

(iv) When containers are not connected to the system, the outlet valves shall be kept tightly closed or plugged, even though containers are considered empty.

(v) Containers having a water capacity in excess of 50 pounds (approximately 21 pounds LP-Gas capacity), recharged at the installation, shall be provided with excess flow or backflow check valves to prevent the discharge of container contents in case of failure of the filling or equalizing connection.

(7) *Safety devices.* (i) Containers shall be provided with safety devices as required by DOT regulations.

(ii) A final stage regulator of an LP-Gas system (excluding any appliance regulator) shall be equipped on the low-pressure side with a relief valve which is set to start to discharge within the limits specified in Table H–30.

TABLE H-30

Regulator delivery pressure	Relief valve start-to-discharge pressure setting (percent of regulator delivery pressure)	
	Minimum	Maximum
1 p.s.i.g. or less	200	300
Above 1 p.s.i.g. but not over 3 p.s.i.g	140	200
Above 3 p.s.i.g	125	200

(iii) When a regulator or pressure relief valve is used inside a building for other than purposes specified in paragraph (b)(6)(i) (*a*)–(*g*) of this section, the relief valve and the space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with the discharge outlet located not less than 3 feet horizontally away from any building opening which is below such discharge. These provisions do not apply to individual appliance regulators when protection is otherwise provided nor to subparagraph (5) of this paragraph and paragraph (b)(10)(xiii) of this section. In buildings devoted exclusively to gas distribution purposes, the space above the diaphragm need not be vented to the outside.

(8) *Reinstallation of containers.* Containers shall not be reinstalled unless they are requalified in accordance with DOT regulations.

(9) *Permissible product.* A product shall not be placed in a container marked with a service pressure less than four-fifths of the maximum vapor pressure of product at 130° F.

(d) *Systems utilizing containers other than DOT containers.*

(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.

(2) *Design pressure and classification of storage containers.* Storage containers shall be designed and classified in accordance with Table H–31.

TABLE H-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, lb. per sq. in. gage	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68, U-69)	1949 edition of ASME Code (Par. U-200, U-201); 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division I) editions of ASME Code; All editions of API-ASME Code[2]
[1] 80	[1] 80	[1] 80	[1] 100
100	100	100	125
125	125	125	156
150	150	150	187
175	175	175	219
[3] 200	215	200	250

[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 I) 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.

(3) *Container valves and accessories, filler pipes, and discharge pipes.* (i) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located inside a building. For containers with a water capacity of 125 gallons or more, such terminals shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building (see paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section), and preferably not less than 5 feet from any driveway, and shall be located in a protective housing built for the purpose.

(ii) The filling connection shall be fitted with one of the following:

(*a*) Combination back-pressure check valve and excess flow valve.

(*b*) One double or two single back-pressure check valves.

:) A positive shutoff valve, in con-ction with either:
() An internal back pressure valve, or
2) An internal excess flow valve.
(ii) All openings in a container shall :quipped with approved automatic ex- flow valves except in the following: ng connections as provided in sub-sion (ii) of this subparagraph; safety ef connections, liquid-level gaging de-s as provided in paragraphs (b) (iv), (19)(iii), and (19)(viii) of this ion; pressure gage connections as vided in paragraph (b)(7)(v) of this ion, as provided in subdivisions (iv), , and (vii) of this subparagraph.
(v) An excess flow valve is not re-red in the withdrawal service line pro-ng the following are complied with:
a) Such systems' total water capac-does not exceed 2,000 U.S. gallons.
b) The discharge from the service let is controlled by a suitable manually rated shutoff valve which is:
1) Threaded directly into the service let of the container; or
2) Is an integral part of a substantial ing threaded into or on the service let of the container; or
3) Threaded directly into a sub-ntial fitting threaded into or on the vice outlet of the container.
c) The shutoff valve is equipped with attached handwheel or the equivalent.
d) The controlling orifice between the tents of the container and the outlet the shutoff valve does not exceed -sixteenths inch in diameter for vapor hdrawal systems and one-eighth inch diameter for liquid withdrawal tems.
e) An approved pressure-reducing ulator is directly attached to the out-of the shutoff valve and is rigidly sup-ted, or that an approved pressure-re-ing regulator is attached to the outlet the shutoff valve by means of a suit-e flexible connection, provided the ulator is adequately supported and perly protected on or at the tank.
(vi) All inlet and outlet connections ept safety relief valves, liquid level ing devices and pressure gages on tainers of 2,000 gallons water capac-, or more, and on any container used supply fuel directly to an internal nbustion engine, shall be labeled to dignate whether they communicate h vapor or liquid space. Labels may be valves.
(vi) In lieu of an excess flow valve enings may be fitted with a quick-sing internal valve which, except dur-operating periods shall remain closed. e internal mechanism for such valves y be provided with a secondary control ich shall be equipped with a fusible g (not over 220° F. melting point) ich will cause the internal valve to se automatically in case of fire.
(vii) Not more than two plugged open-gs shall be permitted on a container of 00 gallons or less water capacity.
(viii) Containers of 125 gallons water pacity or more manufactured after ly 1, 1961, shall be provided with an proved device for liquid evacuation, the e of which shall be three-fourths inch tional Pipe Thread minimum. A plugged opening will not satisfy this requirement.

(4) *Safety devices.* (i) All safety devices shall comply with the following:

(*a*) All container safety relief devices shall be located on the containers and shall have direct communication with the vapor of space of the container.

(*b*) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, discharge pipe from safety relief valves on pipe lines within a building shall discharge vertically upward and shall be piped to a point outside a building.

(*c*) Safety relief device discharge terminals shall be so located as to provide protection against physical damage and such discharge pipes shall be fitted with loose raincaps. Return bends and restrictive pipefittings shall not be permitted.

(*d*) If desired, discharge lines from two or more safety relief devices located on the same unit, or similar lines from two or more different units, may be run into a common discharge header, provided that the cross-sectional area of such header be at least equal to the sum of the cross-sectional area of the individual discharge lines, and that the setting of safety relief valves are the same.

(*e*) Each storage container of over 2,000 gallons water capacity shall be provided with a suitable pressure gage.

(*f*) A final stage regulator of an LP-Gas system (excluding any appliance regulator) shall be equipped on the low-pressure side with a relief valve which is set to start to discharge within the limits specified in Table H–30.

(*g*) When a regulator or pressure relief valve is installed inside a building, the relief valve and the space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with the discharge outlet located not less than 3 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. (These provisions do not apply to individual appliance regulators when protection is otherwise provided. In buildings devoted exclusively to gas distribution purposes, the space above the diaphragm need not be vented to the outside.)

(ii) Safety devices for aboveground containers shall be provided as follows:

(*a*) Containers of 1,200 gallons water capacity or less which may contain liquid fuel when installed above ground shall have the rate of discharge required by paragraph (b)(10)(ii) of this section provided by a spring-loaded relief valve or valves. In addition to the required spring-loaded relief valve(s), suitable fuse plug(s) may be used provided the total discharge area of the fuse plug(s) for each container does not exceed 0.25 square inch.

(*b*) The fusible metal of the fuse plugs shall have a yield temperature of 208° F. minimum and 220° F. maximum. Relief valves and fuse plugs shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(*c*) On a container having a water capacity greater than 125 gallons, but not over 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. Suitable provision shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate in the relief valve or its discharge pipe.

(*d*) On containers of 125 gallons water capacity or less, the discharge from safety relief devices shall be located not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building below the level of such discharge.

(*e*) On a container having a water capacity greater than 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards to a point at least 7 feet above the container, and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. Suitable provision shall be made so that any liquid or condensate that may accumulate inside of the safety relief valve or its discharge pipe will not render the valve inoperative. If a drain is used, a means shall be provided to protect the container, adjacent containers, piping, or equipment against impingement of flame resulting from ignition of product escaping from the drain.

(iii) On all containers which are installed underground and which contain no liquid fuel until buried and covered, the rate of discharge of the spring-loaded relief valve installed thereon may be reduced to a minimum of 30 percent of the rate of discharge specified in paragraph (b)(10)(ii) of this section. Containers so protected shall not be uncovered after installation until the liquid fuel has been removed therefrom. Containers which may contain liquid fuel before being installed under ground and before being completely covered with earth are to be considered aboveground containers when determining the rate of discharge requirement of the relief valves.

(iv) On underground containers of more than 2,000 gallons water capacity, the discharge from safety relief devices shall be piped vertically and directly upward to a point at least 7 feet above the ground.

Where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from regulator vent lines shall be above the highest probable water level. All manholes or housings shall be provided with ventilated louvers or their equivalent, the area of such openings equaling or exceeding the combined discharge areas of the safety relief valves and other vent lines which discharge their content into the manhole housing.

(v) Safety devices for vaporizers shall be provided as follows:

(*a*) Vaporizers of less than 1 quart total capacity, heated by the ground or the surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests certified by any of the authorities referred to in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(b) No vaporizer shall be equipped with fusible plugs.

(c) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, safety relief valves on vaporizers within a building shall be piped to a point outside the building and be discharged upward.

(5) *Reinstallation of containers.* Containers may be reinstalled if they do not show any evidence of harmful external corrosion or other damage. Where containers are reinstalled underground, the corrosion resistant coating shall be put in good condition (see subparagraph (7)(vi) of this paragraph). Where containers are reinstalled above ground, the safety devices and gaging devices shall comply with subparagraph (4) of this paragraph and paragraph (b)(19) of this section respectively for aboveground containers.

(6) *Capacity of containers.* A storage container shall not exceed 90,000 gallons water capacity.

(7) *Installation of storage containers.* (i) Containers installed above ground, except as provided in subdivision (vii) of this subparagraph, shall be provided with substantial masonry or noncombustile structural supports on firm masonry foundation.

(ii) Aboveground containers shall be supported as follows:

(a) Horizontal containers shall be mounted on saddles in such a manner as to permit expansion and contraction. Structural metal supports may be employed when they are protected against fire in an approved manner. Suitable means of preventing corrosion shall be provided on that portion of the container in contact with the foundations or saddles.

(b) Containers of 2,000 gallons water capacity or less may be installed with nonfireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container shell to the concrete pad, footing, or the ground does not exceed 24 inches.

(iii) Any container may be installed with nonfireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container to the ground does not exceed 5 feet, provided the container is in an isolated location.

(iv) Containers may be partially buried providing the following requirements are met:

(a) The portion of the container below the surface and for a vertical distance not less than 3 inches above the surface of the ground is protected to resist corrosion, and the container is protected against settling and corrosion as required for fully buried containers.

(b) Spacing requirements shall be as specified for underground tanks in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section.

(c) Relief valve capacity shall be as required for aboveground containers.

(d) Container is located so as not to be subject to vehicular damage, or is adequately protected against such damage.

(e) Filling densities shall be as required for above-ground containers.

(v) Containers buried underground shall be placed so that the top of the container is not less than 6 inches below grade. Where an underground container might be subject to abrasive action or physical damage due to vehicular traffic or other causes, then it shall be:

(a) Placed not less than 2 feet below grade, or

(b) Otherwise protected against such physical damage.

It will not be necessary to cover the portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are affixed; however, where necessary, protection shall be provided against vehicular damage. When necessary to prevent floating, containers shall be securely anchored or weighted.

(vi) (a) Containers shall be given a protective coating before being placed under ground. This coating shall be equivalent to hot-dip galvanizing or to two coatings of red lead followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt. In lowering the container into place, care shall be exercised to prevent damage to the coating. Any damage to the coating shall be repaired before backfilling.

(b) Containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Backfill should be free of rocks or other abrasive materials.

(vii) Containers with foundations attached (portable or semiportable 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:

(a) 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.

(b) They shall not be located with the outside bottom of the container shell more than 5 feet above the surface of the ground unless fire-resisting supports are provided.

(c) The bottom of the skids shall not be less than 2 inches or more than 12 inches below the outside bottom of the container shell.

(d) Flanges, nozzles, valves, fittings, and the like, having communication with the interior of the container, shall be protected against physical damage.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(viii) Field welding where necessary shall be made only on saddle plates or brackets which were applied by the manufacturer of the tank.

(ix) For aboveground containers, secure anchorage or adequate pier height shall be provided against possible container flotation wherever sufficient high floodwater might occur.

(x) When permanently installed containers are interconnected, provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, vibration, and settling of containers, and interconnecting piping. Where flexible connections are used they shall be of an approved type and shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than five times the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. The use of nonmetallic hose is prohibited for permanently interconnecting such containers.

(xi) Container assemblies listed for interchangeable installation above ground or under ground shall conform to the requirements for aboveground installations with respect to safety relief capacity and filling density. For installation above ground all other requirements for aboveground installations shall apply. For installation underground all other requirements for underground installations shall apply.

(8) *Protection of container accessories.* (i) Valves, regulating, gaging, and other container accessory equipment shall be protected against tampering and physical damage. Such accessories shall also be so protected during the transit of containers intended for installation underground.

(ii) On underground or combination aboveground-underground container the service valve handwheel, the terminal for connecting the hose, and the opening through which there can be a flow from safety relief valves shall be at least 4 inches above the container and the opening shall be located in the dome housing. Underground systems shall be so installed that all the above openings including the regulator vent, are located above the normal maximum water table.

(iii) All connections to underground containers shall be located within a substantial dome, housing, or manhole and with access thereto protected by a substantial cover.

(9) *Drips for condensed gas.* Where vaporized gas on the low-pressure side of the system may condense to a liquid at normal operating temperatures and pressures, suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.

(10) *Damage from vehicles.* Where damage to LP-Gas systems from vehicular traffic is a possibility, precautions against such damage shall be taken.

(11) *Pits and drains.* Every effort should be made to avoid the use of pits except pits fitted with automatic flammable vapor detecting devices. No drain or blowoff lines shall be directed into

oximity to sewer systems used for purposes.

) *General provisions applicable to ns in industrial plants (of 2,000 gal- water capacity and more) and to filling plants.* (i) When standard service is provided, it shall be ex- to the LP-Gas installation and nel properly trained.

If loading and unloading are nor- done during other than daylight adequate lights shall be provided minate storage containers, control , and other equipment.

Suitable roadways or means of for extinguishing equipment such eeled extinguishers or fire depart- apparatus shall be provided.

To minimize trespassing or tam- the area which includes container tenances, pumping equipment, g and unloading facilities, and cyl- filling facilities shall be enclosed at least a 6-foot-high industrial fence unless otherwise adequately ted. There shall be at least two s of emergency access.

) *Container-charging plants.* (1) container-charging room shall be d not less than:

Ten feet from bulk storage con- s.

—Revoked

Tank truck filling station outlets be located not less than:

—Revoked

Ten feet from pumps and com- ors if housed in one or more sep- buildings.

) The pumps or compressors may cated in the container-charging or building, in a separate building, tside of buildings. When housed in parate building, such building (a noncombustible weather cover is o be construed as a building) shall cated not less than:

Ten feet from bulk storage tanks.

—Revoked

Twenty-five feet from sources of on.

) When a part of the container- ing building is to be used for a room or where open flames or ar sources of ignition exist or are oyed, the space to be so occupied be separated from container charg- oom by a partition wall or walls of esistant construction continuous floor to roof or ceiling. Such sepa- n walls shall be without openings shall be joined to the floor, other , and ceiling or roof in a manner ect a permanent gas-tight joint.

Electrical equipment and installa- shall conform with paragraphs (17) and (18) of this section.

l) *Fire protection.* (i) Each bulk t shall be provided with at least approved portable fire extinguisher ng a minimum rating of 12–B, C.

) In industrial installations involv- containers of 150,000 gallons aggre- gate water capacity or more, provision shall be made for an adequate supply of water at the container site for fire protection in the container area, unless other adequate means for fire control are provided. Water hydrants shall be readily accessible and so spaced as to provide water protection for all containers. Sufficient lengths of firehose shall be provided at each hydrant location on a hose cart, or other means provided to facilitate easy movement of the hose in the container area. It is desirable to equip the outlet of each hose line with a combination fog nozzle. A shelter shall be provided to protect the hose and its conveyor from the weather.

(15)—Revoked

(16) *Lighting.* Electrical equipment and installations shall conform to paragraphs (b) (17) and (18) of this section.

(17) *Vaporizers for internal combustion engines.* The provisions of paragraph (e) (8) of this section shall apply.

(18) *Gas regulating and mixing equipment for internal combustion engines.* The provisions of paragraph (e) (9) of this section shall apply.

(e) *Liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel—(1) Application.* (i) This paragraph applies to internal combustion engines, fuel containers, and pertinent equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases as a motor fuel on easily movable, readily portable units including self-propelled vehicles.

(ii) Fuel containers and pertinent equipment for internal combustion engines using liquefied petroleum gas where installation is of the stationary type are covered by paragraph (d) of this section. This paragraph does not apply to containers for transportation of liquefied petroleum gases nor to marine fuel use. All requirements of paragraph (b) of this section apply to this paragraph, unless otherwise noted in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) *General.* (i) Fuel may be used from the cargo tank of a truck while in transit, but not from cargo tanks on trailers or semitrailers. The use of fuel from the cargo tanks to operate stationary engines is permitted providing wheels are securely blocked.

(ii) Passenger-carrying vehicles shall not be fueled while passengers are on board.

(iii) Industrial trucks (including lift trucks) equipped with permanently mounted fuel containers shall be charged outdoors. Charging equipment shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (h) of this section.

(iv) LP-Gas fueled industrial trucks shall comply with the Standard for Type Designations, Areas of Use, Maintenance and Operation of Powered Industrial Trucks, NFPA 505–1969.

(v) Engines on vehicles shall be shut down while fueling if the fueling operation involves venting to the atmosphere.

(3) *Design pressure and classification of fuel containers.* (i) Except as covered in subdivisions (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph, containers shall be in accordance with Table H–32.

(ii) Fuel containers for use in industrial trucks (including lift trucks) shall be either DOT containers authorized for LP-Gas service having a minimum service pressure of 240 p.s.i.g. or minimum Container Type 250. Under 1950 and later ASME codes, this means a 312.5-p.s.i.g. design pressure container.

TABLE H–32

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 lb. per sq. in. gage	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U–68, U–69)	1949 edition of ASME Code (Par. U–200, U–201); 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division 1) editions of ASME Code; All editions of API-ASME Code[2]
[1] 200	215	200	250

[1] 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.

[2] Construction of containers under the API–ASME Code is not authorized after July 1, 1961.

(iii) Containers manufactured and maintained under DOT specifications and regulations may be used as fuel containers. When so used they shall conform to all requirements of this paragraph.

(iv) All container inlets and outlets except safety relief valves and gaging devices shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

(4) *Installation of fuel containers.* (i) Containers shall be located in a place and in a manner to minimized the possibility of damage to the container. Containers located in the rear of trucks and buses, when protected by substantial bumpers, will be considered in conformance with this requirement. Fuel containers on passenger-carrying vehicles shall be installed as far from the engine as is practicable, and the passenger space and any space containing radio equipment shall be sealed from the container space to prevent direct seepage of gas to these spaces. The container compartment shall be vented to the outside. In case the fuel container is mounted near the engine or the exhaust system, the container shall be shielded against direct heat radiation.

(ii) Containers shall be installed with as much clearance as practicable but never less than the minimum road clearance of the vehicle under maximum spring deflection. This minimum clearance shall be to the bottom of the container or to the lowest fitting on the container or housing, whichever is lower.

(iii) Permanent and removable fuel containers shall be securely mounted to prevent jarring loose, slipping, or rotating, and the fastenings shall be designed and constructed to withstand static loading in any direction equal to twice the

weight of the tank and attachments when filled with fuel using a safety factor of not less than four based on the ultimate strength of the material to be used. Field welding, when necessary, shall be made only on saddle plates, lugs or brackets originally attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(iv) Fuel containers on buses shall be permanently installed.

(v) Containers from which vapor only is to be withdrawn shall be installed and equipped with suitable connections to minimize the accidental withdrawal of liquid.

(5) *Valves and accessories.* (i) Container valves and accessories shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g., and shall be of a type suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service.

(ii) The filling connection shall be fitted with an approved double back-pressure check valve, or a positive shutoff in conjunction with an internal back-pressure check valve. On a removable container the filler valve may be a hand operated shutoff valve with an internal excess flow valve. Main shutoff valves on the container on liquid and vapor lines must be readily accessible.

(iii) With the exceptions of subdivision (iv) (*c*) of this subparagraph, filling connections equipped with approved automatic back-pressure check valves, and safety relief valves, all connections to containers having openings for the flow of gas in excess of a No. 54 drill size shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves to prevent discharge of content in case connections are broken.

(iv) Liquid-level gaging devices:

(*a*) Variable liquid-level gages which require the venting of fuel to the atmosphere shall not be used on fuel containers of industrial trucks (including lift trucks).

(*b*) On portable containers that may be filled in the vertical and/or horizontal position, the fixed liquid-level gage must indicate maximum permitted filling level for both vertical and horizontal filling with the container oriented to place the safety relief valve in communication with the vapor space.

(*c*) In the case of containers used solely in farm tractor service, and charged at a point at least 50 feet from any important building, the fixed liquid-level gaging device may be so constructed that the outward flow of container content exceeds that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, but in no case shall the flow exceed that passed by a No. 31 drill-size opening. An excess flow valve is not required. Fittings equipped with such restricted drill size opening and container on which they are used shall be marked to indicate the size of the opening.

(*d*) All valves and connections on containers shall be adequately protected to prevent damage due to accidental contact with stationary objects or from loose objects thrown up from the road, and all valves shall be safeguarded against damage due to collision, overturning or other accident. For farm tractors where parts of the vehicle provide such protection to valves and fittings, the foregoing requirements shall be considered fulfilled. However, on removable type containers the protection for the fittings shall be permanently attached to the container.

(*e*) Exchange of removable fuel containers preferably should be done outdoors but may be done indoors. When removable fuel containers are used, means shall be provided in the fuel system to minimize the escape of fuel when the containers are exchanged. This may be accomplished by either of the following methods:

(*1*) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when uncoupled) in the fuel line, or

(2) Closing the valve at the fuel container and allowing the engine to run until the fuel in the line is consumed.

(6) *Piping—including pipe, tubing, and fittings.* (i) Pipe from fuel container to first-stage regulator shall be not less than schedule 80 wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper; or seamless copper, brass, or steel tubing. Steel tubing shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.049 inch. Steel pipe or tubing shall be adequately protected against exterior corrosion. Copper tubing shall be types K or L or equivalent having a minimum wall thickness of 0.032 inch. Approved flexible connections may be used between container and regulator or between regulator and gas-air mixer within the limits of approval. The use of aluminum pipe or tubing is prohibited. In the case of removable containers an approved flexible connection shall be used between the container and the fuel line.

(ii) All piping shall be installed, braced, and supported so as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of vibration strains or wear.

(7) *Safety devices.* (i) Spring-loaded internal type safety relief valves shall be used on all motor fuel containers.

(ii) The discharge outlet from safety relief valves shall be located on the outside of enclosed spaces and as far as practicable from possible sources of ignition, and vented upward within 45 degrees of the vertical in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping gas upon containers, or parts of vehicles, or on vehicles in adjacent lines of traffic. A rain cap or other protector shall be used to keep water and dirt from collecting in the valve.

(iii) When a discharge line from the container safety relief valve is used, the line shall be metallic, other than aluminum, and shall be sized, located, and maintained so as not to restrict the required flow of gas from the safety relief valve. Such discharge line shall be able to withstand the pressure resulting from the discharge of vapor when the safety relief valve is in the full open position. When flexibility is necessary, flexible metal hose or tubing shall be used.

(iv) Portable containers equipped for volumetric filling may be filled in either the vertical or horizontal position only when oriented to place the safety relief valve in communication with the vapor space.

(v) Paragraph (b)(10)(xii) of t section for hydrostatic relief valves sh apply.

(8) *Vaporizers.* (i) Vaporizers and a part thereof and other devices that m be subjected to container pressure sh have a design pressure of at least 2 p.s.i.g.

(ii) Each vaporizer shall have a val or suitable plug which will permit su stantially complete draining of t vaporizer. It shall be located at or ne the lowest portion of the section occupi by the water or other heating mediu

(iii) Vaporizers shall be securely fa tened so as to minimize the possibili of becoming loosened.

(iv) Each vaporizer shall be perm nently marked at a visible point follows:

(*a*) With the design pressure of t fuel-containing portion in p.s.i.g.

(*b*) With the water capacity of t fuel-containing portion of the vaporiz in pounds.

(v) Devices to supply heat directly a fuel container shall be equipped wi an automatic device to cut off the su ply of heat before the pressure insi the fuel container reaches 80 percent the start to discharge pressure setting the safety relief device on the fu container.

(vi) Engine exhaust gases may be us as a direct source of heat supply fo the vaporization of fuel if the materia of construction of those parts of t vaporizer in contact with exhaust gas are resistant to the corrosive action exhaust gases and the vaporizer syste is designed to prevent excessive pressure

(vii) Vaporizers shall not be equipp with fusible plugs.

(9) *Gas regulating and mixing equi ment.* (i) Approved automatic pressu reducing equipment shall be installed a secure manner between the fuel sup ply container and gas-air mixer for th purpose of reducing the pressure of th fuel delivered to the gas-air mixer.

(ii) An approved automatic shutof valve shall be provided in the fuel sys tem at some point ahead of the inlet o the gas-air mixer, designed to preven flow of fuel to the mixer when the igni tion is off and the engine is not runnin In the case of industrial trucks and en gines operating in buildings other tha those used exclusively to house engine the automatic shutoff valve shall be de signed to operate if the engine shoul stop. Atmospheric type regulators (zer governors) shall be considered adequat as an automatic shutoff valve only i cases of outdoor operation such as farm tractors, construction equipment, irriga tion pump engines, and other outdoo stationary engine installations.

(iii) The source of the air for com bustion shall be completely isolated from the passenger compartment, ventilatin system, or air-conditioning system.

(10) *Capacity of containers.* No single fuel container used on passenger carry ing vehicles shall exceed 200 gallons water capacity. No single fuel container on other vehicles normally operating on the highway shall exceed 300 gallons

capacity except as provided in sub-
aph (2)(i) of this paragraph.

Stationary engines in buildings.
ary engines and gas turbines in-
in buildings, including portable
s used instead of or to supplement
ary engines, shall comply with the
ard for the Institution and Use of
nary Combustion Engines and Gas
es, NFPA 37–1970, and the appro-
provisions of paragraphs (b), (c),
1) of this section.

Portable engines in buildings. (i)
le engines may be used in build-
nly for emergency use, except as
ed by subparagraph (11) of this
aph.

Exhaust gases shall be dis-
d to outside the building or to an
where they will not constitute a
l.

Provision shall be made to sup-
fficient air for combustion and
.

An approved automatic shutoff
shall be provided in the fuel sys-
ead of the engine, designed to pre-
ow of fuel to the engine when the
n is off or if the engine should

The capacity of LP-Gas containers
with such engines shall comply
the applicable occupancy provi-
paragraph (c)(5) of this section.

Industrial trucks inside build-
i) LP-Gas-fueled industrial trucks
rmitted to be used in buildings and
ires.

No more than two LP-Gas con-
s shall be used on an industrial
for motor fuel purposes.

and (iv)—Revoked

Industrial trucks shall not be
l and left unattended in areas of
le excessive heat or sources of
n.

Garaging LP-Gas-fueled vehicles.
LP-Gas-fueled vehicles may be
or serviced inside garages pro-
there are no leaks in the fuel sys-
nd the fuel tanks are not filled
d the maximum filling capacity
ed in paragraph (b)(12)(i) of this
n.

LP-Gas-fueled vehicles being re-
in garages shall have the con-
shutoff valve closed except when
required for engine operation.

Such vehicles shall not be parked
sources of heat, open flames, or
r sources of ignition or near open
unless such pits are adequately
ated.

Storage of containers awaiting use
ale—(1) *Application.* This para-
shall apply to the storage of port-
ontainers not in excess of 1,000
s water capacity, filled or partially
at user location but not connected
, or in storage for resale by dealers
llers. This paragraph shall not ap-
containers stored at charging
or at plants devoted primarily to
rage and distribution of LP-Gas or
petroleum products.

(2) *General.* (i) Containers in storage shall be located so as to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rise, physical damage, or tampering by unauthorized persons.

(ii) Containers when stored inside shall not be located near exits, stairways, or in areas normally used or intended for the safe exit of people.

(iii) Container valves shall be protected while in storage as follows:

(*a*) By setting into recess of container to prevent the possibility of their being struck if the container is dropped upon a flat surface, or

(*b*) By ventilated cap or collar, fastened to container capable of withstanding blow from any direction equivalent to that of a 30-pound weight dropped 4 feet. Construction must be such that a blow will not be transmitted to a valve or other connection.

(iv) The outlet valves of containers in storage shall be closed.

(v) Empty containers which have been in LP-Gas service should preferably be stored in the open. When stored inside, they shall be considered as full containers for the purpose of determining the maximum quantity of LP-Gas permitted by this paragraph.

(3)—Revoked

(4) *Storage within buildings not frequented by the public (such as industrial buildings).* (i) The quantity of LP-Gas stored shall not exceed 300 pounds (approximately 2,550 cubic feet in vapor form) except as provided in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.

(ii) Containers carried as a part of service equipment on highway mobile vehicles are not to be considered in the total storage capacity in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph provided such vehicles are stored in private garages, and are limited to one container per vehicle with an LP-Gas capacity of not more than 100 pounds. All container valves shall be closed.

(5) *Storage within special buildings or rooms.* (i) The quantity of LP-Gas stored in special buildings or rooms shall not exceed 10,000 pounds.

(ii) The walls, floors, and ceilings of container storage rooms that are within or adjacent to other parts of the building shall be constructed of material having at least a 2-hour fire resistance rating.

(iii) A portion of the exterior walls or roof having an area not less than 10 percent of that of the combined area of the enclosing walls and roof shall be of explosion relieving construction.

[§1910.110(f)(5)(iii) amended at 39 F.R. 9959, March 15, 1974, effective June 13, 1974.]

(iv) Each opening from such storage rooms to other parts of the building shall be protected by a 1½ hour (B) fire door listed by Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

(v) Such rooms shall have no open flames for heating or lighting.

(vi) Such rooms shall be adequately ventilated both top and bottom to the outside only. The openings from such vents shall be at least 5 feet away from any other opening into any building.

(vii) The floors of such rooms shall not be below ground level. Any space below the floor shall be of solid fill or properly ventilated to the open air.

(viii) Such storage rooms shall not be located adjoining the line of property occupied by schools, churches, hospitals, athletic fields or other points of public gathering.

(ix) Fixed electrical equipment shall be installed in accordance with paragraph (b)(18) of this section.

(6) *Storage outside of buildings.* (i) Storage outside of buildings, for containers awaiting use or resale, shall be located in accordance with Table H–33 with respect to:

(*a*) the nearest important building or group of buildings;

(b)—Revoked

(*c*) busy thoroughfares;

(d)—Revoked

TABLE H–33

Quantity of LP-Gas Stored:	*Distance*
500 pounds or less	0
501 to 2,500 pounds	0*
2,501 to 6,000 pounds	10 feet
6,001 to 10,000 pounds	20 feet
Over 10,000 pounds	25 feet

*Container or containers shall be at least 10 feet from any building on adjoining property, any sidewalk, or any of the exposures described in § 1910.110(f)(6)(i) (*c*) or (*d*) of this paragraph.

(ii) Containers shall be in a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering.

(7) *Fire protection.* Storage locations other than supply depots separated and located apart from dealer, reseller, or user establishments shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 8–B. C.

(g) *LP-Gas system installations on commercial vehicles*—(1) *Application.* This paragraph applied to LP-Gas-system installations on vehicles (whether self-propelled or of the trailer or semi-trailer type) used for commercial, construction to all exchangeable container systems with container capacities greater than 105 pounds water capacity (approximately 45 pounds LP-Gas capacity) and to systems using containers permanently mounted on vehicles. It does not apply to LP-Gas motor fuel systems covered by paragraph (e) of this section. Paragraph (b) of this section applies to this paragraph unless otherwise noted. When such a vehicle is permanently parked, and LP-Gas is supplied from a system not mounted on and secured to the unit, paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section shall apply.

[§1910.110(g)(1) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(2) *Construction and marking of containers.* Containers shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and marked in accordance with the applicable requirements of paragraph (b)(5) of this section, and shall also meet the following:

(i) Containers designed for use as portable cylinders shall be constructed in accordance with DOT specifications, and in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(v) of this section; where applicable.

(ii) All other containers whether designed for permanent mounting, or for portable or semiportable use (such as skid tanks), shall be constructed as provided for by paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (iv) of this section. Mounting, securing, and protection of such containers shall be as in subdivisions (iii) and (iv) of this subparagraph.

(iii) Permanently installed containers shall meet the requirements of subdivision (*a*) of this subdivision with regard to container valves and accessories, and subdivision (*b*) of this subdivision as to mounting.

(*a*) (*1*) Nonrecessed container fittings and appurtenances shall be protected against damage by either:

(*i*) Their location.

(*ii*) The vehicle frame or bumper, or

(*iii*) A protective housing. The protective housing, if used, shall comply with the requirements under which the tanks are fabricated with respect to design and construction and shall be designed to withstand static loadings in any direction equal to twice the weight of the tank and attachments when filled with the lading using a safety factor of not less than four, based on the ultimate strength of the material to be used. The housing shall be provided with a weather cover if necessary to insure proper operation of valves and safety devices.

(2) Manually operated shutoff valves, except as covered in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, or self-closing internal valves shall be closed except during transfer operations.

(*b*) (*1*) Tank motor vehicles with frames not made integral with the tank, as by welding, shall be provided with turnbuckles or similar positive devices for drawing the tank down tight on the frame. In addition, suitable stops or anchors shall be attached to the frame and/or the tank to prevent relative motion between them due to starting, stopping, and turning. The stops and anchors shall be so installed as to be readily accessible for inspection and maintenance.

(2) Any tank motor vehicle designed and constructed so that the cargo tank constitutes in whole or in part the stress member used in lieu of a frame shall be supported by external cradles subtending at least 120 degrees of the shell circumference. The design calculations shall include beam stress, shear stress, torsion stress, bending moment, and acceleration stress for the cargo tank as a whole using a factor of safety of four, based on the ultimate tensile strength of the material. Maximum concentrated stresses which might be created at pads and cradles due to shear, bending, and torsion shall also be calculated in accordance with Appendix G of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, 1968. Fully loaded vehicles shall be assumed to be operating under highway conditions equal to two "g" loading. The effects of fatigue shall be taken into consideration. Cargo tanks mounted on frames may be supported by longitudinal members attached to pads providing the above-stated factors are taken into account.

(3) Where any tank support is attached to any part of a tank head, the stresses imposed upon the head shall be provided for as required in (2) of this subdivision.

(4) Tank supports, stops, anchors, and bumpers shall not be welded directly to the tank but shall be attached by means of pads of the same material as the tank. The pad thickness shall be not less than one-fourth inch, or the thickness of the shell material if less, and no greater than the shell material. Each pad shall extend at least four times its thickness, in each direction, beyond the weld attaching the support, bumper, stop, or anchor. Each pad shall be preformed to an inside radius no greater than the outside radius of the tank at the place of attachment. Each pad corner shall be rounded to a radius at least one-fourth the width of the pad, and no greater than one-half the width of the pad. Weepholes and telltale holes, if used, shall be drilled or punched before the pads are attached to the tank. Each pad shall be attached to the tank by continuous fillet welding using filler material having properties conforming to the recommendations of the maker of the shell and head material.

(iv) Portable or semiportable containers (skid tanks as covered by paragraph (d)(7)(vii) of this section) shall meet the applicable requirements of (*a*) to (*f*) of this subdivision inclusive with regard to container valves and accessories and paragraph (e)(4)(iii) of this section as to mounting. Containers designed for permanent installation as part of systems under paragraph (d) of this section shall not be used.

(*a*) Nonrecessed container fittings and appurtenances shall be protected against damage by either—

(*1*) Their location.

(*2*) The vehicle frame or bumper, or

(*3*) A protective housing. The protective housing, if used, shall comply with the requirements under which the tanks are fabricated with respect to design and construction and shall be designed to withstand static loadings in any direction equal to twice the weight of the tank and attachments when filled with the lading using a safety factor of not less than four, based on the ultimate strength of the material to be used. The housing shall be provided with a weather cover if necessary to insure proper operation of valves and safety devices.

(*b*) Filling connections shall be provided with approved automatic back pressure check valves, excess flow valves or quick closing internal valves to prevent excessive escape of gas in the filling connection is broken, except that where the filling and discharge connect on a common opening in the container shell, and that opening is fitted with a quick-closing internal valve as specified in subdivision (*c*) of this subdivision, the automatic valve shall not be required. In addition every inlet and outlet connection shall be equipped with a manually or automatically operated shutoff valve. Liquid discharge openings except those for engine fuel lines, of tanks built after September 1, 1965, shall be fitted with a remotely controlled internal shutoff valve. Such valve shall conform to the following requirements:

(*1*) The seat of the valve shall be inside the tank, or in the opening nozzle or flange, or in a companion flange bolted to the nozzle or flange.

(*2*) All parts of the valve inside the tank, nozzle, or companion flange shall be made of material not subject to corrosion or other deterioration in the presence of the lading.

(*3*) The arrangement of parts shall be such that damage to parts exterior to the tank will not prevent effective seating of the valve.

(*4*) The valve may be operated normally by mechanical means, by hydraulic means, or by air, or gas pressure.

(*5*) The valve shall be provided with remote means of automatic closure, both mechanical and thermal, in at least two places for tanks over 3,500 gallons water capacity. These remote control stations shall be located at each end of the tank and diagonally opposite each other. The thermal control mechanism shall have a fusible element with a melting point not over 220° F. or less than 208° F. At least one remote control station shall be provided for tanks of 3,500 gallons water capacity or less, and such actuating means may be mechanical.

(*c*) All other connections to containers, except those used for gaging devices, thermometer wells, safety relief devices, and plugged openings, shall be provided with suitable automatic excess flow valves, or in lieu thereof may be fitted with quick-closing internal valves.

The control mechanism for the internal valve shall be provided with a secondary control, remote from the filling or discharge connections (for use in the event of accidents or fire during delivery operations), and such control mechanism shall have a fusible element with a melting point not over 220° F. or less than 208° F.

(*d*) Manually operated shutoff valves except as covered in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) of this section, or self-closing internal valves shall be closed except during transfer operations.

(*e*) Excess flow valves shall close automatically at the rated flow of vapor or liquid as specified by the valve manufacturers. The flow rating of the piping beyond the excess flow valve shall be greater than that of the excess flow valve and such rating shall include valves, fittings, and hose, except, when branching

ecessary restrictions are incorpo- in such a piping system so that flow gs are less than that of the excess valve at the tank, then additional s flow valves shall be installed in

piping where such flow rate is ed.

Container inlets and outlets, ex- those used for safety relief valves, -level gaging devices, and pressure , shall be labeled to designate ner they communicate with vapor quid space when the container is to maximum permitted filling den- abels may be on valves.

Capacity of a system. No single ontainer used on passenger carry- ehicles shall exceed 200 gallons capacity.

Description of a system. A system sts of an assembly of equipment in- d on a commercial vehicle.

Location of containers and sys- (i) Containers shall not be in- d, transported, or stored (even orarily) inside any vehicle covered is paragraph except as provided by pplicable regulations of DOT.

Containers, control valves, and ating equipment comprising a com- system shall be suitably protected st damage and weather. Systems be installed in a recess vaportight inside of the vehicle and accessible and vented to the outside.

Systems installed outside of e units shall be so located that dis- e from safety relief devices shall be ess than 3 feet horizontally away any opening into the unit below the of such discharge. When the system ated in a recess vaportight to the , vent openings in such recess shall t less than 3 feet horizontally away any opening into the mobile unit the level of these vents.

There shall be no fuel connection en tractor and trailer or other le units.

The container or container car- hall be secured in place by fasten- designed and constructed with a num safety factor of four to with- loading in any direction equal to the weight of the container when to normal capacity with LP-Gas.

Container valves and accessories. iner valves and accessories shall be ied, protected and mounted as s:

Systems utilizing DOT cylinders cordance with paragraph (c)(6) s section.

All other systems in accordance paragraph (d)(3)(ii) through (vii) s section.

) Portable, semiportable and per- ntly mounted containers shall be ted and protected as provided subparagraph (2)(ii) through of this paragraph.

Safety-relief devices. (i) DOT iners shall be provided with safety- devices as required by the regula- of DOT.

(ii) ASME containers and API-ASME containers shall be provided with safety-relief devices as required by paragraph (b)(10) of this section.

(iii) (*a*) A final stage regulator of an LP-Gas system (excluding any appliance regulator) shall be equipped on the low-pressure side with a relief valve which is set to start to discharge within the limits specified in Table H–30.

(*b*) The relief valve and space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air and terminate at a position to minimize the possibility of vapors accumulating at sources of ignition.

(iv) Whenever equipment such as a cargo heater or cooler on commercial vehicles is a type designed to be in operation while in transit, suitable means to stop the flow such as an excess flow valve or other device, shall be installed. This device will be actuated to stop the flow in the event of a break in the fuel supply line. All excess flow valves shall comply with paragraph (b)(7)(iii) of this section.

(8) *System design and line pressure.* Systems may be of either vapor withdrawal or liquid withdrawal type and shall comply with the applicable requirements for the type of usage involved.

(9) *System enclosure and mounting.* (i) Housing or enclosures shall be designed to provide proper ventilation.

(ii) Hoods, domes, or removable portions of cabinets shall be provided with means to keep them firmly in place during transit.

(iii) Provision shall be incorporated in the assembly to hold the containers firmly in position and prevent their movement during transit in accordance with paragraph (e)(4)(iii) of this section.

(iv) Containers shall be mounted on a substantial support or base secured firmly to the vehicle chassis. Neither the container nor its support shall extend below the frame.

(10) *Piping—including pipe, tubing, and fittings.* (i) Regulators shall be connected directly to the container valve outlet or mounted securely by means of a support bracket and connected to the container valve or valves with a listed high pressure flexible connector.

(ii) Provision shall be made between the regulator outlet and the gas service lines by either a flexible connector or a tubing loop to provide for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration.

(iii) Pipe, tubing, and fittings shall conform to paragraph (b)(8) of this section except that the use of aluminum alloy piping is prohibited. Steel tubing shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.049 inch. Steel piping or tubing shall be adequately protected against exterior corrosion.

(iv) Approved gas tubing fittings shall be employed for making tubing connections.

(v) The fuel line shall be firmly fastened in a protected location and where under the vehicle and outside and below any insulation or false bottom, fastenings shall be such as to prevent abrasion or damage to the gasline due to vibration. Where the fuel line passes through structural members or floors, a rubber grommet or equivalent shall be installed to prevent chafing.

(vi) The fuel line shall be installed to enter the vehicle through the floor directly beneath or adjacent to the appliance which it serves. When a branch line is required the tee connection shall be in the main fuel line and located under the floor and outside the vehicle.

(vii) All parts of the system assembly shall be so designed and secured as to preclude such parts working loose during transit.

(11) *Appliances.* (i) LP-Gas appliances shall be approved for use on commercial vehicles.

(ii) In the case of vehicles not intended for human occupancy and where the gas-fired heating appliance is used to protect the cargo, such heater may be of the unvented type but provision shall be made to dispose of the products of combustion to the outside.

(iii) In the case of vehicles intended for human occupancy, all gas-fired heating appliances, including water heaters, shall be designed or installed to provide for complete separation of the combustion system from the atmosphere of the living space. Such appliances shall be installed with the combustion air inlet assembly furnished as a component of the appliance and, also, with either—

(*a*) The flue gas outlet assembly furnished as a component of the appliance, or

(*b*) A listed roof jack if the appliance is listed for such use.

The combustion air inlet assembly, flue gas outlet assembly, and roof jack shall extend to the outside atmosphere.

(iv) Provision shall be made to insure an adequate supply of outside air for combustion.

(v) All gas-fired heating appliances and water heaters shall be equipped with an approved automatic device designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner and to the pilot in the event the pilot flame is extinguished.

(vi) Gas-fired appliances installed in the cargo space shall be located so they are readily accessible.

(vii) Appliances shall be constructed or protected to reduce to a minimum possible damage or impaired operation resulting from cargo shifting or handling.

(viii) Appliances inside the vehicle shall be located so that a fire at an appliance will not block egress of persons therefrom.

(12) *General precautions.* (i) DOT containers shall be marked, maintained, and requalified for use in accordance with the regulations of DOT.

(ii) Requalification of containers for continued service is the responsibility of the owner; containers shall be stamped with the date of requalification. When DOT cylinders are requalified by retesting, such retest shall be made in accordance with DOT regulations.

(iii) Containers shall not be charged with fuel unless they bear the proper markings of the code or specifications under which they were constructed, and in addition, with their water capacity. In the case of cylinders or portable containers filled by weight, the container shall be marked with its tareweight.

(iv) DOT containers which have been involved in a fire shall not be recharged until they have been requalified for service according to DOT regulations.

(v) American Petroleum Institute-American Society of Mechanical Engineers (API-ASME) containers or ASME containers which have been involved in a fire shall not be recharged until they have been retested in accordance with the requirements for their original hydrostatic test and found to be suitable for continued service.

(vi) Containers shall not be charged without the consent of the owner.

(vii) A permanent caution plate shall be provided on the appliance or adjacent to the container outside of any enclosure. It shall include the word "Caution" and following instructions, or instructions embodying substantially similar language.

(*a*) Be sure all appliance valves are closed before opening container valve.

(*b*) Connections at appliances, regulators, and containers must be checked periodically for leaks with soapy water or its equivalent.

(*c*) Never use a match or flame to check for leaks.

(*d*) Container valves must be closed when the equipment is not in use.

(13) *Charging of containers.* Containers shall be charged as provided in paragraph (b)(12) of this section.

(14) *Fire extinguisher.* Mobile cook-units shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 8-B,C.

(h) *Liquefied petroleum gas service stations*—(1) *Application.* This paragraph applies to storage containers, and dispensing devices, and pertinent equipment in service stations where LP-Gas is stored and is dispensed into fuel tanks of motor vehicles. See paragraph (e) of this section for requirements covering use of LP-Gas as a motor fuel. All requirements of paragraph (b) of this section apply to this paragraph unless otherwise noted.

(2) *Design pressure and classification of storage containers.* Storage containers shall be designed and classified in accordance with Table H-34.

TABLE H-34

Container type[1]	For gases with vapor pressure not to exceed lb. per sq. in. gage of 100° F. (37.8 C.)	Minimum design pressure of container, lb. per sq. in. gage	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68, U-69)	1949 edition of ASME Code (Par. U-200, U-201); 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965 and 1968 (Division 1) editions of ASME Code, all editions of API-ASME Code[2]
200	215	200	250

[1] Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100 percent 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 percent of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) the 1949 ASME Code (Paragraphs 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.

[2] Construction of containers under the API-ASME Code is not authorized after July 1, 1961.

(3) *Container valves and accessories.* (i) A filling connection on the container shall be fitted with one of the following:

(*a*) A combination back-pressure check and excess flow valve.

(*b*) One double or two single back-pressure valves.

(*c*) A positive shutoff valve, in conjunction with either.

(*1*) An internal back-pressure valve, or

(*2*) An internal excess flow valve.

In lieu of an excess flow valve, filling connections may be fitted with a quick-closing internal valve, which shall remain closed except during operating periods. The mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control which will cause it to close automatically in case of fire. When a fusible plug is used its melting point shall not exceed 220° F.

(ii) A filling pipe inlet terminal not on the container shall be fitted with a positive shutoff valve in conjunction with either:

(*a*) A back pressure check valve, or

(*b*) An excess flow check valve.

(iii) All openings in the container except those listed below shall be equipped with approved excess flow check valves:

(*a*) Filling connections as provided in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(*b*) Safety relief connections as provided in paragraph (b)(7)(ii) of this section.

(*c*) Liquid-level gaging devices as provided in paragraphs (b)(7)(iv) and (19)(iv) of this section.

(*d*) Pressure gage connections as provided in paragraph (b)(7)(v) of this section.

(iv) All container inlets and outlets except those listed below shall be labeled to designate whether they connect with vapor or liquid (labels may be on valves):

(*a*) Safety relief valves.

(*b*) Liquid-level gaging devices.

(*c*) Pressure gages.

(v) Each storage container shall be provided with a suitable pressure gage.

(4) *Safety-relief valves.* (i) All safety-relief devices shall be installed as follows:

(*a*) On the container and directly connected with the vapor space.

(*b*) Safety-relief valves and discharge piping shall be protected against physical damage. The outlet shall be provided with loose-fitting rain caps. There shall be no return bends or restrictions in the discharge piping.

(*c*) The discharge from two or more safety relief valves having the same pressure settings may be run into a common discharge header. The cross-sectional area of such header shall be at least equal to the sum of the cross-sectional areas of the individual discharges.

(*d*) Discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in any building nor beneath any building.

(ii) Aboveground containers shall be provided with safety relief valves as follows:

(*a*) The rate of discharge, which may be provided by one or more valves, shall be not less than that specified in paragraph (b)(10)(ii) of this section.

(*b*) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented to the open air, unobstructed and vertically upwards in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. On a container having a water capacity greater than 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards to a point at least 7 feet above the container. Suitable provisions shall be made so that any liquid or condensate that may accumulate inside of the relief valve or its discharge pipe will not render the valve inoperative. If a drain is used, a means shall be provided to protect the container, adjacent containers, piping, or equipment against impingement of flame resulting from ignition of the product escaping from the drain.

(iii) Underground containers shall be provided with safety relief valves as follows:

The discharge from safety-relief s shall be piped vertically upward point at least 10 feet above the id The discharge lines or pipes shall dequately supported and protected st physical damage.

Where there is a probability of the nole or housing becoming flooded, ischarge from regulator vent lines d be above the highest probable level.

If no liquid is put into a container after it is buried and covered, the of discharge of the relief valves may duced to not less than 30 percent e rate shown in paragraph (b)(10) f this section. If liquid fuel is pres- uring installation of containers, the of discharge shall be the same as for ground containers. Such contain- all not be uncovered until emptied uid fuel.

Capacity of liquid containers. In- al liquid storage containers shall xceed 30,000 gallons water capacity.

Installation of storage containers. Each storage container used ex- ely in service station operation comply with the following table specifies minimum distances to a ng, groups of buildings.

[10.110(h)(6)(i)(a) amend- nt 43 F.R. 49747, October 1978.]

r capacity per ainer (gallons)	Minimum distances: Above ground and underground (feet)	Minimum distances: Between abovegound containers (feet)
,000	25	3
000	50	5

e: The above distances may be re- to not less than 10 feet for service n buildings of other than wood frame uction.

Readily ignitible material includ- eeds and long dry grass, shall be ved within 10 feet of containers.

The minimum separation between Gas containers and flammable liquid s shall be 20 feet and the minimum ration between a container and the erline of the dike shall be 10 feet.

LP-Gas containers located near mable liquid containers shall be pro- d against the flow or accumulation ammable liquids by diking, diver- curbs, or grading.

LP-Gas containers shall not be ed within diked areas for flammable d containers.

Field welding is permitted only ddle plates or brackets which were ed by the container manufacturer.

When permanently installed con- rs are interconnected, provision be made to compensate for expan- contraction, vibration, and settling ntainers and interconnecting piping. e flexible connections are used, they be of an approved type and shall esigned for a bursting pressure of not less than five times the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. The use of nonmetallic hose is prohibited for interconnecting such containers.

(h) Where high water table or flood conditions may be encountered protection against container flotation shall be provided.

(i) Aboveground containers shall be installed in accordance with this subdivision.

(a) Containers may be installed horizontally or vertically.

(b) Containers shall be protected by crash rails or guards to prevent physical damage unless they are so protected by virtue of their location. Vehicles shall not be serviced within 10 feet of containers.

(c) Container foundations shall be of substantial masonry or other noncombustible material. Containers shall be mounted on saddles which shall permit expansion and contraction, and shall provide against the excessive concentration of stresses. Corrosion protection shall be provided for tank-mounting areas. Structural metal container supports shall be protected against fire. This protection is not required on prefabricated storage and pump assemblies, mounted on a common base, with container bottom not more than 24 inches above ground and whose water capacity is 2,000 gallons or less if the piping connected to the storage and pump assembly is sufficiently flexible to minimize the possibility of breakage or leakage in the event of failure of the container supports.

(iii) Underground containers shall be installed in accordance with this subdivision.

(a) Containers shall be given a protective coating before being placed under ground. This coating shall be equivalent to hot-dip galvanizing or to two coatings of red lead followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt. In lowering the container into place, care shall be exercised to minimize abrasion or other damage to the coating. Damage to the coating shall be repaired before backfilling.

(b) Containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Backfill should be free of rocks or other abrasive materials.

(c) A minimum of 2 feet of earth cover shall be provided. Where ground conditions make compliance with this requirement impractical, equivalent protection against physical damage shall be provided. The portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are attached need not be covered. If the location is subjected to vehicular traffic, containers shall be protected by a concrete slab or other cover adequate to prevent the weight of a loaded vehicle imposing concentrated direct loads on the container shell.

(7) *Protection of container fittings.* Valves, regulators, gages, and other container fittings shall be protected against tampering and physical damage.

(8) *Transport truck unloading point.* (i) During unloading, the transport truck shall not be parked on public thoroughfares and shall be at least 5 feet from storage containers, and shall be positioned so that shutoff valves are readily accessible.

(ii) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located within a building nor within 10 feet of any building or driveway. It shall be protected against physical damage.

(9) *Piping, valves, and fittings.* (i) Piping may be underground, above ground, or a combination of both. It shall be well supported and protected against physical damage and corrosion.

(ii) Piping laid beneath driveways shall be installed to prevent physical damage by vehicles.

(iii) Piping shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper pipe; or seamless copper, brass, or steel tubing and shall be suitable for a minimum pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, brazed, or welded. The use of aluminum alloy piping or tubing is prohibited.

(iv) All shutoff valves (liquid or gas) shall be suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service and designed for not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected. Valves which may be subjected to container pressure shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g.

(v) All materials used for valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be resistant to the action of LP-Gas.

(vi) Fittings shall be steel, malleable iron, or brass having a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. Cast iron pipe fittings, such as ells, tees, and unions shall not be used.

(vii) All piping shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures.

(viii) Provision shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

(10) *Pumps and accessories.* All pumps and accessory equipment shall be suitable for LP-Gas service, and designed for not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected. Accessories shall have a minimum rated working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g. Positive displacement pumps shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated bypass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to storage container or pump suction.

(11) *Dispensing devices.* (i) Meters, vapor separators, valves, and fittings in the dispenser shall be suitable for LP-Gas service and shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 p.s.i.g.

(ii) Provisions shall be made for venting LP-Gas contained in a dispensing device to a safe location.

(iii) Pumps used to transfer LP-Gas shall be equipped to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge. Means shall be provided outside the dispensing device to readily shut

off the power in the event of fire or accident.

(iv) A manual shutoff valve and an excess flow check valve shall be installed downstream of the pump and ahead of the dispenser inlet.

(v) (*a*) Dispensing hose shall be resistant to the action of LP-Gas in the liquid phase and designed for a minimum bursting pressure of 1,250 p.s.i.g.

(*b*) An excess flow check valve or automatic shutoff valve shall be installed at the terminus of the liquid line at the point of attachment of the dispensing hose.

(vi) (*a*) LP-Gas dispensing devices shall be located not less than 10 feet from aboveground storage containers greater than 2,000 gallons water capacity. The dispensing devices shall not be less than 20 feet from any building (not including canopies), basement, cellar, pit, or line of adjoining property which may be built upon and not less than 10 feet from sidewalks, streets, or thoroughfares. No drains or blowoff lines shall be directed into or in proximity to the sewer systems used for other purposes.

(*b*) LP-Gas dispensing devices shall be installed on a concrete foundation or as part of a complete storage and dispensing assembly mounted on a common base, and shall be adequately protected from physical damage.

(*c*) LP-Gas dispensing devices shall not be installed within a building except that they may be located under a weather shelter or canopy provided this area is not enclosed on more than two sides. If the enclosing sides are adjacent to each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.

(vii) The dispensing of LP-Gas into the fuel container of a vehicle shall be performed by a competent attendant who shall remain at the LP-Gas dispenser during the entire transfer operation.

(12) *Additional rules.* There shall be no smoking on the driveway of service stations in the dispensing areas or transport truck unloading areas. Conspicuous signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. Letters on such signs shall be not less than 4 inches high. The motors of all vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operations.

(13) *Electrical.* Electrical equipment and installations shall conform to paragraphs (b) (17) and (18) of this section.

(14) *Fire protection.* Each service station shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having at least an 8-B, C, rating.

(i) *Scope*—(1) *Application.* (i) Paragraph (b) of this section applies to installations made in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (g), and (h) of this section, except as noted in each of those paragraphs.

(ii) Paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section apply as provided in each of those paragraphs.

(2) *Inapplicability.* This section does not apply to:

(i) Marine and pipeline terminals, natural gas processing plants, refineries, or tank farms other than those at industrial sites.

(ii) LP-Gas refrigerated storage systems;

(iii) LP-Gas when used with oxygen. The requirements of § 1910.252 shall apply to such use;

(iv) LP-Gas when used in utility gas plants. The National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants, NFPA No. 59–1968, shall apply to such use;

(v) Low-pressure (not in excess of one-half pound per square inch or 14 inches water column) LP-Gas piping systems, and the installation and operation of residential and commercial appliances including their inlet connections, supplied through such systems. For such systems, the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping, NFPA 54–1969 shall apply.

(3) *Retroactivity.* Unless otherwise stated, it is not intended that the provisions of this section be retroactive.

(i) Existing plants, appliances, equipment, buildings, structures, and installations for the storage, handling or use of LP-Gas, which were in compliance with the current provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases NFPA No. 58, at the time of manufacture or installation may be continued in use, if such continued use does not constitute a recognized hazard that is causing or is likely to cause death or serious physical harm to to employees.

(ii) Stocks of equipment and appliances on hand in such locations as manufacturers' storage, distribution warehouses, and dealers' storage and showrooms, which were in compliance with the current provisions of the National Fire Protection Association Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases, NFPA No. 58, at the time of manufacture, may be placed in service, if such use does not constitute a recognized hazard that is causing or is likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.

§ 1910.111 Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia.

(a) *General*—(1) *Scope.* (i) This standard is intended to apply to the design, construction, location, installation, and operation of anhydrous ammonia systems including refrigerated ammonia storage systems.

(ii) This standard does not apply to:
(*a*) Ammonia manufacturing plants.
(*b*) Refrigeration plants where ammonia is used solely as a refrigerant.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in this section.

(i) "Appurtenances"—All devices such as pumps, compressors, safety relief devices, liquid-level gaging devices, valves and pressure gages.

[As amended at 38 F.R. 3599, February 8, 1973.]

(ii) "Cylinder"—A container of 1,000 pounds of water capacity or less constructed in accordance with Department of Transportation specifications.

(iii) "Code"—The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)—1968.

(iv) "Container"—Includes all vessels, tanks, cylinders, or spheres used for transportation, storage, or application of anhydrous ammonia.

(v) "DOT"—U.S. Department of Transportation.

(vi) "Design pressure" is identical to the term "Maximum Allowable Working Pressure" used in the Code.

(vii) "Farm vehicle" (implement of husbandry)—A vehicle for use on a farm on which is mounted a container of not over 1,200 gallons water capacity.

(viii) "Filling density"—the percentage ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water at 60° F. that the container will hold.

(ix) "Gas"—Anhydrous ammonia in either the gaseous or liquefied state.

(x) "Gas mask"—Gas masks approved by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

(xi) "Capacity"—Total volume of the container in standard U.S. gallons.

(xii) DOT specifications—Regulations of the Department of Transportation published in 49 CFR Chapter I.

(xiii) and (xiv)—Revoked

(b) *Basic rules.* This paragraph applies to all paragraphs of this section unless otherwise noted.

(1) *Approval of equipment and systems.* Each appurtenance shall be approved in accordance with paragraph (b) (1) (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section.

(i) It was installed before February 1, 1973, and was approved, tested, and installed in accordance with either the provisions of the American National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia, K61.1, or the Fertilizer Institute Standards for the Storage and Handling of Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, M–1, in effect at the time of installation; or

(ii) It is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, such as, but not limited to, Underwriter's Laboratories Inc. and Factory Mutual Research Corporation; or

(iii) It is a type which no nationally recognized testing laboratory does, or will undertake to, accept, certify, list, label, or determine to be safe; and such equipment is inspected or tested by any Federal, State, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of a Federal, State, municipal or other local law, code or regulation pertaining to the storage, handling, transport, and use of anhydrous ammonia, and found to be in com-

...e with either the provisions of the ...ican National Standard for the ...ge and Handling of Anhydrous Am..., K61.1, or the Fertilizer Institute ...lards for the Storage and Handling ...gricultural Anhydrous Ammonia, ... in effect at the time of installa...or

It is a custom-designed and cus... built unit, which no nationally rec...d testing laboratory, or Federal, ... municipal or local authority re...ble for the enforcement of a Fed...state, municipal, or local law, code ...ulation pertaining to the storage, ...portation and use of anhydrous ...nia is willing to undertake to ac...certify, list, label or determine to ...e, and the employer has on file a ...ent attesting to its safe condition ...ing the conduct of appropriate ... The document shall be signed by ...istered professional engineer or ... person having special training or ...ence sufficient to permit him to ...an opinion as to safety of the unit ...ed. The document shall set forth ...st bases, test data and results, and ...he qualifications of the certifying ...n.

For the purposes of this paragraph ...), the word "listed" means that ...ment is of a kind mentioned in a ...hich is published by a nationally ...nized laboratory which makes peri...inspection of the production of such ...ment, and states such equipment ... nationally recognized standards or ...een tested and found safe for use ...pecified manner. "Labeled" means ... is attached to it a label, symbol, ...er identifying mark of a nationally ...nized testing laboratory which, ...s periodic inspections of the pro...on of such equipment, and whose ...ng indicates compliance with na...ly recognized standards or tests to ...mine safe use in a specified man... "Certified" means it has been tested ...found by a nationally recognized ...g laboratory to meet nationally rec...ed standards or to be safe for use ... specified manner, or is of a kind ... production is periodically in...ed by a nationally recognized test...laboratory, and it bears a label, tag, ...ner record of certification.

[...amended at 38 F.R. 3599, ...uary 8, 1973.]

...Requirements for construction, ...al test and requalification of non...erated containers. (i) Containers ... with systems covered in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section ... be constructed and tested in ac...nce with the Code except that con...tion under Table UW12 at a basic ...efficiency of under 80 percent is not ...rized.

Containers built according to the ... do not have to comply with Para...s UG125 to UG128 inclusive, and ...raphs UG132 and UG133 of the

(iii) Containers exceeding 36 inches in diameter or 250 gallons water capacity shall be constructed to comply with one or more of the following:

(*a*) Containers shall be stress relieved after fabrication in accordance with the Code, or

(*b*) Cold-formed heads, when used, shall be stress relieved, or

(*c*) Hot-formed heads shall be used.

(iv) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure shall be done in compliance with the Code. Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets attached to the container by the container manufacturer.

(v) Containers used with systems covered in paragraph (e) of this section shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the DOT specifications.

(vi) The provisions of subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the 1949, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, and 1962 editions of the Code or any revisions thereof in effect at the time of fabrication.

(3) *Marking nonrefrigerated containers.* (i) System nameplates, when required, shall be permanently attached to the system so as to be readily accessible for inspection and shall include markings as prescribed in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(ii) Each container or system covered in paragraphs (c), (f), (g), and (h) of this section shall be marked as specified in the following:

(*a*) With a notation "Anhydrous Ammonia."

(*b*) With a marking identifying compliance with the rules of the Code under which the container is constructed.

Under ground: Container and system nameplate.
Above ground: Container.

(*c*) With a notation whether the system is designed for underground or aboveground installation or both.

(*d*) With the name and address of the supplier of the system or the trade name of the system and with the date of fabrication.

Under ground and above ground: System nameplate.

(*e*) With the water capacity of the container in pounds at 60° F. or gallons, U.S. Standard.

Under ground: Container and system nameplate.
Above ground: Container.

(*f*) With the design pressure in pounds per square inch.

Under ground: Container and system nameplate.
Above ground: Container.

(*g*) With the wall thickness of the shell and heads.

Under ground: Container and system nameplate.
Above ground: Container.

(*h*) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid anhydrous ammonia at temperatures between 20° F. and 130° F. except on containers provided with fixed level indicators, such as fixed length dip tubes, or containers that are filled with weight. Markings shall be in increments of not more than 20° F.

Above ground and under ground: System nameplate or on liquid-level gaging device.

(*i*) With the total outside surface area of the container in square feet.

Under ground: System nameplate.
Above ground: No requirement.

(*j*) Marking specified on the container shall be on the container itself or on a nameplate permanently attached to it.

(4) *Marking refrigerated containers.* Each refrigerated container shall be marked with nameplate on the outer covering in an accessible place as specified in the following:

(i) With the notation, "Anhydrous Ammonia."

(ii) With the name and address of the builder and the date of fabrication.

(iii) With the water capacity of the container in gallons, U.S. Standard.

(iv) With the design pressure.

(v) With the minimum temperature in degrees Fahrenheit for which the container was designed.

(vi) The maximum allowable water level to which the container may be filled for test purposes.

(vii) With the density of the product in pounds per cubic foot for which the container was designed.

(viii) With the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid anhydrous ammonia.

(5) *Location of containers.* (i) Consideration shall be given to the physiological effects of ammonia as well as to adjacent fire hazards in selecting the location for a storage container. Containers shall be located outside of buildings or in buildings or sections thereof especially provided for this purpose.

(ii) Permanent storage containers shall be located at least 50 feet from a dug well or other sources of potable water supply, unless the container is a part of a water-treatment installation

(iii) and (iv)—Revoked

TABLE H-35—Revoked

(v) Storage areas shall be kept free of readily ignitible materials such as waste, weeds, and long dry grass.

(6) *Container appurtenances.* (i) All appurtenances shall be designed for not less than the maximum working pressure of that portion of the system on which they are installed. All appurtenances shall be fabricated from materials proved suitable for anhydrous ammonia service.

(ii) All connections to containers except safety relief devices, gaging devices, or those fitted with No. 54 drill-size ori-

fice shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.

(iii) Excess flow valves where required by these standards shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections and line including valves and fittings being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve so that the valve will close in case of failure of the line or fittings.

(iv) Liquid-level gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere and which are so constructed that outward flow will not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill-size opening need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(v) Openings from the container or through fittings attached directly on the container to which pressure gage connections are made need not be equipped with excess flow valves if such openings are not larger than No. 54 drill size.

(vi) Excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by the standards in this section shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside as close as practicable to where the line enters the container. In the latter case installation shall be made in such manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and the valve.

(vii) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a bypass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill-size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

(viii) All excess flow valves shall be plainly and permanently marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer, the catalog number, and the rated capacity.

(7) *Piping, tubing, and fittings.* (i) All piping, tubing, and fittings shall be made of material suitable for anhydrous ammonia service.

(ii) All piping, tubing, and fittings shall be designed for a pressure not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected in service.

(iii) All refrigerated piping shall conform to the Refrigeration Piping Code, American National Standards Institute, B31.5–1966 with addenda B31.1a–1968 as it applies to ammonia.

(iv) Piping used on non-refrigerated systems shall be at least American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A–53–69 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe or equal. Such pipe shall be at least schedule 40 when joints are welded, or welded and flanged. Such pipe shall be at least schedule 80 when joints are threaded. Threaded connections shall not be back-welded. Brass, copper, or galvanized steel pipe shall not be used.

(v) Tubing made of brass, copper, or other material subject to attack by ammonia shall not be used.

(vi) Cast iron fittings shall not be used but this shall not prohibit the use of fittings made specifically for ammonia service of malleable, nodular, or high strength gray iron meeting American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A47–68, ASTM 395–68, or ASTM A126–66 Class B or C.

(vii) Joint compounds shall be resistant to ammonia.

(8) *Hose specifications.* (i) Hose used in ammonia service shall conform to the joint Agricultural Ammonia Institute—Rubber Manufacturers Association Specifications for Anhydrous Ammonia Hose.

(ii) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 350 p.s.i.g. and a minimum burst pressure of 1,750 p.s.i.g. Hose assemblies, when made up, shall be capable of withstanding a test pressure of 500 p.s.i.g.

(iii) Hose and hose connections located on the low-pressure side of flow control or pressure-reducing valves shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than five times the pressure setting of the safety relief devices protecting that portion of the system but not less than 125 p.s.i.g. All connections shall be so designed and constructed that there will be no leakage when connected.

(iv) Where hose is to be used for transfering liquid from one container to another, "wet" hose is recommended. Such hose shall be equipped with approved shutoff valves at the discharge end. Provision shall be made to prevent excessive pressure in the hose.

(v) On all hose one-half inch outside diameter and larger, used for the transfer of anhydrous ammonia liquid or vapor, there shall be etched, cast, or impressed at 5-foot intervals the following information.

"Anhydrous Ammonia" xxx p.s.i.g. (maximum working pressure), manufacturer's name or trademark, year of manufacture.

In lieu of this requirement the same information may be contained on a nameplate permanently attached to the hose.

TABLE H–36

Minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet per minute of air at 120 percent of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure for safety relief valves.

Surface area (sq. ft.)	*Flow rate CFM air*
20	258
25	310
30	360
35	408
40	455
45	501
50	547
55	591
60	635
65	678
70	720
75	762
80	804
85	845
90	885
95	925
100	965
105	1,010
110	1,050
115	1,090
120	1,120
125	1,160
130	1,200
135	1,240
140	1,280
145	1,310
150	1,350
155	1,390
160	1,420
165	1,460
170	1,500
175	1,530
180	1,570
185	1,600
190	1,640
195	1,670
200	1,710
210	1,780
220	1,850
230	1,920
240	1,980
250	2,050
260	2,120
270	2,180
280	2,250
290	2,320
300	2,380
310	2,450
320	2,510
330	2,570
340	2,640
350	2,700
360	2,760
370	2,830
380	2,890
390	2,950
400	3,010
450	3,320
500	3,620
550	3,910
600	4,200
650	4,480
700	4,760
750	5,040
800	5,300
850	5,590
900	5,850
950	6,120
1,000	6,380
1,050	6,640
1,100	6,900
1,150	7,160
1,200	7,410
1,250	7,660
1,300	7,910
1,350	8,160
1,400	8,410
1,450	8,650
1,500	8,900
1,550	9,140
1,600	9,380
1,650	9,620
1,700	9,660
1,750	10,090
1,800	10,330
1,850	10,560
1,900	10,800
1,950	11,030
2,000	11,260
2,050	11,490
2,100	11,720
2,150	11,950
2,200	12,180
2,250	12,400
2,300	12,630
2,350	12,850
2,400	13,080
2,450	13,300
2,500	13,520

"Surface Area=total outside surface area of container in square feet. When the surface area is not stamped on the nameplate or when the marking is not legible the area can be calculated by using one of the following formulas:

(1) Cylindrical container with hemispherical heads:

Area=overall length in feet times outside diameter in feet times 3.1416.

Cylindrical container with other than herical heads:

overall length in feet plus 0.3 outside eter in feet) times outside diameter in imes 3.1416.

Spherical container:

outside diameter in feet squared times I."

v Rate—CFM Air=cubic feet per min- Air required at standard conditions, and atmospheric pressure (14.7 ."

rate of discharge may be interpolated rmediate values of surface area. For ers with total outside surface area than 2,500 square feet, the required e can be calculated using the formula: ate CFM Air=22.11 $A^{0.82}$, where A= surface area of the container in feet."

Safety relief devices. (i) Every ner used in systems covered by aphs (c), (f), (g), and (h) of ction shall be provided with one e safety relief valves of the spring- or equivalent type. The discharge afety-relief valves shall be vented from the container upward and ructed to the atmosphere. All valve discharge openings shall uitable rain caps that will allow scharge of the vapor and prevent ce of water. Provision shall be for draining condensate which ccumulate. The rate of the dis- shall be in accordance with the ons of Table H–36.

Container safety-relief valves e set to start-to-discharge as fol- vith relation to the design pressure container:

Containers	Minimum (percent)	Maximum (percent)
-68, U-69	110	125
-200, U-201	95	100
50, 1956, 1952, or 1962	95	100
ME	95	100
ast Guard	95	100

uired by DOT Regulations.

Safety relief devices used in sys- covered by paragraphs (c), (f), nd (h) of this section shall be con- ed to discharge at not less than the required in subdivision (i) of this ragraph before the pressure is in of 120 percent (not including the rcent tolerance referred to in sub- on (ii) of this subparagraph) of maximum permitted start-to- arge pressure setting of the device.

Safety-relief valves shall be so ged that the possibility of tamper- ill be minimized. If the pressure g adjustment is external, the relief s shall be provided with means for ig the adjustment.

Shutoff valves shall not be in- d between the safety-relief valves he container; except, that a shut- lve may be used where the arrange- of this valve is such as always to d full required capacity flow igh the relief valves.

Safety-relief valves shall have di- communication with the vapor space e container.

(vii) Each container safety-relief valve used with systems covered by paragraphs (c), (f), (g), and (h) of this section shall be plainly and permanently marked with the symbol "NH_3" or "AA"; with the pressure in pounds-per-square-inch gage at which the valve is set to start-to-discharge; with the actual rate of discharge of the valve at its full open position in cubic feet per minute of air at 60° F. and atmospheric pressure; and with the manufacturer's name and catalog number. Example: "NH_3 250—4050 Air" indicates that the valve is suitable for use on an anhydrous ammonia container, is set to start-to-discharge at a pressure of 250 p.s.i.g., and that its rate of discharge at full open position (subdivisions (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph) is 4,050 cubic feet per minute of air.

(viii) The flow capacity of the relief valve shall not be restricted by any connection to it on either the upstream or downstream side.

(ix) A hydrostatic relief valve shall be installed between each pair of valves in the liquid ammonia piping or hose where liquid may be trapped so as to relieve into the atmosphere at a safe location.

(10) *General.* (i) Personnel required to handle ammonia should be trained in safe operating practices and in the proper action to take in the event of emergencies.

(ii) All stationary storage installations shall have at least two suitable gas masks in readily accessible locations. Full face masks with ammonia canisters as approved by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, are suitable for emergency action for most leaks, particularly those that occur outdoors. For protection in concentrated ammonia atmospheres self-contained breathing air apparatus is required.

(iii) Stationary storage installations shall have an easily accessible shower or a 50-gallon drum of water.

(iv) Each vehicle transporting ammonia in bulk except farm applicator vehicles shall carry a container of at least 5 gallons of water and shall be equipped with a full face mask.

(11) *Charging of containers.* (i) The filling densities for containers that are not refrigerated shall not exceed the following:

Type of container	Percent by weight	Percent by volume
Aboveground—Uninsulated	56	82
Aboveground—Uninsulated		87.5
Aboveground—Insulated	57	83.6
Underground—Uninsulated	58	85
DOT—In accord with DOT regulations.		

(ii) Aboveground uninsulated containers may be charged 87.5 percent by volume provided the temperature of the anhydrous ammonia being charged is determined to be not lower than 30° F. or provided the charging of the container is stopped at the first indication of frost or ice formation on its outside surface and is not resumed until such frost or ice has disappeared.

(iii) and (iv)—Revoked

(12) *Transfer of liquids.* (i) Anhydrous ammonia shall always be at a temperature suitable for the material of construction and the design of the receiving container.

(ii) The employer shall require the continuous presence of an attendant in the vicinity of the operation during such time as ammonia is being transferred.

(iii) Containers shall be charged or used only upon authorization of the owner.

(iv) Containers shall be gaged and charged only in the open atmosphere or in buildings or areas thereof provided for that purpose.

(v) Pumps used for transferring ammonia shall be those manufactured for that purpose.

(*a*) Pumps shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. working pressure.

(*b*) Positive displacement pumps shall have, installed off the discharged port, a constant differential relief valve discharging into the suction port of the pump through a line of sufficient size to carry the full capacity of the pump at relief valve setting, which setting and installation shall be according to the pump manufacturer's recommendations.

(*c*) On the discharge side of the pump, before the relief valve line, there shall be installed a pressure gage graduated from 0 to 400 p.s.i.

(*d*) Plant piping shall contain shutoff valves located as close as practical to pump connections.

(vi) Compressors used for transferring or refrigerating ammonia shall be recommended for ammonia service by the manufacturer.

(*a*) Compressors shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. working pressure.

(*b*) Plant piping shall contain shutoff valves located as close as practical to compressor connections.

(*c*) A relief valve large enough to discharge the full capacity of the compressor shall be connected to the discharge before any shutoff valve.

(*d*) Compressors shall have pressure gages at suction and discharge graduated to at least one and one-half times the maximum pressure that can be developed.

(*e*) Adequate means, such as drainable liquid trap, shall be provided on the compressor suction to minimize the entry of liquid into the compressor.

(*f*)—Revoked

(vii) Loading and unloading systems shall be protected by suitable devices to prevent emptying of the storage container or the container being loaded or unloaded in the event of severance of the hose. Backflow check valves or properly sized excess flow valves shall be installed where necessary to provide such protection. In the event that such valves are not practical, remotely operated shutoff valves may be installed.

(13) *Tank car unloading points and operations.* (i) Provisions for unloading tank cars shall conform to the applicable recommendations contained in the DOT regulations.

(ii) The employer shall insure that unloading operations are performed by reliable persons properly instructed and given the authority to monitor careful compliance with all applicable procedures.

(iii) Caution signs shall be so placed on the track or car as to give necessary warning to persons approaching the car from open end or ends of siding and shall be left up until after the car is unloaded and disconnected from discharge connections. Signs shall be of metal or other suitable material, at least 12 by 15 inches in size and bear the words "STOP—Tank Car Connected" or "STOP—Men at Work" the word, "STOP," being in letters at least 4 inches high and the other words in letters at least 2 inches high.

[§1910.111(b)(13)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 49748, October 24, 1978.]

(iv) The track of a tank car siding shall be substantially level.

(v) Brakes shall be set and wheels blocked on all cars being unloaded.

(14) *Liquid-level gaging device.* (i) Each container except those filled by weight shall be equipped with an approved liquid-level gaging device. A thermometer well shall be provided in all containers not utilizing a fixed liquid-level gaging device.

(ii) All gaging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level to which the container is filled is readily determined.

(iii) Gaging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere such as the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube devices shall be designed so that the maximum opening of the bleed valve is not larger than No. 54 drill size unless provided with an excess flow valve. (This requirement does not apply to farm vehicles used for the application of ammonia as covered in paragraph (h) of this section.)

(iv) Gaging devices shall have a design pressure equal to or greater than the design pressure of the container on which they are installed.

(v) Fixed tube liquid-level gages shall be designed and installed to indicate that level at which the container is filled to 85 percent of its water capacity in gallons.

(vi) Gage glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to stationary storage installations. They shall be equipped with shutoff valves having metallic handwheels, with excess-flow valves, and with extra heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gage manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun.

(15) *Painting of containers.* Aboveground uninsulated containers should have a reflective surface maintained in good condition.

(16) *Electrical equipment and wiring.* (i) Electrical equipment and wiring for use in ammonia installations shall be general purpose or weather resistant as appropriate.

(ii) Electrical systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Subpart S of this part.

(c) *Systems utilizing stationary, nonrefrigerated storage containers.* This paragraph applies to stationary, nonrefrigerated storage installations utilizing containers other than those covered in paragraph (e) of this section. Paragraph (b) of this section applies to this paragraph unless otherwise noted.

(1) *Design pressure and construction of containers.* The minimum design pressure for nonrefrigerated containers shall be 250 p.s.i.g.

(2) *Container valves and accessories, filling and discharge connections.* (i) Each filling connection shall be provided with combination back-pressure check valve and excess-flow valve; one double or two single back-pressure check valves; or a positive shutoff valve in conjunction with either an internal back-pressure check valve or an internal excess flow valve.

(ii) All liquid and vapor connections to containers except filling pipes, safety relief connections, and liquid-level gaging and pressure gage connections provided with orifices not larger than No. 54 drill size as required in paragraphs (b)(6) (iv) and (v) of this section shall be equipped with excess-flow valves.

(iii) Each storage container shall be provided with a pressure gage graduated from 0 to 400 p.s.i. Gages shall be designated for use in ammonia service.

(iv) All containers shall be equipped with vapor return valves.

(3) *Safety-relief devices.* (i) Every container shall be provided with one or more safety-relief valves of the spring-loaded or equivalent type in accordance with paragraph (b)(9) of this section.

(ii) The rate of discharge of spring-loaded safety relief valves installed on underground containers may be reduced to a minimum of 30 percent of the rate of discharge specified in Table H–36. Containers so protected shall not be uncovered after installation until the liquid ammonia has been removed. Containers which may contain liquid ammonia before being installed underground and before being completely covered with earth are to be considered aboveground containers when determining the rate of discharge requirements of the safety-relief valves.

(iii) On underground installations where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from vent lines shall be located above the high water level. All manholes or housings shall be provided with ventilated louvers or their equivalent, the area of such openings equalling or exceeding combined discharge areas of safety-relief valves and vent lines which discharge their content into the manhole housing.

(iv) Vent pipes, when used, shall not be restricted or of smaller diameter than the relief-valve outlet connection.

(v) If desired, vent pipes from two or more safety-relief devices located on the same unit, or similar lines from two or more different units may be run into a common discharge header, provided the capacity of such header is at least equal to the sum of the capacities of the individual discharge lines.

(4) *Reinstallation of containers.* (i) Containers once installed under ground shall not later be reinstalled above ground or under ground, unless they successfully withstand hydrostatic pressure retests at the pressure specified for the original hydrostatic test as required by the code under which constructed and show no evidence of serious corrosion.

(ii) Where containers are reinstalled above ground, safety devices or gaging devices shall comply with paragraph (b)(9) of this section and this subparagraph respectively for aboveground containers.

[§1910.111(c)(4)(ii) amended at 43 F.R. 49748, October 24, 1978.]

(5) *Installation of storage containers.* (i) Containers installed above ground, except as provided in subdivision (v) of this subparagraph shall be provided with substantial concrete or masonry supports, or structural steel supports on firm concrete or masonry foundations. All foundations shall extend below the frost line.

(ii) Horizontal aboveground containers shall be so mounted on foundations as to permit expansion and contraction. Every container shall be supported to prevent the concentration of excessive loads on the supporting portion of the shell. That portion of the container in contact with foundations or saddles shall be protected against corrosion.

(iii) Containers installed under ground shall be so placed that the top of the container is below the frost line and in no case less than 2 feet below the surface of the ground. Should ground conditions make compliance with these requirements impracticable, installation shall be made otherwise to prevent physical damage. It will not be necessary to cover the portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are affixed. When necessary to prevent floating, containers shall be securely anchored or weighted.

(iv) Underground containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with earth or sand well tamped in place. The container, prior to being placed underground, shall be given a corrosion resisting protective coating. The container thus coated shall be so lowered into place as to prevent abrasion or other damage to the coating.

(v) Containers with foundations attached (portable or semiportable tank containers with suitable steel "runners" or "skids" and commonly known in the

stry as "skid tanks") shall be de-
d and constructed in accordance
subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.
) Secure anchorage or adequate
height shall be provided against
ainer flotation wherever sufficiently
flood water might occur.
j) The distance between under-
nd containers of over 2,000 gallons
city shall be at least 5 feet.

Protection of appurtenances.
Valves, regulating, gaging, and
appurtenances shall be protected
ist tampering and physical damage.
appurtenances shall also be pro-
d during transit of containers.
) All connections to underground
ainers shall be located within a
, housing, or manhole and with
s thereto by means of a substantial
.

Damage from vehicles. Precaution
be taken against damage to am-
a systems from vehicles.

Refrigerated storage systems. This
graph applies to systems utilizing
ainers with the storage of anhydrous
onia under refrigerated conditions.
pplicable rules of paragraph (b) of
section apply to this paragraph un-
otherwise noted.

Design of containers.
The design temperature shall be
ninimum temperature to which the
ainer will be refrigerated.
) Containers with a design pressure
ding 15 p.s.i.g. shall be constructed
cordance with paragraph (b)(2) of
section, and the materials shall be
ted from those listed in API Stand-
620, Recommended Rules for Design
Construction of Large, Welded, Low-
sure Storage Tanks, Fourth Edition,
, Tables 2.02, R2.2, R2.2(A), R2.2.1,
2.3.
i) Containers with a design pres-
of 15 p.s.i.g. and less shall be con-
cted in accordance with the appli-
requirements of API Standard 620
ding its Appendix R.
) When austenitic steels or nonfer-
materials are used, the Code shall
sed as a guide in the selection of ma-
ls for use at the design temperature.
) The filling density for refrigerated
ge containers shall be such that the
ainer will not be liquid full at a liquid
perature corresponding to the vapor
sure at the start-to-discharge pres-
setting of the safety-relief valve.

) *Installation of refrigerated storage*
ainers. (i) Containers shall be sup-
ed on suitable noncombustible foun-
ons designed to accommodate the
of container being used.

) Adequate protection against flota-
or other water damage shall be pro-
d wherever high flood water might
r.
i) Containers for product storage at
than 32° F. shall be supported in
a way, or heat shall be supplied, to
ent the effects of freezing and conse-
nt frost heaving.

(3) *Shutoff valves.* When operating conditions make it advisable, a check valve shall be installed on the fill connection and a remotely operated shutoff valve on other connections located below the maximum liquid level.

(4) *Safety relief devices.* (i) Safety relief valves shall be set to start-to-discharge at a pressure not in excess of the design pressure of the container and shall have a total relieving capacity sufficient to prevent a maximum pressure in the container of more than 120 percent of the design pressure. Relief valves for refrigerated storage containers shall be self-contained spring-loaded, weight-loaded, or self-contained pilot-operated type.

(ii) The total relieving capacity shall be the larger of:

(*a*) Possible refrigeration system upset such as (*1*) cooling water failure, (*2*) power failure, (3) instrument air or instrument failure, (*4*) mechanical failure of any equipment, (5) excessive pumping rates.

(*b*) Fire exposure determined in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) S–1, Part 3, Safety Relief Device Standards for Compressed Gas Storage Containers, 1959, except that "A" shall be the total exposed surface area in square feet up to 25 foot above grade or to the equator of the storage container if it is a sphere, whichever is greater. If the relieving capacity required for fire exposure is greater than that required by (*a*) of this subdivision, the additional capacity may be provided by weak roof to shell seams in containers operating at essentially atmospheric pressure and having an inherently weak roof-to-shell seam. The weak roof-to-shell seam is not to be considered as providing any of the capacity required in (*a*) of this subdivision.

(iii) If vent lines are installed to conduct the vapors from the relief valve, the back pressure under full relieving conditions shall not exceed 50 percent of the start-to-discharge pressure for pressure balanced valves or 10 percent of the start-to-discharge pressure for conventional valves. The vent lines shall be installed to prevent accumulation of liquid in the lines.

(iv) The valve or valve installation shall provide weather protection.

(v) Atmospheric storage shall be provided with vacuum breakers. Ammonia gas, nitrogen, methane, or other inert gases can be used to provide a pad.

(5) *Protection of container appurtenances.* Appurtenances shall be protected against tampering and physical damage.

(6) *Reinstallation of refrigerated storage containers.* Containers of such size as to require field fabrication shall, when moved and reinstalled, be reconstructed and reinspected in complete accordance with the requirements under which they were constructed. The containers shall be subjected to a pressure retest and if rerating is necessary, rerating shall be in accordance with applicable requirements.

(7) *Damage from vehicles.* Precaution shall be taken against damage from vehicles.

(8) *Refrigeration load and equipment.*
(i) The total refrigeration load shall be computed as the sum of the following:
(*a*) Load imposed by heat flow into the container caused by the temperature differential between design ambient temperature and storage temperature.
(*b*) Load imposed by heat flow into the container caused by maximum sun radiation.

(c) Maximum load imposed by filling the container with ammonia warmer than the design storage temperature.
(ii) More than one storage container may be handled by the same refrigeration system.

(9) *Compressors.*
(i) A minimum of two compressors shall be provided either of which shall be of sufficient size to handle the loads listed in subparagraphs (8)(i) (*a*) and (*b*) of this paragraph. Where more than two compressors are provided minimum standby equipment equal to the largest normally operating equipment shall be installed. Filling compressors may be used as standby equipment for holding compressors.
(ii) Compressors shall be sized to operate with a suction pressure at least 10 percent below the minimum setting of the safety valve(s) on the storage container and shall withstand a suction pressure at least equal to 120 percent of the design pressure of the container.

(10) *Compressor drives.*
(i) Each compressor shall have its individual driving unit.
(ii) An emergency source of pow_r of sufficient capacity to handle the loads listed in subparagraphs (8)(i) (*a*) and (*b*) of this paragraph shall be provided unless facilities are available to safely dispose of vented vapors while the refrigeration system is not operating.

(11) *Automatic control equipment.*
(i) The refrigeration system shall be arranged with suitable controls to govern the compressor operation in accordance with the load as evidenced by the pressure in the container(s).
(ii) An emergency alarm system shall be installed to function in the event the pressure in the container(s) rises to the maximum allowable operating pressure.
(iii) An emergency alarm and shutoff shall be located in the condenser system to respond to excess discharge pressure caused by failure of the cooling medium.
(iv) All automatic controls shall be installed in a manner to preclude operation of alternate compressors unless the controls will function with the alternate compressors.

(12) *Separators for compressors.*
(i) An entrainment separator of suitable size and design pressure shall be installed in the compressor suction line of lubricated compression. The separator shall be equipped with a drain and gaging device.

(ii)—Revoked
(13) *Condensers.* The condenser system may be cooled by air or water or

both. The condenser shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. Provision shall be made for purging noncondensibles either manually or automatically.

(14) *Receiver and liquid drain.* A receiver shall be provided with a liquid-level control to discharge the liquid ammonia to storage. The receiver shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. and be equipped with the necessary connections, safety valves, and gaging device.

(15) *Insulation.* Refrigerated containers and pipelines which are insulated shall be covered with a material of suitable quality and thickness for the temperatures encountered. Insulation shall be suitably supported and protected against the weather. Weatherproofing shall be of a type which will not support flame propagation.

(e) *Systems utilizing portable DOT containers.* (1) *Conformance.* Cylinders shall comply with DOT specifications and shall be maintained, filled, packaged, marked, labeled, and shipped to comply with 49 CFR Chapter I and Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained, ANSI Z48.1–1954 (R1970).

(2) *Storage.* Cylinders shall be stored in an area free from ignitable debris and in such manner as to prevent external corrosion. Storage may be indoors or outdoors.

(3) *Heat protection.* Cylinders filled in accordance with DOT regulations will become liquid full at 145° F. Cylinders shall be protected from heat sources such as radiant flame and steampipes. Heat shall not be applied directly to cylinders to raise the pressure.

(4) *Protection.* Cylinders shall be stored in such manner as to protect them from moving vehicles or external damage.

(5) *Valve cap.* Any cylinder which is designed to have a valve protection cap shall have the cap securely in place when the cylinder is not in service.

(f) *Tank motor vehicles for the transportation of ammonia.* (1) This paragraph applies to containers and pertinent equipment mounted on tank motor vehicles including semitrailers and full trailers used for the transportation of ammonia. This paragraph does not apply to farm vehicles. For requirements covering farm vehicles, refer to paragraphs (g) and (h) of this section.

Paragraph (b) of this section applies to this paragraph unless otherwise noted. Containers and pertinent equipment for tank motor vehicles for the transportation of anhydrous ammonia, in addition to complying with the requirements of this section, shall also comply with the requirements of DOT.

(2) *Design pressure and construction of containers.* (i) The minimum design pressure for containers shall be that specified in the regulations of the DOT.

(ii) The shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than three-sixteenth inch.

(iii) All container openings, except safety relief valves, liquid-level gaging devices, and pressure gages, shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with liquid or vapor space.

(3) *Container appurtenances.* (i) All appurtenances shall be protected against physical damage.

(ii) All connections to containers, except filling connections, safety relief devices, and liquid-level and pressure gage connections, shall be provided with suitable automatic excess flow valves, or in lieu thereof, may be fitted with quick-closing internal valves, which shall remain closed except during delivery operations. The control mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control remote from the delivery connections and such control mechanism shall be provided with a fusible section (melting point 208° F. to 220° F.) which will permit the internal valve to close automatically in case of fire.

(iii) Filling connections shall be provided with automatic back-pressure check valves, excess-flow valves, or quick-closing internal valves, to prevent backflow in case the filling connection is broken. Where the filling and discharge connect to a common opening in the container shell and that opening is fitted with a quick-closing internal valve as specified in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, the automatic valve shall not be required.

(iv) All containers shall be equipped for spray loading (filling in the vapor space) or with an approved vapor return valve of adequate capacity.

(4) *Piping and fittings.* (i) All piping, tubing, and fittings shall be securely mounted and protected against damage. Means shall be provided to protect hoses while the vehicle is in motion.

(ii) Fittings shall comply with paragraph (b)(6) of this section. Pipe shall be Schedule 80.

(5) *Safety relief devices.* (i) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container upward and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose-fitting rain caps shall be used. Size of discharge lines from safety valves shall not be smaller than the nominal size of the safety-relief valve outlet connection. Suitable provision shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate in the discharge pipe.

(ii) Any portion of liquid ammonia piping which at any time may be closed at both ends shall be provided with a hydrostatic relief valve.

(6) *Transfer of liquids.* (i) The content of tank motor vehicle containers shall be determined by weight, by a suitable liquid-level gaging device, or other approved methods. If the content of a container is to be determined by liquid-level measurement, the container shall have a thermometer well so that the internal liquid temperature can be easily determined. This volume when converted to weight shall not exceed the filling density specified by the DOT.

(ii) Any pump, except a constant speed centrifugal pump, shall be equipped with a suitable pressure actuated bypass valve permitting flow from discharge to suction when the discharge pressure rises above a predetermined point. Pump discharge shall also be equipped with a spring-loaded safety relief valve set at a pressure not more than 135 percent of the setting of the bypass valve or more than 400 p.s.i.g., whichever is larger.

(iii) Compressors shall be equipped with manually operated shutoff valves in both suction and discharge connections. Pressure gages of bourdon-tube type shall be installed on the suction and discharge of the compressor before the shutoff valves. The compressor shall not be operated if either pressure gage is removed or is inoperative. A spring-loaded safety-relief valve capable of discharging to atmosphere the full flow of gas from the compressor at a pressure not exceeding 300 p.s.i.g. shall be connected between the compressor discharge and the discharge shutoff valve.

(iv) Valve functions shall be clearly and legibly identified by metal tags or nameplates permanently affixed to each valve.

(7) *Full trailers and semitrailers.* (i) All full trailers shall be firmly and securely attached to the vehicle drawing them by means of suitable drawbars supplemented by a safety chain (or chains) or safety cables.

(ii) Every full trailer or semitrailer shall have a reliable system of brakes and adequate provision shall be made to operate the brakes from the driver's seat.

(iii) Every full trailer shall be equipped with self-energizing brakes.

(iv) Full trailers shall be so designed that the towed vehicle will follow substantially in the path of the towing vehicle and will not whip or swerve dangerously from side to side.

(v) Where a fifth wheel is employed it shall be ruggedly designed, securely fastened to both units, and equipped with a positive locking mechanism which will prevent separation of the two units except by manual release.

(8) *Protection against collision.* Each tank motor vehicle shall be provided with properly attached bumpers or chassis extension arranged to protect the tank, piping, valves, and fittings from physical damage in case of collision.

(9) *Chock blocks.* At least two chock blocks shall be provided. These blocks shall be placed to prevent rolling of the vehicle whenever it is parked during loading and unloading operations.

(10) *Portable tank containers (skid tanks).* Where portable tank containers are used for farm storage they shall comply with paragraph (c)(1) of this section. When portable tank containers are used in lieu of cargo tanks and are permanently mounted on tank motor vehicles for the transportation of ammonia, they shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph.

(g) *Systems mounted on farm vehicles other than for the application of ammonia—*(1) *Application.* This paragraph applies to containers of 1,200 gallons capacity or less and pertinent equip-

mounted on farm vehicles (imple- of husbandry) and used other or the application of ammonia to il. Paragraph (b) of this section s to this paragraph unless other- oted.

Design pressure and classification tainers. (i) The minimum design re for containers shall be 250 p.s.i.g.

The shell or head thickness of any iner shall be not less than three- nths of an inch.

Mounting containers. (i) A suit- stop" or "stops" shall be mounted e vehicle or on the container in s way that the container shall not lodged from its mounting due to ehicle coming to a sudden stop. slippage shall also be prevented by methods.

A suitable "hold down" device be provided which will anchor the ner to the vehicle at one or more on each side of the container.

When containers are mounted on wheel trailers, care shall be taken sure that the weight is distributed y over both axles.

) When the cradle and the tank ot welded together suitable mate- hall be used between them to elimi- metal-to-metal friction.

Container appurtenances. (i) All iners shall be equipped with a fixed -level gage.

All containers with a capacity ding 250 gallons shall be equipped a pressure gage having a dial grad- l from 0–400 p.s.i.

) The filling connection shall be with combination back-pressure valve and excess-flow valve; one e or two single back-pressure check s; or a positive shutoff valve in con- ion with either an internal back- ure check valve or an internal s flow valve.

) All containers with a capacity ding 250 gallons shall be equipped pray loading cr with an approved return valve.

All vapor and liquid connections ot safety-relief valves and those fically exempted by paragraph (b)) of this section shall be equipped approved excess-flow valves or may itted with quick-closing internal s which, except during operating ds, shall remain closed.

) Fittings shall be adequately pro- d from damage by a metal box or der with open top securely fastened e container or by rigid guards, well d, welded to the container on both of the fittings or by a metal dome. metal dome is used, the relief valve be properly vented through the .

l) If a liquid withdrawal line is in- d in the bottom of a container, the ections thereto, including hose, shall e lower than the lowest horizontal of the vehicle axle.

ii) Provision shall be made to e both ends of the hose while in it.

Marking the container. There appear on each side and on the rear end of the container in letters at least 4 inches high, the words, "Caution—Ammonia" or the container shall be marked in accordance with DOT regulations.

(6) *Farm vehicles.*

(i) Farm vehicles shall conform with State regulations.

(ii) All trailers shall be securely attached to the vehicle drawing them by means of drawbars supplemented by suitable safety chains.

(iii) A trailer shall be constructed so that it will follow substantially in the path of the towing vehicle and will not whip or swerve dangerously from side to side.

(iv) All vehicles shall carry a can containing 5 gallons or more of water.

(h) *Systems mounted on farm vehicles for the application of ammonia.* (1) This paragraph applies to systems utilizing containers of 250 gallons capacity or less which are mounted on farm vehicles (implement of husbandry) and used for the application of ammonia to the soil. Paragraph (b) of this section applies to this paragraph unless otherwise noted. Where larger containers are used, they shall comply with paragraph (g) of this section.

(2) *Design pressure and classification of containers.* (i) The minimum design pressure for containers shall be 250 p.s.i.g.

(ii) The shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than three-sixteenths inch.

(3) *Mounting of containers.* All containers and flow-control devices shall be securely mounted.

(4) *Container valves and accessories.* (i) Each container shall have a fixed liquid-level gage.

(ii) The filling connection shall be fitted with a combination back-pressure check valve and an excess-flow valve; one double or two single back-pressure check valves: or a positive shutoff valve in conjunction with an internal back-pressure check valve or an internal excess-flow valve.

(iii) The applicator tank may be filled by venting to open air provided the bleeder valve orifice does not exceed seven-sixteenths inch in diameter.

(iv) Regulation equipment may be connected directly to the tank coupling or flange, in which case a flexible connection shall be used between such regulating equipment and the remainder of the liquid withdrawal system. Regulating equipment not so installed shall be flexibly connected to the container shut-off valve.

(v) No excess flow valve is required in the liquid withdrawal line provided the controlling orifice between the contents of the container and the outlet of the shut off valve does not exceed seven-sixteenths inch in diameter.

§ 1910.112 [Reserved]

§ 1910.113 [Reserved]

§ 1910.114 Effective dates.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart H shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except as provided in the remaining paragraphs of this section.

(b) The following provisions shall become effective on February 15, 1972:

§ 1910.101(b).
§ 1910.102.
§ 1910.103 (a)(2), (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(iii), (b)(2)(ii), and (b)(3).
§ 1910.105.
§ 1910.106 (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4).
§ 1910.106 (b)(5), (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4), (c)(5), (c)(6), (d)(2), (d)(3)(ii), (d)(4)(i), (d)(4)(iii), (d)(4)(iv), (d)(5)(v), (d)(5)(vi)(a), (e)(3)(iii), (e)(3)(v), (e)(4), (e)(7), (f)(2)(iii), (f)(3)(i), (f)(4)(iii), (f)(4)(iv), (f)(4)(viii), (f)(5), (g), (h), and (i).
§ 1910.107 (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5)(i), (b)(5)(iii), (b)(5)(iv), (b)(6), (b)(7), (b)(8), (b)(10), (c)(1), (c)(4), (c)(5), (c)(6), (c)(7), (d), (e)(7), (e)(8), (f)(1), (f)(2), (h), (i), (j), (l)(2), (l)(3), (l)(5), (l)(6), (l)(7), and (m)(1).
§ 1910.108 (b), (c), (e)(1), (f)(2), (g)(3), (g)(4), and (g)(5).
§ 1910.108 (g)(6) and (h).
§ 1910.110.
§ 1910.111.

(c) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a), (b), or (d) of this section, any provision in any other section of this subpart which contains in itself a specific effective date or time limitation shall become effective on such date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation.

(d) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a), or (b) of this section, if any standard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other than a national consensus standard incorporated by reference in § 50–204.2(a)(1), is or becomes applicable at any time to any employment and place of employment, by virtue of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, or the Service Contract Act of 1965, or the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, any corresponding established Federal standard in this Subpart H which is derived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall also become effective, and shall be applicable to such employment and place of employment, on the same date.

§ 1910.115 Sources of standards.

Sec.	*Source*
1910.101	41 CFR 50–204.67, 70, and 71.
1910.102	41 CFR 50–204.66.
1910.103	NFPA No. 50B–1968, Standard for Liquified Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites.
1910.104	NFPA No. 566–1965, Standard for the Installation of Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites.
1910.105–106	NFPA No. 30–1969, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

Sec.	*Source*
1910.107	NFPA No. 33–1969, Standard for Spray Finishing using Flammable and Combustible Materials.
1910.108	NFPA No. 34–1966, Standard for Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids.
1910.109	NFPA No. 495–1970, Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Use of Explosives and Blasting Agents.
1910.110	NFPA 58–69, Standard for the Handling of Liquified Petroleum Cases.
1910.111	ANSI K61.1–1966, Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia.

§ 1910.116 Standards organizations.

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006.

Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers Inc., United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006.

National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel, Inspectors, 1155 North High Street Columbus, OH 43201.

American National Standards Institute, 143 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM), 1916 Race Street Philadelphia PA 19103.

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL), 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

Fertilizer Institute, 1015, 18th Street NW Washington, DC 20036.

[§1910.116 amended 38 F. R 3599, February 8, 1973; 40 F.R 18426, April 28, 1975.]

bpart I—Personal Protective Equipment

0.132 General requirements.

Application. Protective equipment, ding personal protective equipment ves, face, head, and extremities, pro- e clothing, respiratory devices, and ctive shields and barriers, shall be ded, used, and maintained in a sani- and reliable condition wherever it ecessary by reason of hazards of esses or environment, chemical haz- radiological hazards, or mechanical nts encountered in a manner capa- f causing injury or impairment in function of any part of the body gh absorption, inhalation or phys- contact.

Employee-owned equipment. re employees provide their own pro- ve equipment, the employer shall be nsible to assure its adequacy, in- ng proper maintenance, and sanita- of such equipment.

Design. All personal protective ment shall be of safe design and truction for the work to be per- ed.

10.133 Eye and face protection.

General. (1) Protective eye and equipment shall be required where is a reasonable probability of in- that can be prevented by such equip- t. In such cases, employers shall e conveniently available a type of ector suitable for the work to be ormed, and employees shall use such ectors. No unprotected person shall ingly be subjected to a hazardous ronmental condition. Suitable eye ectors shall be provided where ma- es or operations present the hazard ying objects, glare, liquids, injurious ation, or a combination of these haz-

Protectors shall meet the follow- minimum requirements:

They shall provide adequate pro- on against the particular hazards which they are designed.

They shall be reasonably comfort- when worn under the designated litions.

(iii) They shall fit snugly and shall not ily interfere with the movements of wearer.

(iv) They shall be durable.

They shall be capable of being fected.

(vi) They shall be easily cleanable.

(vii) Protectors should be kept clean in good repair.

Persons whose vision requires the of corrective lenses in spectacles, and are required by this standard to wear protection, shall wear goggles or spec- s of one of the following types:

Spectacles whose protective lenses ide optical correction.

Goggles that can be worn over ective spectacles without disturbing adjustment of the spectacles.

(iii) Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

(4) Every protector shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification only of the manufacturer.

(5) When limitations or precautions are indicated by the manufacturer, they shall be transmitted to the user and care taken to see that such limitations and precautions are strictly observed.

(6) Design, construction, testing, and use of devices for eye and face protection shall be in accordance with American National Standard for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1–1968.

§ 1910.134 Respiratory protection.

(a) *Permissible practice.* (1) In the control of those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This shall be accomplished as far as feasible by accepted engineering control measures (for example, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation, and substitution of less toxic materials). When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used pursuant to the following requirements.

(2) Respirators shall be provided by the employer when such equipment is necessary to protect the health of the employee. The employer shall provide the respirators which are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended. The employer shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a respiratory protective program which shall include the requirements outlined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) The employee shall use the provided respiratory protection in accordance with instructions and training received:

(b) *Requirements for a minimal acceptable program.* (1) Written standard operating procedures governing the selection and use of respirators shall be established.

(2) Respirators shall be selected on the basis of hazards to which the worker is exposed.

(3) The user shall be instructed and trained in the proper use of respirators and their limitations.

(4) Where practicable, the respirators should be assigned to individual workers for their exclusive use.

(5) Respirators shall be regularly cleaned and disinfected. Those issued for the exclusive use of one worker should be cleaned after each day's use, or more often if necessary. Those used by more than one worker shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each use.

(6) Respirators shall be stored in a convenient, clean, and sanitary location.

(7) Respirators used routinely shall be inspected during cleaning. Worn or deteriorated parts shall be replaced. Respirators for emergency use such as self-contained devices shall be thoroughly inspected at least once a month and after each use.

(8) Appropriate surveillance of work area conditions and degree of employee exposure or stress shall be maintained.

(9) There shall be regular inspection and evaluation to determine the continued effectiveness of the program.

(10) Persons should not be assigned to tasks requiring use of respirators unless it has been determined that they are physically able to perform the work and use the equipment. The local physician shall determine what health and physical conditions are pertinent. The respirator user's medical status should be reviewed periodically (for instance, annually).

(11) Approved or accepted respirators shall be used when they are available. The respirator furnished shall provide adequate respiratory protection against the particular hazard for which it is designed in accordance with standards established by competent authorities. The U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are recognized as such authorities. Although respirators listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture continue to be acceptable for protection against specified pesticides, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, is the agency now responsible for testing and approving pesticide respirators.

(c) *Selection of respirators.* Proper selection of respirators shall be made according to the guidance of American National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection Z88.2–1969.

(d) *Air quality.* (1) Compressed air, compressed oxygen, liquid air, and liquid oxygen used for respiration shall be of high purity. Oxygen shall meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia for medical or breathing oxygen. Breathing air shall meet at least the requirements of the specification for Grade D breathing air as described in Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specification G–7.1–1966. Compressed oxygen shall not be used in supplied-air respirators or in open circuit self-contained breathing apparatus that have previously used compressed air. Oxygen must never be used with air line respirators.

(2) Breathing air may be supplied to respirators from cylinders or air compressors.

(i) Cylinders shall be tested and maintained as prescribed in the Shipping Container Specification Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR Part 178).

(ii) The compressor for supplying air shall be equipped with necessary safety and standby devices. A breathing air-type compressor shall be used. Compressors shall be constructed and situated so as to avoid entry of contaminated air into the system and suitable in-line air purifying sorbent beds and filters installed to further assure breathing air quality. A receiver of sufficient capacity

to enable the respirator wearer to escape from a contaminated atmosphere in event of compressor failure, and alarms to indicate compressor failure and overheating shall be installed in the system. If an oil-lubricated compressor is used, it shall have a high-temperature or carbon monoxide alarm, or both. If only a high-temperature alarm is used, the air from the compressor shall be frequently tested for carbon monoxide to insure that it meets the specifications in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Air line couplings shall be incompatible with outlets for other gas systems to prevent inadvertent servicing of air line respirators with nonrespirable gases or oxygen.

(4) Breathing gas containers shall be marked in accordance with American National Standard Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained, Z48.1-1954; Federal Specification BB-A-1034a, June 21, 1968, Air, Compressed for Breathing Purposes; or Interim Federal Specification GG-B-00675b, April 27, 1965, Breathing Apparatus, Self-Contained.

(e) *Use of respirators.* (1) Standard procedures shall be developed for respirator use. These should include all information and guidance necessary for their proper selection, use, and care. Possible emergency and routine uses of respirators should be anticipated and planned for.

(2) The correct respirator shall be specified for each job. The respirator type is usually specified in the work procedures by a qualified individual supervising the respiratory protective program. The individual issuing them shall be adequately instructed to insure that the correct respirator is issued. Each respirator permanently assigned to an individual should be durably marked to indicate to whom it was assigned. This mark shall not affect the respirator performance in any way. The date of issuance should be recorded.

(3) Written procedures shall be prepared covering safe use of respirators in dangerous atmospheres that might be encountered in normal operations or in emergencies. Personnel shall be familiar with these procedures and the available respirators.

(i) In areas where the wearer, with failure of the respirator, could be overcome by a toxic or oxygen-deficient atmosphere, at least one additional man shall be present. Communications (visual, voice, or signal line) shall be maintained between both or all individuals present. Planning shall be such that one individual will be unaffected by any likely incident and have the proper rescue equipment to be able to assist the other(s) in case of emergency.

(ii) When self-contained breathing apparatus or hose masks with blowers are used in atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health, standby men must be present with suitable rescue equipment.

(iii) Persons using air line respirators in atmospheres immediately hazardous to life or health shall be equipped with safety harnesses and safety lines for lifting or removing persons from hazardous atmospheres or other and equivalent provisions for the rescue of persons from hazardous atmospheres shall be used. A standby man or men with suitable self-contained breathing apparatus shall be at the nearest fresh air base for emergency rescue.

(4) Respiratory protection is no better than the respirator in use, even though it is worn conscientiously. Frequent random inspections shall be conducted by a qualified individual to assure that respirators are properly selected, used, cleaned, and maintained.

(5) For safe use of any respirator, it is essential that the user be properly instructed in its selection, use, and maintenance. Both supervisors and workers shall be so instructed by competent persons. Training shall provide the men an opportunity to handle the respirator, have it fitted properly, test its face-piece-to-face seal, wear it in normal air for a long familiarity period, and, finally, to wear it in a test atmosphere.

(i) Every respirator wearer shall receive fitting instructions including demonstrations and practice in how the respirator should be worn, how to adjust it, and how to determine if it fits properly. Respirators shall not be worn when conditions prevent a good face seal. Such conditions may be a growth of beard, sideburns, a skull cap that projects under the facepiece, or temple pieces on glasses. Also, the absence of one or both dentures can seriously affect the fit of a facepiece. The worker's diligence in observing these factors shall be evaluated by periodic check. To assure proper protection, the facepiece fit shall be checked by the wearer each time he puts on the respirator. This may be done by following the manufacturer's facepiece fitting instructions.

(ii) Providing respiratory protection for individuals wearing corrective glasses is a serious problem. A proper seal cannot be established if the temple bars of eye glasses extend through the sealing edge of the full facepiece. As a temporary measure, glasses with short temple bars or without temple bars may be taped to the wearer's head. Wearing of contact lenses in contaminated atmospheres with a respirator shall not be allowed. Systems have been developed for mounting corrective lenses inside full facepieces. When a workman must wear corrective lenses as part of the facepiece, the facepiece and lenses shall be fitted by qualified individuals to provide good vision, comfort, and a gas-tight seal.

(iii) If corrective spectacles or goggles are required, they shall be worn so as not to affect the fit of the facepiece. Proper selection of equipment will minimize or avoid this problem.

(f) *Maintenance and care of respirators.* (1) A program for maintenance and care of respirators shall be adjusted to the type of plant, working conditions and hazards involved, and shall include the following basic services:

(i) Inspection for defects (including a leak check),

(ii) Cleaning and disinfecting,

(iii) Repair,

(iv) Storage

Equipment shall be properly maintained to retain its original effectiveness.

(2) (i) All respirators shall be inspected routinely before and after each use. A respirator that is not routinely used but is kept ready for emergency use shall be inspected after each use and at least monthly to assure that it is in satisfactory working condition.

(ii) Self-contained breathing apparatus shall be inspected monthly. Air and oxygen cylinders shall be fully charged according to the manufacturer's instructions. It shall be determined that the regulator and warning devices function properly.

(iii) Respirator inspection shall include a check of the tightness of connections and the condition of the facepiece, headbands, valves, connecting tube, and canisters. Rubber or elastomer parts shall be inspected for pliability and signs of deterioration. Stretching and manipulating rubber or elastomer parts with a massaging action will keep them pliable and flexible and prevent them from taking a set during storage.

(iv) A record shall be kept of inspection dates and findings for respirators maintained for emergency use.

(3) Routinely used respirators shall be collected, cleaned, and disinfected as frequently as necessary to insure that proper protection is provided for the wearer. Each worker should be briefed on the cleaning procedure and be assured that he will always receive a clean and disinfected respirator. Such assurances are of greatest significance when respirators are not individually assigned to workers. Respirators maintained for emergency use shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use.

(4) Replacement or repairs shall be done only by experienced persons with parts designed for the respirator. No attempt shall be made to replace components or to make adjustment or repairs beyond the manufacturer's recommendations. Reducing or admission valves or regulators shall be returned to the manufacturer or to a trained technician for adjustment or repair.

(5) (i) After inspection, cleaning, and necessary repair, respirators shall be stored to protect against dust, sunlight, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, or damaging chemicals. Respirators placed at stations and work areas for emergency use should be quickly accessible at all times and should be stored in compartments built for the purpose. The compartments should be clearly marked. Routinely used respirators, such as dust respirators, may be placed in plastic bags. Re-

ors should not be stored in such as lockers or tool boxes unless are in carrying cases or cartons.

Respirators should be packed or so that the facepiece and exhala- valve will rest in a normal position function will not be impaired by lastomer setting in an abnormal on.

) Instructions for proper storage nergency respirators, such as gas s and self-contained breathing atus, are found in "use and care" uctions usually mounted inside the ing case lid.

Identification of gas mask canis-
(1) The primary means of identify- gas mask canister shall be by means operly worded labels. The secondary s of identifying a gas mask canister be by a color code.

All who issue or use gas masks fall- within the scope of this section shall hat all gas mask canisters purchased ed by them are properly labeled and ed in accordance with these require- s before they are placed in service that the labels and colors are prop- maintained at all times thereafter the canisters have completely d their purpose.

On each canister shall appear in letters the following:

—
ter for _____
Name for atmospheric contaminant)
or
Type N Gas Mask Canister

) In addition, essentially the fol- ng wording shall appear beneath the opriate phrase on the canister : "For respiratory protection in at- mospheres containing not more than _____ percent by volume of_____
_____."
(Name of atmospheric contaminant)

(iii)—Revoked

(4) Canisters having a special high-efficiency filter for protection against radionuclides and other highly toxic particulates shall be labeled with a statement of the type and degree of protection afforded by the filter. The label shall be affixed to the neck end of, or to the gray stripe which is around and near the top of, the canister. The degree of protection shall be marked as the percent of penetration of the canister by a 0.3-micron-diameter dioctyl phthalate (DOP) smoke at a flow rate of 85 liters per minute.

(5) Each canister shall have a label warning that gas masks should be used only in atmospheres containing sufficient oxygen to support life (at least 16 percent by volume), since gas mask canisters are only designed to neutralize or remove contaminants from the air.

(6) Each gas mask canister shall be painted a distinctive color or combination of colors indicated in Table I–1. All colors used shall be such that they are clearly identifiable by the user and clearly distinguishable from one another. The color coating used shall offer a high degree of resistance to chipping, scaling, peeling, blistering, fading, and the effects of the ordinary atmospheres to which they may be exposed under normal conditions of storage and use. Appropriately colored pressure sensitive tape may be used for the stripes.

TABLE I–1

ospheric contaminants to be protected against	*Colors assigned*[a]
gases	White.
ocyanic acid gas	White with ½-inch green stripe completely around the canister near the bottom.
ine gas	White with ½-inch yellow stripe completely around the canister near the bottom.
ic vapors	Black.
onia gas	Green.
gases and ammonia gas	Green with ½-inch white stripe completely around the canister near the bottom.
on monoxide	Blue.
gases and organic vapors	Yellow.
ocyanic acid gas and chloropicrin vapor	Yellow with ½-inch blue stripe completely around the canister near the bottom.
gases, organic vapors, and ammonia es.	Brown.
active materials, excepting tritium and ble gases.	Purple (Magenta).
culates (dusts, fumes, mists, fogs, or okes) in combination with any of the ve gases or vapors.	Canister color for contaminant, as designated above, with ½-inch gray stripe completely around the canister near the top.
f the above atmospheric contaminants	Red with ½-inch gray stripe completely around the canister near the top.

[a] ray shall not be assigned as the main color for a canister designed to remove acids or rs.

TE: Orange shall be used as a complete body, or stripe color to represent gases not ded in this table. The user will need to refer to the canister label to determine the e of protection the canister will afford.

§ 1910.135 Occupational head protection.

Helmets for the protection of heads of occupational workers from impact and penetration from falling and flying objects and from limited electric shock and burn shall meet the requirements and specifications established in American National Standard Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, Z89.1–1969.

§ 1910.136 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.

§ 1910.137 Electrical protective devices.

Rubber protective equipment for electrical workers shall conform to the requirements established in the American National Standards Institute Standards as specified in the following list:

Item	*Standard*
Rubber insulating gloves	J6.6–1967.
Rubber matting for use around electric apparatus.	J6.7–1935 (R1962).
Rubber insulating blankets.	J6.4–1970.
Rubber insulating hoods	J6.2–1950 (R1962).
Rubber insulating line hose.	J6.1–1950 (R1962).
Rubber insulating sleeves.	J6.5–1962.

§ 1910.138 Effective dates.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart I shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except that:

(1) Any provision in any other section of this subpart which contains in itself a specific effective date or time limitation shall become effective on such date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation; and

(2) If any standard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other than a national consensus standard incorporated by reference in § 50–204.2(a)(1), is or becomes applicable at any time to any employment and place of employment, by virtue of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, or the Service Contract Act of 1965, or the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, any corresponding established Federal standard in this Subpart I which is derived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall also become effective, and shall be applicable to such employment and place of employment, on the same date.

§ 1910.139 Sources of standards.

Sec.	*Source*
1910.132	41 CFR 50–204.7.
1910.133(a)	ANSI Z87.1–1968, Eye and Face Protection.
1910.134	ANSI Z88.2–1969, Standard Practice for Respiratory Protection.

Sec.	Source
1910.134 Table I–I.	ANSI K13.1–1967, Indentification of Gas Mask Canister.
1910.135 ------	ASNI Z89.1–1969, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection.
1910.136 ------	ANSI Z41.1–1967, Men's Safety-Toe Footwear.
1910.137 ------	ANSI Z9.4–1968, Ventilation and Safe Practices of Abrasive Blasting Operations.

§ 1910.140 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organization have been referenced in this part. Copies of the referenced materials may be obtained from the issuing organization.

American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Subpart J—General Environmental Controls

§ 1910.141 Sanitation.

(a) *General.*—(1) *Scope.*—This section applies to permanent places of employment.

(2) *Definitions applicable to this section.*—(i) "Lavatory" means a basin or similar vessel used exclusively for washing of the hands, arms, faces, and head.

(ii) "Nonwater carriage toilet facility," means a toilet facility not connected to a sewer.

(iii) "Number of employees" means, unless otherwise specified, the maximum number of employees present at any one time on a regular shift.

(iv) "Personal service room," means a room used for activities not directly connected with the production or service function performed by the establishment. Such activities include, but are not limited to, first-aid, medical services, dressing, showering, toilet use, washing, and eating.

(v) "Potable water" means water which meets the quality standards prescribed in the U.S. Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards, published in 42 CFR part 72, or water which is approved for drinking purposes by the State or local authority having jurisdiction.

(vi) "Toilet facility," means a fixture maintained within a toilet room for the purpose of defecation or urination, or both.

(vii) "Toilet room," means a room maintained within or on the premises of any place of employment, containing toilet facilities for use by employees.

(viii) "Toxic material" means a material in concentration or amount which exceeds the applicable limit established by a standard, such as § 1910.1000 and § 1910.1001 or, in the absence of an applicable standard, which is of such toxicity so as to constitute a recognized hazard that is causing or is likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

(ix) "Urinal" means a toilet facility maintained within a toilet room for the sole purpose of urination.

(x) "Water closet" means a toilet facility maintained within a toilet room for the purpose of both defecation and urination and which is flushed with water.

(xi) "Wet process" means any process or operation in a workroom which normally results in surfaces upon which employees may walk or stand becoming wet.

(3) *Housekeeping.*—(i) All places of employment shall be kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows.

(ii) The floor of every workroom shall be maintained, so far as practicable, in a dry condition. Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places shall be provided, where practicable, or appropriate waterproof footgear shall be provided.

(iii) To facilitate cleaning, every floor, working place, and passageway shall be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, loose boards, and unnecessary holes and openings.

(4) *Waste disposal.*—(i) Any receptacle used for putrescible solid or liquid waste or refuse shall be so constructed that it does not leak and may be thoroughly cleaned and maintained in a sanitary condition. Such a receptacle shall be equipped with a solid tight-fitting cover, unless it can be maintained in a sanitary condition without a cover. This requirement does not prohibit the use of receptacles which are designed to permit the maintenance of a sanitary condition without regard to the aforementioned requirements.

(ii) All sweepings, solid or liquid wastes, refuse, and garbage shall be removed in such a manner as to avoid creating a menace to health and as often as necessary or appropriate to maintain the place of employment in a sanitary condition.

(5) *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.

(b) *Water supply.*—(1) *Potable water.*—(i) Potable water shall be provided in all places of employment, for drinking, washing of the person, cooking, washing of foods, washing of cooking or eating utensils, washing of food preparation or processing premises, and personal service rooms.

(ii)—Revoked

(iii) Portable drinking water dispensers shall be designed, constructed, and serviced so that sanitary conditions are maintained, shall be capable of being closed, and shall be equipped with a tap.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) Open containers such as barrels, pails, or tanks for drinking water from which the water must be dipped or poured, whether or not they are fitted with a cover, are prohibited.

(vi) A common drinking cup and other common utensils are prohibited.

(vii)—Revoked

(2) *Nonpotable water.*—(i) Outlets for nonpotable water, such as water for industrial or firefighting purposes, shall be posted or otherwise marked in a manner that will indicate clearly that the water is unsafe and is not to be used for drinking, washing of the person, cooking, washing of food, washing of cooking or eating utensils, washing of food preparation or processing premises, or personal service rooms, or for washing clothes.

(ii) Construction of nonpotable water systems or systems carrying any other nonpotable substance shall be such as to prevent backflow or backsiphonage into a potable water system.

(iii) Nonpotable water shall not be used for washing any portion of the person, cooking or eating utensils, or clothing. Nonpotable water may be used for cleaning work premises, other than food processing and preparation premises and personal service rooms: *Provided,* That this nonpotable water does not contain concentrations of chemicals, fecal coliform, or other substances which could create insanitary conditions or be harmful to employees.

(c) *Toilet facilities.*—(1) *General.*—(i) Except as otherwise indicated in this subdivision (i), toilet facilities, in toilet rooms separate for each sex, shall be provided in all places of employment in accordance with table J–1 of this section. The number of facilities to be provided for each sex shall be based on the number of employees of that sex for whom the facilities are furnished. Where toilet rooms will be occupied by no more than one person at a time, can be locked from the inside, and contain at least one water closet, separate toilet rooms for each sex need not be provided. Where such single-occupancy rooms have more than one toilet facility, only one such facility in each toilet room shall be counted for the purpose of table J–1.

TABLES J–1

Number of employees:	Minimum number of water closets[1]
1 to 15	1.
16 to 35	2.
36 to 55	3.
56 to 80	4.
81 to 110	5.
111 to 150	6.
Over 150	1 additional fixture for each additional 40 employees.

[1] Where toilet facilities will not be used by women, urinals may be provided instead of water closets, except that the number of water closets in such cases shall not be reduced to less than ⅔ of the minimum specified.

The requirements of subdivision his subparagraph do not apply to crews or to normally unattended ocations so long as employees g at these locations have trans- on immediately available to toilet facilities which meet the requirements of this subpara-

The sewage disposal method shall langer the health of employees.

-(vii)—Revoked

Construction of toilet rooms.—(i) ater closet shall occupy a separate tment with a door and walls or ns between fixtures sufficiently assure privacy.

(iii)—Revoked

Revoked

Washing facilities.—(1) *Gen-* Washing facilities shall be main- in a sanitary condition.

Lavatories.—(1) Lavatories shall be made e in all places of employment. The nents of this subdivision do not apply to crews or to normally unattended work s if employees working at these locations nsportation readily available to nearby facilities which meet the other require- f this paragraph.

0.141(d)(2)(i) amended F.R. 49748, October 24]

TABLE J-2—Revoked

Each lavatory shall be provided not and cold running water, or unning water.

Hand soap or similar cleansing shall be provided.

Individual hand towels or sections f, of cloth or paper, warm air s or clean individual sections of uous cloth toweling, convenient to atories, shall be provided.

(vii)—Revoked

Showers.—(1) Whenever showers quired by a particular standard, owers shall be provided in accord- vith subdivisions (ii) through (v) subparagraph.

One shower shall be provided for 0 employees of each sex, or nu- l fraction thereof, who are re- to shower during the same shift.

Body soap or other appropriate ing agents convenient to the show- ll be provided as specified in para- (d) (2) (iii) of this section.

Showers shall be provided with d cold water feeding a common rge line.

Employees who use showers shall vided with individual clean towels.

(e) *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.

(f) *Clothes drying facilities.*—Where working clothes are provided by the employer and become wet or are washed between shifts, provision shall be made to insure that such clothing, is dry before reuse.

(g) *Consumption of food and beverages on the premises.*—(1) *Application.*—

This paragraph shall apply only where employees are permitted to consume food or beverages, or both, on the premises.

(2) *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.

(3) *Waste disposal containers.*—Receptacles constructed of smooth, corrosion resistant, easily cleanable, or disposable materials, shall be provided and used for the disposal of waste food. The number, size, and location of such receptacles shall encourage their use and not result in overfilling. They shall be emptied not less frequently than once each working day, unless unused, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Receptacles shall be provided with a solid tight-fitting cover unless sanitary conditions can be maintained without use of a cover.

(4) *Sanitary storage.*—No food or beverages shall be stored in toilet rooms or in an area exposed to a toxic material.

(h) *Food handling.*—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.

[§1910.141 repealed and added at F.R. 10930, May 3, 1973.]

(f) *Retiring rooms for women.*

[§1910.141(f) revoked at 38 F.R. 9078, April 10, 1973.]

§ 1910.142 Temporary labor camps.

(a) *Site.* (1) All sites used for camps shall be adequately drained. They shall not be subject to periodic flooding, nor located within 200 feet of swamps, pools, sink holes, or other surface collections of water unless such quiescent water surfaces can be subjected to mosquito control measures. The camp shall be located so the drainage from and through the camp will not endanger any domestic or public water supply. All sites shall be graded, ditched, and rendered free from depressions in which water may become a nuisance.

(2) All sites shall be adequate in size to prevent overcrowding of necessary structures. The principal camp area in which food is prepared and served and where sleeping quarters are located shall be at least 500 feet from any area in which livestock is kept.

(3) The grounds and open areas surrounding the shelters shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition free from rubbish, debris, waste paper, garbage, or other refuse.

(4) Whenever the camp is closed for the season or permanently, all garbage, manure, and other refuse shall be collected and so disposed of as to prevent nuisance. All abandoned privy pits shall be filled with earth and the grounds and buildings left in a clean and sanitary condition. If privy buildings remain, they shall be locked or otherwise secured to prevent entrance.

(b) *Shelter.* (1) Every shelter in the camp shall be constructed in a manner which will provide protection against the elements.

(2) Each room used for sleeping purposes shall contain at east 50 square feet of floor space for each occupant. At least a 7-foot ceiling shall be provided.

(3) Beds, cots, or bunks, and suitable storage facilities such as wall lockers for clothing and personal articles shall be provided in every room used for sleeping purposes. Such beds or similar facilities shall be spaced not closer than 36 inches both laterally and end to end, and shall be elevated at least 12 inches from the floor. If double-deck bunks are used, they shall be spaced not less than 48 inches both laterally and end to end. The minimum clear space between the lower and upper bunk shall be not less than 27 inches. Triple-deck bunks are prohibited.

(4) The floors of each shelter shall be constructed of wood, asphalt, or concrete. Wooden floors shall be of smooth and tight construction. The floors shall be kept in good repair.

(5) All wooden floors shall be elevated not less than 1 foot above the ground level at all points to prevent dampness and to permit free circulation of air beneath.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit "banking" with earth or other suitable material around the outside walls in areas subject to extreme low temperatures.

(7) All living quarters shall be provided with windows the total of which shall be not less than one-tenth of the floor area. At least one-half of each window shall be so constructed that it can be opened for purposes of ventilation.

(8) All exterior openings shall be effectively screened with 16-mesh material. All screen doors shall be equipped with self-closing devices.

(9) In a room where workers cook, live, and sleep a minimum of 100 square feet per person shall be provided. Sanitary facilities shall be provided for storing and preparing food.

(10) In camps where cooking facilities are used in common, stoves (in ratio of one stove to 10 persons or one stove to two families) shall be provided in an enclosed and screened shelter. Sanitary facilities shall be provided for storing and preparing food.

(11) All heating, cooking, and water heating equipment shall be installed in accordance with State and local ordinances, codes, and regulations governing such installations. If a camp is used during cold weather, adequate heating equipment shall be provided.

(c) *Water supply.* (1) An adequate and convenient water supply, approved by the appropriate health authority, shall be provided in each camp for drinking, cooking, bathing, and laundry purposes.

(2) A water supply shall be deemed adequate if it is capable of delivering 35 gallons per person per day to the campsite at a peak rate of 2½ times the average hourly demand.

(3) The distribution lines shall be capable of supplying water at normal operating pressures to all fixtures for simultaneous operation. Water outlets shall be distributed throughout the camp in such a manner that no shelter is more than 100 feet from a yard hydrant if water is not piped to the shelters.

(4) Where water under pressure is available, one or more drinking fountains shall be provided for each 100 occupants or fraction thereof. The construction of drinking fountains shall comply with ANSI Standard Specifications for Drinking Fountains, Z4.2–1942. Common drinking cups are prohibited.

(d) *Toilet facilities.* (1) Toilet facilities adequate for the capacity of the camp shall be provided.

(2) Each toilet room shall be located so as to be accessible without any individual passing through any sleeping room. Toilet rooms shall have a window not less than 6 square feet in area opening directly to the outside area or otherwise be satisfactorily ventilated. All outside openings shall be screened with 16-mesh material. No fixture, water closet, chemical toilet, or urinal shall be located in a room used for other than toilet purposes.

(3) A toilet room shall be located within 200 feet of the door of each sleeping room. No privy shall be closer than 100 feet to any sleeping room, dining room, lunch area, or kitchen.

(4) Where the toilet rooms are shared, such as in multifamily shelters and in barracks type facilities, separate toilet rooms shall be provided for each sex. These rooms shall be distinctly marked "for men" and "for women" by signs printed in English and in the native language of the persons occupying the camp, or marked with easily understood pictures or symbols. If the facilities for each sex are in the same building, they shall be separated by solid walls or partitions extending from the floor to the roof or ceiling.

(5) Where toilet facilities are shared, the number of water closets or privy seats provided for each sex shall be based on the maximum number of persons of that sex which the camp is designed to house at any one time, in the ratio of one such unit to each 15 persons, with a minimum of two units for any shared facility.

(6) Urinals shall be provided on the basis of one unit or 2 linear feet of urinal trough for each 25 men. The floor from the wall and for a distance not less than 15 inches measured from the outward edge of the urinals shall be constructed of materials impervious to moisture. Where water under pressure is available, urinals shall be provided with an adequate water flush. Urinal troughs in privies shall drain freely into the pit or vault and the construction of this drain shall be such as to exclude flies and rodents from the pit.

(7) Every water closet installed on or after August 31, 1971, shall be located in a toilet room.

(8) Each toilet room shall be lighted naturally, or artificially by a safe type of lighting at all hours of the day and night.

(9) An adequate supply of toilet paper shall be provided in each privy, water closet, or chemical toilet compartment.

(10) Privies and toilet rooms shall be kept in a sanitary condition. They shall be cleaned at least daily.

(e) *Sewage disposal facilities.* In camps where public sewers are available, all sewer lines and floor drains from buildings shall be connected thereto.

(f) *Laundry, handwashing, and bathing facilities.* (1) Laundry, handwashing, and bathing facilities shall be provided in the following ratio:

(i) Handwash basin per family shelter or per six persons in shared facilities.

(ii) Shower head for every 10 persons.

(iii) Laundry tray or tub for every 30 persons.

(iv) Slop sink in each building used for laundry, hand washing, and bathing.

(2) Floors shall be of smooth finish but not slippery materials; they shall be impervious to moisture. Floor drains shall be provided in all shower baths, shower rooms, or laundry rooms to remove waste water and facilitate cleaning. All junctions of the curbing and the floor shall be coved. The walls and partitions of shower rooms shall be smooth and impervious to the height of splash.

(3) An adequate supply of hot and cold running water shall be provided for bathing and laundry purposes. Facilities for heating water shall be provided.

(4) Every service building shall be provided with equipment capable of maintaining a temperature of at least 70° F. during cold weather.

(5) Facilities for drying clothes shall be provided.

(6) All service buildings shall be kept clean.

(g) *Lighting.* Where electric service is available, each habitable room in a camp shall be provided with at least one ceiling-type light fixture and at least one separate floor- or wall-type convenience outlet. Laundry and toilet rooms and rooms where people congregate shall contain at least one ceiling- or wall-type fixture. Light levels in toilet and storage rooms shall be at least 20 foot-candles 30 inches from the floor. Other rooms including kitchens and living quarters shall be at least 30 foot-candles 30 inches from the floor.

(h) *Refuse disposal.* (1) Fly-tight, rodent-tight, impervious, cleanable or single service containers, approved by the appropriate health authority shall be provided for the storage of garbage. At least one such container shall be provided for each family shelter and shall be located within 100 feet of each shelter on a wooden, metal, or concrete stand.

(2) Garbage containers shall be kept clean.

(3) Garbage containers shall be emptied when full, but not less than twice a week.

(i) *Construction and operation of kitchens, dining hall, and feeding facilities.* (1) In all camps where central dining or multiple family feeding operations are permitted or provided, the food handling facilities shall comply with the requirements of the "Food Service Sanitation Ordinance and Code," Part V of the "Food Service Sanitation Manual" U.S. Public Health Service Publication 934 (1965).

(2) A properly constructed kitchen and dining hall adequate in size, separate from the sleeping quarters of any of the workers or their families, shall be provided in connection with all food handling facilities. There shall be no direct opening from living or sleeping quarters into a kitchen or dining hall.

(3) No person with any communicable disease shall be employed or permitted to work in the preparation, cooking, serving, or other handling of food, foodstuffs or materials used therein, in any kitchen or dining room operated in connection with a camp or regularly used by persons living in a camp.

(j) *Insect and rodent control.* Effective measures shall be taken to prevent infestation by and harborage of animal or insect vectors or pests.

(k) *First aid.* (1) Adequate first aid facilities approved by a health authority shall be maintained and made available in every labor camp for the emergency treatment of injured persons.

(2) Such facilities shall be in charge of a person trained to administer first aid and shall be readily accessible for use at all times.

Reporting communicable disease. t shall be the duty of the camp ntendent to report immediately to ical health officer the name and ss of any individual in the camp n to have or suspected of having a unicable disease.

Whenever there shall occur in any a case of suspected food poisoning unusual prevalence of any illness ich fever, diarrhea, sore throat, ing, or jaundice is a prominent om, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to report immedi- the existence of the outbreak to ealth authority by telegram or one.

).143 Nonwater carriage disposal ystems.

)—Revoked

)—(g)—Revoked

0.144 Safety color code for mark- ng physical hazards.

Color identification—(1) *Red.* Red be the basic color for the identifica- f:

—Revoked

Danger. Safety cans or other port- containers of flammable liquids g a flashpoint at or below 80° F. containers of flammable liquids cup tester), excluding shipping iners, shall be painted red with additional clearly visible identifi- either in the form of a yellow band d the can or the name of the con- conspicuously stenciled or painted e can in yellow. Red lights shall be ded at barricades and at temporary uctions, as specified in ANSI y Code for Building Construction, -1944. Danger signs shall be painted

Stop. Emergency stop bars on dous machines such as rubber mills, blocks, flat work ironers, etc., shall d. Stop buttons or electrical switches for emergency stopping of machin- all be red.

—Revoked

Yellow. Yellow shall be the basic for designating caution and for ing physical hazards such as: ing against, stumbling, falling, ing, and "caught in between." yellow, yellow and black stripes, w and black checkers (or yellow with ble contrasting background) should ed interchangeably, using the com- tion which will attract the most at- on in the particular environment.

)—(7)—Revoked

)—Revoked

§ 1910.145 Specifications for accident prevention signs and tags.

(a) *Scope.* (1) These specifications apply to the design, application, and use of signs or symbols (as included in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section) intended to indicate and, insofar as possible, to define specific hazards of a nature such that failure to designate them may lead to accidental injury to workers or the public, or both, or to property damage. These specifications are intended to cover all safety signs except those designed for streets, highways, railroads, and marine regulations. These specifications do not apply to plant bulletin boards or to safety posters.

(2) All new signs and replacements of old signs on or after August 31, 1971, shall be in accordance with these specifications.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the word "sign" refers to a surface on which letters or other markings appear, prepared for the warning of, or safety instructions of, industrial workers or members of the public who may be exposed to hazards. Excluded from this definition, however, are news releases, displays commonly known as safety posters, and bulletins used for employee education.

(c) *Classification of signs according to use*—(1) *Danger signs.* (i) Danger signs should be used only where an immediate hazard exists. There shall be no variation in the type of design of signs posted to warn of specific dangers and radiation hazards.

(ii) All employees shall be instructed that danger signs indicate immediate danger and that special precautions are necessary.

(2) *Caution signs.* (i) Caution signs shall be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices.

(ii) All employees shall be instructed that caution signs indicate a possible hazard against which proper precaution should be taken.

(3) *Safety instruction signs.* Safety instruction signs shall be used where there is a need for general instructions and suggestions relative to safety measures.

(d) *Sign design*—(1) *Design features.* All signs shall be furnished with rounded or blunt corners and shall be free from sharp edges, burrs, splinters, or other sharp projections. The ends or heads of bolts or other fastening devices shall be located in such a way that they do not constitute a hazard.

[§1910.145(d)(1) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(2) *Danger signs.* (i) The colors red, black, and white shall be those of opaque glossy samples as specified in Table 1 of Fundamental Specification of Safety Colors for CIE Standard Source "C", American National Standard Z53.1–1967.

(ii)—Revoked

TABLE J-1—Revoked

Fig. J-1—Revoked

(3)—Revoked

Fig. J-2—Revoked

(4) *Caution signs.* (i) 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 American National Standard Z53.1–1967.

(ii)—Revoked

Fig. J-3—Revoked

Fig. J-4—Revoked

TABLE J-2—Revoked

(5)—Revoked

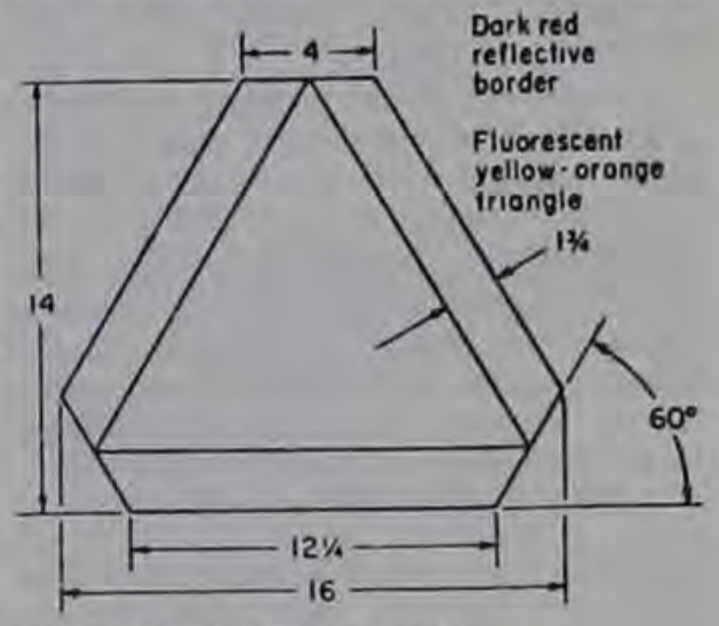
(6) *Safety instruction signs.* (i) Standard color of the background shall be white; and the panel, green with white letters. Any letters used against the white background shall be black. The colors shall be those of opaque glossy samples as specified in Table 1 of American National Standard, Z53.1–1967.

(ii)—Revoked

(7)—(9)—Revoked

Fig. J-5— Fig. J-6—Revoked

(10) *Slow-moving vehicle emblem.* This emblem (see fig. J–7) consists of a



NOTE: All dimensions are in inches.

Fig. J-7
Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem

fluorescent yellow-orange triangle with a dark red reflective border. The yellow-

orange fluorescent triangle is a highly visible color for daylight exposure. The reflective border defines the shape of the fluorescent color in daylight and creates a hollow red triangle in the path of motor vehicle headlights at night. The emblem is intended as a unique identification for, and it shall be used only on, vehicles which by design move slowly (25 m.p.h. or less) on the public roads. The emblem is not a clearance marker for wide machinery nor is it intended to replace required lighting or marking of slow-moving vehicles. Neither the color film pattern and its dimensions nor the backing shall be altered to permit use of advertising or other markings. The material, location, mounting, etc., of the emblem shall be in accordance with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Emblem for Identifying Slow-Moving Vehicles, ASAE R276, 1967, or ASAE S276.2 (ANSI B114.1-1971).

TABLE J-3—J-4—Revoked

(11)—Revoked

Fig. J-8—Revoked

(e) *Sign wordings*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Nature of wording.* The wording of any sign should be easily read and concise. The sign should contain sufficient information to be easily understood. The wording should make a positive, rather than negative suggestion and should be accurate in fact.

(3)—Revoked

(4) *Biological hazard signs.* The biological hazard warning shall be used to signify the actual or potential presence of a biohazard and to identify equipment, containers, rooms, materials, experimental animals, or combinations thereof, which contain, or are contaminated with, viable hazardous agents. For the purpose of this subparagraph the term "biological hazard," or "biohazard," shall include only those infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to the well-being of man.

The symbol design shall be a fluorescent orange or orange-red color. Background color is optional as long as there is sufficient contrast for the symbol to be clearly defined. Appropriate wording may be used in association with the symbol to indicate the nature or identity of the hazard, name of individual responsible for its control, precautionary information, etc., but never should this information be superimposed on the symbol.

[§1910.145(e)(4) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(5)—(8)—Revoked

Fig. J-9—Revoked

(f) *Accident prevention tags*—(1) *Scope and purpose.* (i) The tags are a temporary means of warning all concerned of a hazardous condition, defective equipment, radiation hazards, etc. The tags are not to be considered as a complete warning method, but should be used until a positive means can be employed to eliminate the hazard; for example, a "Do Not Start" tag on power equipment shall be used for a few moments or a very short time until the switch in the system can be locked out, a "Defective Equipment" tag shall be placed on a damaged ladder and immediate arrangements made for the ladder to be taken out of service and sent to the repair shop.

(ii) The purpose of this paragraph is to establish a set of specifications for tags based on experience and previous use. The tags are to be used in industry, mercantile establishments, or wherever such tags can be utilized to help prevent accidental injury to personnel.

[§1910.145(f)(1)(ii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(2) *Definitions.* The word "tag" as used in this paragraph refers to a surface (usually card, paper, pasteboard, or some temporary or nonpermanent material) on which letters or markings, or both, appear. These letters or markings, or both, are for warning (cautioning) or safety instruction of employees who may be exposed to hazards. They are to be affixed to the device in question by string, wire, or adhesive.

(3) *Do not start tags.* (i) The standard background color for Do Not Start tags shall be red. (See Fig. J-10.)

(ii) Letters shall be white or grey or etched, provided that a long lasting and sharp contrast results.

(iii) Do Not Start tags shall be placed in a conspicuous location or shall be placed in such a manner that they effectively block the starting mechanism which would cause hazardous conditions should the equipment be energized.

(4) *Danger tags.* (i) Danger tags should be used only where an immediate hazard exists. There should be no variation in the type of design of tags posted or hung to warn of specific dangers.

[§1910.145(f)(4)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(ii) All employees should be instructed that Danger tags indicate immediate danger and that special precautions are necessary.

(5) *Caution tags.* (i) Caution tags should be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices.

[§1910.145(f)(5)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 1978.]

(ii) All employees should be instructed that Caution tags indicate a possible hazard against which proper precautions should be taken.

(6) *Out of order tags.* Out of Order tags should be used only for the special purpose of indicating that a piece of equipment, machinery, etc., is out of order and to attempt to use it might present a hazard.

[§1910.145(F)(6) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(7)—Revoked

Fig. J-10—Revoked

Fig. J-11—Revoked

Fig. J-12—Revoked

(8) *Biological hazard tags.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) The biological Hazard tag shall be used to signify the actual or potential presence of a biohazard, to identify equipment, containers, rooms, materials, experimental animals, or combinations thereof, which contain or are contaminated with viable hazardous agents.

(iii) For the purpose of this subparagraph the term "biological hazard" shall include only those infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to the well-being of man.

Fig. J-13—Revoked

Fig. J-14—Revoked

Fig. J-15—Revoked

§ 1910.146 [Reserved]

§ 1910.147 Sources of standards.

The standards in this Subpart J are derived from the following sources:

Sec.	Source
1910.141	ANSI Z4.1-1968, Minimum Requirements for Sanitation in Places of Employment.
1910.142	ANSI Z4.4-1968, Minimum Requirements for Sanitation in Temporary Labor Camps.
1910.143	ANSI Z4.3-1970, Minimum requirements for Nonwater Carriage, Disposal Systems.
1910.144	ANSI Z53.1-1967, Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards.

	Source
5(a)–(e) --	ANSI Z35.1–1968, Specifications for Accident Prevention Signs and ANSI B114.1–1971, Slow-Moving Vehicle Identification Emblem.
45(f) ---	ANSI Z35.2–1968, Specifications for Accident Prevention Tags.

0.148 Standards organizations.

ndard and specifications of the fol- g organizations have been refer- l in this Subpart J:

can National Standards Institute, 1430 adway, New York, NY 10018.
nal Association of Plumbing and Me- nical Officials, 5032 Alhambra Avenue, Angeles, CA 90032.
can Society of Agricultural Engineers,) Niles Road, Post Office Box 229, St. ph, MI 49085.

0.149 Effective dates.

The provisions of this Subpart J become effective on August 27, 1971, t as provided in the remaining graphs of this section.

The following provisions shall be- effective on February 15, 1972:

.142(b)(2), (b)(5), (b)(7), (d)(6), (g), (1) (1) and (2).

Notwithstanding anything in graph (a), (b), or (d) of this sec- any provision in any other section is subpart which contains in itself cific effective date or time limitation become effective on such date or apply in accordance with such ation.

Notwithstanding anything in graph (a) of this section, if any lard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other a national consensus standard porated by reference in 50–204.2), is or becomes applicable at any to any employment and place of oyment, by virtue of the Walsh- y Public Contracts Act, or the Serv- ontract Act of 1965, or the National dation on Arts and Humanities Act 965, any corresponding established ral standard in this Subpart J which rived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall become effective, and shall be ap- ble to such employment and place nployment, on the same date.

part K—Medical and First Aid

0.151 Medical services and first aid.

The employer shall ensure the availability of medical personnel dvice and consultation on matters of health.

In the absence of an infirmary, , or hospital in near proximity to workplace which is used for the treat- of all injured employees, a person ersons shall be adequately trained nder first aid. First aid supplies ap- ed by the consulting physician shall eadily available.

(c) 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.

§ 1910.152 [Reserved]

§ 1910.153 Sources of standards.

The standard in § 1910.151 is derived from 41 CFR 50–204.6.

Subpart L—Fire Protection

§ 1910.156 Definitions applicable to this subpart.

(a) "Class A fires" are fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, and rubber.

(b) "Class B fires" are fires in flammable liquids, gases, and greases.

(c) "Class C fires" are fires which involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical nonconductivity of the extinguishing media is of importance. (When electrical equipment is deenergized, extinguishers for Class A or B fires may be used safely.)

(d) "Class D fires" are fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, and potassium.

(e) Classification of portable fire extinguishers: "Portable fire extinguishers" are classified for use on certain classes of fires and rated for relative extinguishing effectiveness at a temperature of plus 70° F. by nationally recognized testing laboratories. This is based upon the preceding classification of fires and the fire extinguishment potentials as determined by fire tests.

NOTE: The classification and rating system described in this section is that used by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada and is based on extinguishing preplanned fires of determined size and description as follows:

(i) Class A rating—Wood and excelsior fires excluding deep-seated conditions.

(ii) Class B rating—Two-inch depth gasoline fires in square pans.

(iii) Class C rating—No fire test. Agent must be a nonconductor of electricity.

(iv) Class D rating—Special tests on specific combustible metal fires.

(f) A "light hazard" is a situation where the amount of combustibles or flammable liquids present is such that fires of small size may be expected. These may include offices, schoolrooms, churches, assembly halls, telephone exchanges, etc.

(g) An "ordinary hazard" is a situation where the amount of combustibles or flammable liquids present is such that fires of moderate size may be expected. These may include mercantile storage and display, auto showrooms, parking garages, light manufacturing, warehouses not classified as extra hazard, school shop areas, etc.

(h) An "extra hazard" is a situation where the amount of combustibles or flammable liquids present is such that fires of severe magnitude may be expected. These may include woodworking, auto repair, aircraft servicing, warehouses with high-piled (14 feet or higher) combustibles, and processes such as flammable liquid handling, painting, dipping, etc.

(i) Sprinkler system: A "sprinkler system," for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir, or pressure tank and/or connection by underground piping to a city main. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

NOTE: The design and installation of water supply facilities such as gravity tanks, fire pumps, reservoirs, or pressure tanks, and underground piping are covered by NFPA Standards No. 22–1970, Water Tanks For Private Fire Protection; No. 20–1970, Installation of Centrifugal Fire Pumps and No. 24–1970, Outside Protection.

(j) Sprinkler alarms: A "sprinkler alarm" unit is an assembly of apparatus approved for the service and so constructed and installed that any flow of water from a sprinkler system equal to or greater than that from a single automatic sprinkler will result in an audible alarm signal on the premises.

(k) Class of service—standpipe systems: "Standpipe systems" are grouped into three general classes of service for the intended used in the extinguishment of fire.

(1) Class I: For use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams (2½-inch hose).

(2) Class II: For use primarily by the building occupants until the arrival of the fire department (small hose).

(3) Class III: For use by either fire departments and those trained in handling heavy hose streams or by the building occupants.

(l) Class I service: "Class I service" is a standpipe system capable of furnishing the effective fire streams required during the more advanced stages of fire on the inside of buildings or for exposure fire.

(m) Class II service: "Class II service" is a standpipe system which affords a ready means for the control of incipient fires by the occupants of buildings during working hours and by watchmen and those present during the night time and holidays.

(n) Class III service: "Class III service" is a standpipe system capable of furnishing the effective fire streams required during the more advanced stages

of fire on the inside of buildings as well as providing a ready means for the control of fires by the occupants of the building.

(o) Standpipe systems: "Standpipe systems" are usually of the following types:

(1) A wet standpipe system having a supply valve open and water pressure maintained at all times.

(2) A standpipe system so arranged through the use of approved devices as to admit water to the system automatically by opening a hose valve.

(3) A standpipe system arranged to admit water to the system through manual operation of approved remote control devices located at each hose station.

(4) Dry standpipe having no permanent water supply.

See also paragraph (k) of this section.

(p) Type I storage: "Type I storage" is that in which combustible commodities or noncombustible commodities involving combustible packaging or storage aids are stored over 15 feet but not more than 21 feet high in solid piles or over 12 feet but not more than 21 feet high in piles that contain horizontal channels. Minor quantities of commodities of hazard greater than ordinary combustibles may be included without affecting this general classification.

(q) Type II storage: "Type II storage" is that in which combustible commodities or noncombustible commodities involving combustible packaging or storage aids are stored not over 15 feet high in solid piles or not over 12 feet high in piles that contain horizontal channels. Minor quantities of commodities of hazard greater than ordinary combustibles may be included without affecting this general classification.

(r) Type III storage: "Type III storage" is that in which the stored commodities, packaging, and storage aids are noncombustible or contain only a small concentration of combustibles which are incapable of producing a fire that would cause appreciable damage to the commodities stored or to noncombustible wall, floor or roof construction. Ordinary combustible commodities in completely sealed noncombustible containers may qualify in this classification. General commodity storage that is subject to frequent changing and storage of combustible packaging and storage aids is excluded from this category.

(s) "Approved": "Approved" means listed or approved by: (1) At least one of the following nationally recognized testing laboratories: Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.; Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or (2) Federal agencies such as Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior: Department of Transportation; or U.S. Coast Guard, which issue approvals for such equipment.

PORTABLE FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT

§ 1910.157 Portable fire extinguishers.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Operable condition.* Portable extinguishers shall be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition, and kept in their designated places at all times when they are not being used.

(2) *Location.* Extinguishers shall be conspicuously located where they will be readily accessible and immediately available in the event of fire. They shall be located along normal paths of travel.

(3) *Marking of location.* Extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view. In large rooms, and in certain locations where visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the location and intended use of extinguishers conspicuously.

(4) *Marking of extinguishers.* If extinguishers intended for different classes of fire are grouped, their intended use shall be marked conspicuously to insure choice of the proper extinguisher at the time of a fire.

(5)—(8)—Revoked

(9) *Temperature range.* Extinguishers shall be suitable for use within a temperature range of at least plus 40° to 120° Fahrenheit.

(10) *Extreme temperature exposure.* When extinguishers are installed in locations subjected to temperatures outside the range prescribed in this subparagraph, they shall be of a type approved or listed for the temperature to which they will be exposed, or placed in an enclosure capable of maintaining the temperature within the range prescribed in this subparagraph.

(b) *Selection of extinguishers*—(1) *General.* The selection of extinguishers for a given situation will depend upon the character of the fires anticipated, the construction and occupancy of the individual property, the vehicle or hazard to be protected, ambient-temperature conditions, and other factors. The number of extinguishers required shall be determined by reference to paragraph (c) of this section. Approved fire extinguishers shall be used to meet the requirements of this section.

[§ 1910.157(b)(1) amended at 38 FR 19030, effective August 17, 1973.]

(2) *Selection by hazard.* (i) Extinguishers shall be selected for the specific class or classes of hazards to be protected in accordance with the following paragraphs.

(ii) Extinguishers for protecting Class A hazards shall be selected from among the following: foam, loaded stream, multipurpose dry chemical, and water types. Certain smaller extinguishers which are charged with multipurpose dry chemical are rated on Class B and Class C fires, but have insufficient effectiveness to earn the minimum 1-A rating even though they have value in extinguishing smaller Class A fires.

Such smaller extinguishers shall n be used to meet the requirements of par graph (c)(2)(i) of this section.

(iii) Extinguishers for protection Class B hazards shall be selected fro the following: bromotrifluoromethan carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foa loaded stream, and multipurpose d chemical. Extinguishers with ratings le than 1-B shall not be considered in d termining suitability.

(iv) Extinguishers for protection Class C hazards shall be selected from t following: bromotrifluoromethane, ca bon dioxide, dry chemical, and mult purpose dry chemical.

NOTE: Carbon dioxide extinguishers equi ped with metal horns are not considered s for use on fires in energized electrical equi ment and, therefore, are not classified f use on Class C hazards.

(v) Extinguishers and extinguishin agents for the protection of Class D hazards shall be of types approved for u on the specific combustible-metal hazar

(c) *Distribution of portable fire extinguishers*—(1) *General.* (i) The num ber of fire extinguishers needed to pro tect a property shall be determined a prescribed herein, considering the are and arrangement of the building or oc cupancy, the severity of the hazard, th anticipated classes of fires, and the dis tances to be traveled to reach extin guishers.

(ii) Fire extinguishers shall be provided fo the protection of the occupancy hazards con tained therein.

[§1910.157(c)(1)(ii) amended at 43 FR 49749, October 24, 1978.]

(iii)—Revoked

(iv) Occupancy hazard protection shall be provided by fire extinguishers suitable for such Class A, B, C, or D fire potentials as may be present.

(v)—Revoked

(vi) Combustible buildings having an occupancy hazard subject to Class B and/or Class C fires, shall have a standard complement of Class A fire extinguishers as required by Table L-1 for building protection, plus additional Class B and/or Class C extinguishers. Where fire extinguishers have more than one letter classification (such as 2-A: 20-B:C), they may be considered to satisfy the requirements of each letter class.

(vii) Rooms or areas shall be graded generally as light hazard, ordinary hazard, or extra hazard. Limited areas of greater or lesser hazard shall be protected as required.

(2) *Fire extinguisher size and placement for Class A hazards.* (i) Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazard shall be provided on the basis of Table L-1. Extinguishers

l be located so that the maximum el distances shall not exceed those ified in Table L–1.

) The protection requirements spec- in Table L–1 may be fulfilled by ral extinguishers of lower ratings ordinary or extrahazard occupancies.

ii) Where the floor area of a build- is less than that specified in Table at least one extinguisher of the mini- size recommended shall be provided.

v) The protection requirements may ulfilled with extinguishers of higher ng provided the travel distance to larger extinguishers shall not ex- 75 feet.

TABLE L–1

	Maximum travel distances to extinguishers (feet)	Areas to be protected per extinguisher		
		Light hazard occupancy (square feet)	Ordinary hazard occupancy (square feet)	Extra hazard occupancy (square feet)
	75	3,000	Note 1	Note 1
	75	6,000	3,000	Note 1
	75	9,000	4,500	3,000
	75	11,250	6,000	4,000
	75	11,250	9,000	6,000

Note 1: Not permitted except as specified in subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

) *Fire extinguisher size and place- t for Class B fires other than for in flammable liquids of appreciable th.* (i) Minimal sizes of fire extin- hers for the listed grades of hazard ll be provided on the basis of Table Extinguishers shall be located so the maximum travel distances shall exceed those specified in Table L–2.

TABLE L–2

Type of hazard	Basic minimum extinguisher rating	Maximum travel distance to extinguishers (feet)
t	4B	50
inary	8B	50
	12B	50

Note: Where this section calls for minimum extinguisher ratings of 4–B, 8–B, or 12–B, the requirements may be met by existing extinguishers of multiple foam extinguishers as allowed by paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section. However, if a single extinguisher must be purchased to fulfill such requirements, the next higher rating should be used.

ii) Two or more extinguishers of er rating, except for foam extin- shers, shall not be used to fulfill the tection requirements of Table L–2. Up three foam extinguishers may be used ulfill these requirements.

iii) The protection requirements may fulfilled with extinguishers of higher ngs provided the travel distance to h larger extinguishers shall not ex- d 50 feet.

4) *Fire extinguisher size and place- nt for Class B fires in flammable liq- s of appreciable depth.* (i) For flam- ble liquid hazards of appreciable pth (Class B), such as in dip or quench nks, Class B fire extinguishers shall be provided on the basis of one numerical unit of Class B extinguishing potential per square foot of flammable liquid surface of the largest tank hazard within the area.

NOTE: Appreciable depth is defined as a depth of a liquid greater than one-quarter inch.

(ii) Two or more extinguishers of lower ratings except for foam extinguishers, shall not be used in lieu of the extinguisher required for the largest tank. Up to three foam extinguishers may be used to fulfill these requirements.

(iii) Scattered or widely separated hazards shall be individually protected if the specified travel distances in subdivisions (i) and (iii) of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph (c) are exceeded. Likewise, extinguishers in the proximity of a hazard shall be carefully located so as to be accessible in the presence of a fire without undue danger to the operator.

(5) *Fire extinguisher size and placement for Class C hazards.* (i) Extinguishers with Class C ratings shall be required where energized electrical equipment may be encountered which would require a nonconducting extinguishing media. This will include fire either directly involving or surrounding electrical equipment. Since the fire itself is a Class A or Class B hazard the extinguishers are sized and located on the basis of the anticipated Class A or B hazard.

(d) *Inspection, maintenance, and hydrostatic tests*—(1) *General.* (i) The employer shall be responsible for such inspection, maintenance, and testing.

(ii) For details of conducting needed inspections, proper maintenance operations, and required tests, see NFPA No. 10A–1970, Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers.

(2) *Inspection.* (i) Extinguishers shall be inspected monthly, or at more frequent intervals when circumstances require, to insure they are in their designated places, to insure they have not been actuated or tampered with, and to detect any obvious physical damage, corrosion, or other impairments.

(ii) Any extinguishers showing defects shall be given a complete maintenance check.

(3) *Maintenance.* (i) At regular intervals, not more than 1 year apart, or when specifically indicated by an inspection, extinguishers shall be thoroughly examined and/or recharged or repaired to insure operability and safety; or replaced as needed.

(ii) Extinguishers removed from the premises to be recharged shall be replaced by spare extinguishers during the period they are gone.

(iii) Pails or drums of powder-extinguishing agents for scoop or shovel application to metal fires shall be kept full at all times.

(iv) Each extinguisher shall have a durable tag securely a tached t show the maintenance or recharge date and the initials or signature of the person who performs this service.

(4) *Hydrostatic tests.* (i) If, at any time, an extinguisher shows evidence of corrosion or mechanical injury, it shall be subjected to a hydrostatic pressure test, or replaced.

(ii) For evaluating the condition of extinguisher cylinders made to Department of Transportation specifications (cf. 49 CFR Chapter I), see the Standard for Visual Inspection of Compressed Gas Cylinders (CGA C–6), published by the Compressed Gas Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036.

(iii) At intervals not exceeding those specified in Table L–3 and subdivision (iv) of this subparagraph, extinguishers shall be hydrostatically tested. The first hydrostatic retest may be conducted between the fifth and sixth years for those with a designated test interval of 5 years.

TABLE L–3

HYDROSTATIC TEST INTERVAL FOR EXTINGUISHERS

Extinguisher type	Test interval year
Soda-acid	5
Cartridge-operated water and/or antifreeze	5
Stored-pressure water and/or antifreeze	5
Wetting agent	5
Foam	5
Loaded stream	5
Dry chemical extinguishers with stainless steel shells or soldered-brass shells	5
Carbon dioxide extinguishers	5
Dry chemical extinguishers with brazed-brass shells, mild-steel shells or aluminum shells	12
Bromotrifluoromethane	12
Dry powder extinguishers for metal fires	12

NOTE: Cylinders under jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Transportation (formerly Interstate Commerce Commission) may require hydrostatic testing at more frequent periods.

[Table L-3 amended, effective January 9, 1974, to extend the test interval for aluminum shell extinguishers from 5 to 12 years (39 F.R. 1437).]

(iv) Nitrogen cylinders (or other cylinders used for inert-gas storage), such as found on wheeled extinguishers, shall be tested at a 5-year interval.

(v) On those extinguishers which are equipped with a shutoff nozzle at the outlet end of the hose, a hydrostatic test shall be performed on the hose with its couplings (but without the discharge nozzle) at the test interval specified for the unit on which the hose is installed.

(vi) The test pressure for dry chemical and dry powder hose assemblies requiring a hydrostatic test shall be at a test pressure of 300 pounds per square inch for a 1-minute period. Carbon dioxide

hose assemblies requiring a hydrostatic test shall be at test pressure of 1,250 p.s.i. for a 1-minute period.

(vii) Hydrostatic tests are not required on fire pails, pump-type water and/or antifreeze extinguishers, and factory-sealed disposable (nonrefillable) containers. If such an extinguisher or water pail shows evidence of corrosion or mechanical injury, it may be unsafe or unsuitable for further use and shall be replaced with a new unit.

(viii) The hydrostatic test date shall be recorded on a record tag of metal or equally durable material, or a suitable metallized decal which shall be affixed (by a heatless process) to the shell of an extinguisher which favorably passes the hydrostatic test. The record tag shall contain the following information: Date of test, test pressure, and name or initials of person or agency making the test.

(ix) For extinguishers subjected to an original factory test pressure of 350 p.s.i. or greater, the test pressure shall be 75 percent of the factory test pressure (as noted on the extinguisher nameplate), but in no case less than 300 p.s.i., see Table L–4. For extinguishers subjected to an original factory test pressure of less than 350 p.s.i., the test pressure shall be 75 percent of the factory test pressure; see Table L–4. Pressure shall be applied at a rate of rise to reach the test pressure in approximately 1 minute, and the pressure shall be held for 1 minute, after which it shall be released.

TABLE L–4

HYDROSTATIC TEST PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS—NON-DOT SHELLS, SHELLS NOT SPECIFIED IN U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS, (FORMERLY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION)

Extinguisher type	Original factory test pressure	Requires hydrostatic test pressure
All dry chemical and dry powder.	400 p.s.i. or greater.	75% of factory test pressure
	350–399 p.s.i.	300 p.s.i.
	below 350 p.s.i.	75% of factory test pressure
Foam—500 p.s.i. factory test.	500	375.
Foam—350 p.s.i. factory test.	350	300.
Soda-acid—500 p.s.i. factory test.	500	375.
Soda-acid—350 p.s.i. factory test.	350	300.
Stored-pressure or cartridge-operated water-type (including antifreeze and loaded-stream).	400 p.s.i. or greater.	75% of factory test pressure
	350–399 p.s.i.	300 p.s.i.
	below 350.	75% of factory test pressure

(x) Carbon dioxide extinguishers, nitrogen cylinders, and other cylinders or cartridges used for the storage of inert, compressed gases shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation (formerly Interstate Commerce Commission); see 49 CFR Parts 171–190.

(xi) Extinguisher shells, cartridges, or cylinders which show leakage or permanent distortion in excess of specified limits, or which rupture, shall be removed from service.

§ 1910.158 Standpipe and hose systems.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* Where standpipe and hose systems are provided they shall meet the design requirements of the National Fire Protection Association's Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems NFPA 14–1970 and the requirements of this section.

(2) *Closets and cabinets.* Closets and cabinets used to contain fire hose shall be of sufficient size to permit the installation of the necessary equipment at hose stations, and so designed as not to interfere with the prompt handling of the hose and equipment at time of fire. They shall be used for fire equipment only.

(3) *Protection of standpipes.* Standpipes shall be so located that they are protected against mechanical and fire damage.

(b) *Hose outlets*—(1) *Location of hose.* (i) Hose outlets shall be within easy reach of a person standing on the floor and in no case shall be over 6 feet from the floor. Hose stations shall be located conspicuously within the immediate area and where not likely to be obstructed. Hose may be located at one side of the standpipe and supplied by short lateral connections to the standpipe where necessary to avoid obstructions.

(ii) For Class III service, the outlets for large hose shall be located in a stairway enclosure, and for small hose the outlets shall be located in the corridor or space adjacent to the stairway enclosure.

(2) *Hose connections.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) Standpipes for Class II service shall be provided with 1½-inch hose connections on each floor.

(iii) Standpipes for Class III service shall be provided with both a 2½-inch and 1½-inch hose connection on each floor. The hose connections may be through one 2½-inch hose valve and an easily removable 2½-inch by 1½-inch adapter.

(3) *Hose.* Each hose outlet provided for the use of building occupants (Class II and III services) shall be equipped with approved small fire hose attached and ready for use. The maximum total length of unlined hose shall be 75 feet. The maximum total length of lined hose shall be 100 feet.

(4) *Hose racks or reels.* Each station provided with small hose shall be equipped with an approved rack, or an approved reel, securely fastened in position; provided, that an employer may continue to use a reel acquired prior to May 20, 1974, even though it is not approved, so long as it is in good working condition.

[§1910.158(b)(3) and (4) amended at 39 F.R. 6110, February 19, 1974.]

(5) *Hose valves.* (i) An approved hose valve shall be provided at each outlet for attachment of hose.

(ii) Where the static pressure at any standpipe outlet for small hose exceeds 100 pounds per square inch, an approved device shall be installed at the outlet to reduce the pressure so that the normal pressure will be approximately 80 pounds per square inch.

NOTE: Pressure reducers are not required on standpipe outlets for 2½-inch hose because it is assumed 2½-inch hose will be attached only when the persons likely to use it are trained in handling large streams.

(iii) National (American) Standard Fire Hose Coupling Screw Threads shall be used whenever they will fit existing equipment; see Standard for Screw Threads Gaskets for Fire Hose Couplings, NFPA No. 194–1968.

(6) *Nozzles.* Nozzles shall be of an approved type. Size of nozzles for small hose shall be not larger than one-half inch.

(7) *Dry standpipe identification.* Each hose connection on dry standpipes shall be provided with a conspicuous, durable and permanently legible sign reading "Dry Standpipe for Fire Department Use Only."

(c) *Water supplies*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Minimum supply for Class II service.* The minimum supply for Class II service shall be sufficient to provide 100 gallons per minute for a period of at least thirty (30) minutes. The supply shall be sufficient to maintain a residual pressure of 65 pounds per square inch at the topmost outlet of each standpipe (including the roof outlet) with 100 gallons per minute flowing.

(3) *Minimum supply for Class III service.* The minimum supply for Class III service shall be the same as for Class I service.

(4)—Revoked

(d) *Tests and maintenance*—(1) *Tests.* All new systems including yard piping shall be tested hydrostatically to not less than 200 pounds per square inch pressure for 2 hours, or at 50 pounds per square inch in excess of the normal pressure when the normal pressure is in excess of 150 pounds per square inch.

(2) *Periodic inspection.* (i) The tanks shall be kept properly filled, and where pressure tanks are employed, a pressure of at least 75 pounds per square inch shall be maintained at all times.

NOTE: For further details, see Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection, NFPA No. 22–1970.

(ii) The valves in the main connection to the automatic sources of water supply shall be open at all times. The hose valves should be frequently examined to see that they are tight.

NOTE: For further details, see Care of Fire Hose, NFPA No. 198–1969.

FIXED FIRE SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT

§ 1910.159 Automatic sprinkler systems.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Design.* When automatic sprinkler systems

rovided they shall meet design re-nents of the National Fire Protec-Association's Standard for the In-tion of Sprinkler Systems NFPA 1–1969 and the requirements of this n.

Water supply. Every automatic kler system shall have at least one natic water supply of adequate ire, capacity and reliability.

Fire department connection. A ction through which a fire depart-can pump water into the sprinkler n makes a desirable auxiliary sup-For this purpose, one or more fire tment connections shall be pro-in all cases.

-Revoked

Sprinkler alarms—(1) *General.* (i) rflow alarms shall be provided on rinkler installations.

An alarm unit shall include an ved mechanical alarm, horn, or or an approved weatherproof elec-ong, bell, horn, or siren on the out-of the building or approved elec-ongs, bells, horns, or sirens inside uilding, or a combination of such es.

) All alarm apparatus shall be so d and installed that all parts are y accessible for inspection, removal, repair, and shall be substantially rted. Outdoor mechanical or elec-lly operated bells shall be of weath-of and guarded type. On each alarm t valve used under conditions of ble water pressure, a retarding de-shall be installed. Suitable valves be provided in the connections to ding chambers, to permit repair or val without shutting off sprinklers; valves shall be so arranged that may be locked or sealed in the open ion.

Waterflow detecting devices. (i) alarm apparatus for a wet-pipe sys-shall consist of an approved alarm t valve or other approved water flow ting alarm device with the neces-attachments required to give an n.

) The alarm apparatus for a dry-system shall consist of approved attachments to the dry-pipe valve. a dry-pipe valve is located on the m side of an alarm valve, the actu-device of the alarms for the dry-valve may be connected to the ns on the wet-pipe system.

) The alarm apparatus for preac-and deluge systems shall consist of oved electric alarm attachments, ated by a thermostatic system inde-ently of flow of water in the system.

) *Drains.* Drains from alarm devices be so arranged that there will be anger of freezing, and so that there e no overflowing at the alarm appa-, at domestic connections or else-e with the sprinkler drains wide and under pressure.

Maintenance of sprinkler system. rinkler system installed under this Standard must be properly maintained for efficient service. The employer is responsible for the condition of his sprinkler system and must use due diligence in keeping the system in good operating condition.

(e) *Sprinkler head clearance*—(1) *Type I storage.* Clearance of at least 36 inches shall be maintained between sprinkler deflectors and top of storage to reduce the possibility of obstruction to the distribution of water.

(2) *Type II storage.* Clearance of at least 18 inches shall be maintained between sprinkler deflectors and top of storage to reduce the possibility of obstruction to the distribution of water.

(3) *Type III storage.* In sprinklered buildings, at least 18 inches clearance between sprinkler deflectors and top of storage shall be maintained.

§ 1910.160 Fixed dry chemical extinguishing systems.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Design.* When dry chemical extinguishing systems are provided they shall meet the design requirements of the National Fire Protection Association's "Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems" NFPA No. 17–1969 and the requirements of this section.

(2) *Safety requirements.* Where there is a possibility that personnel may be exposed to a dry chemical discharge, suitable safeguards shall be provided to insure prompt evacuation of such locations, and also to provide means for prompt rescue of any trapped personnel.

(b) *Alarms and indicators*—(1) *General.* Alarms and/or indicators are used to indicate the operation of the system, hazard to personnel, or failure of any supervised device or equipment. The devices may be audible or visual. The type, number, and location of the devices shall be such that their purpose is satisfactorily accomplished.

[§ 1910.160(b)(1) amended at 38 FR 19030, effective August 17, 1973.]

(2) *Operation alarm.* (i) An alarm or indicator shall be provided to show that the system has operated, that personnel response may be needed, and that the system should be charged.

(ii) Alarms indicating failure of supervised devices or equipment shall give prompt and positive indication of any failure and shall be distinctive from alarms indicating operation or hazardous conditions.

(c) *Inspection and maintenance*—(1) *Inspection and tests.* (i) At least annually, all dry chemical systems including alarms, shutdowns, and other associated equipment, shall be thoroughly inspected and checked for proper operation by a competent inspector.

(ii) The purpose of the inspection and testing prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section shall be not only to insure that the system is in full operating condition but also to indicate the probable continuance of that condition until the next inspection. Attention at this inspection shall be given to any extension of the hazard protected by the system.

(iii)—Revoked

(iv) Between the regular annual inspection or tests, the system shall be inspected visually or otherwise by competent personnel, following a predetermined schedule.

[§ 1910.160(c)(1)(iv) amended at 38 FR 19030, effective August 17, 1973.]

(v) At least semiannually, all expellant gas containers shall be checked by pressure or weight against the required minimums.

(vi) At least semiannually, all stored pressure dry chemical containers shall be checked by pressure and weight against the required minimums.

(vii) Except for stored pressure systems, at least annually the dry chemical in the system storage container shall be sampled from the top center and also near the wall to determine the existence of lumps harder than will be friable when dropped from a height of 4 inches.

(2) *Maintenance.* (i) These fixed dry chemical systems shall be maintained in full operating condition at all times. Use, impairment, and restoration of this protection shall be reported promptly to the employer.

(ii) Any troubles or impairments shall be corrected at once by competent personnel.

§ 1910.161 Carbon dioxide extinguishing systems.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Design.* When carbon dioxide extinguishing systems are provided they shall meet the design requirements of the National Fire Protection Association's "Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems" NFPA No. 12–1968 and the requirements of this section.

(2) *Safety requirements.* In any use of carbon dioxide where there is a possibility that employees may be trapped in, or enter into atmospheres made hazardous by a carbon dioxide discharge, suitable safeguards shall be provided to insure prompt evacuation of and to prevent entry into such atmospheres and also to provide means for prompt rescue of any trapped personnel. Such safety items as personnel training, warning signs, discharge alarms, predischarge alarms, and breathing apparatus shall be considered.

(b) *Inspection and maintenance*—(1) *Inspection and tests.* (i) At least annually, all carbon dioxide systems shall be thoroughly inspected and tested for proper operation by a competent engineer or inspector.

(ii) The goal of this inspection and testing shall be not only to insure that the system is in full operating condition

but shall indicate the probable continuance of that condition until the next inspection.

(iii) Suitable discharge tests shall be made when any inspection indicates their advisability.

(iv) Between the regular service contract inspection or tests, the system shall be inspected visually or otherwise by competent personnel, following a schedule.

(v) At least semiannually, all high pressure cylinders shall be weighed. If, at any time, a container shows a loss in net content of more than 10 percent, it shall be refilled or replaced.

(vi) If, at any time, a low pressure container shows a loss of more than 10 percent, it shall be refilled, unless the minimum gas requirements are still provided.

(2) *Maintenance.* (i) These carbon dioxide systems shall be maintained in full operating condition at all times.

(ii) Any troubles or impairments shall be corrected at once by competent personnel.

§ 1910.162 Other special fixed extinguishing systems. [Reserved]

OTHER FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

§ 1910.163 Local fire alarm signaling systems.

(a) *General requirements.* Where local fire alarm signaling systems are provided they shall meet the design requirements of the National Fire Protection Association's "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Local Protective Signaling Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service." NFPA No. 72A–1967 and the requirements of this section.

(b) *Fire alarm boxes*—(1) *General.* Manual fire alarm boxes shall be approved for the particular application and shall be used only for fire protective signaling purposes. Combined fire alarm and watchman's signaling boxes are acceptable.

(2) *Mounting.* Each box shall be securely mounted.

(3) *Distribution.* Manual fire alarm boxes shall be distributed throughout the protected area so that they are unobstructed, readily accessible, and located in the normal path of exit from the area. Additional boxes shall be provided on each floor to obtain a maximum horizontal travel distance of 200 feet to the nearest box.

(c) *Maintenance.* All systems shall be under the supervision of qualified persons. These persons shall cause tests and inspections to be made at weekly intervals, and shall have general charge of all alterations and additions to the systems under their supervision.

§ 1910.164 Fire brigades. [Reserved]

§ 1910.165 Effective dates.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart L shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except as provided in the remaining paragraphs of this section.

(b) The following provisions shall become effective on February 15, 1972:

§ 1910.157(c).
§ 1910.158 (b) and (c).
§ 1910.159 (a), (b), and (c).
§ 1910.160(a).
§ 1910.161(a).

(c) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a), (b), or (d) of this section, any provision in any other section of this subpart which contains in itself a specific effective date or time limitation shall become effective on such date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation.

(d) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a) of this section, if any standard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other than a national consensus standard incorporated by reference in § 50–204.2(a)(1), is or becomes applicable at any time to any employment and place of employment, by virtue of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, or the Service Contract Act of 1965, or the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, any corresponding established Federal standard in this Subpart L which is derived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall also become effective, and shall be applicable to such employment and place of employment, on the same date.

§ 1910.165a Sources of standards.

Section	*Source*
1910.156(a)–(h)	NFPA No. 10–1970, Standard for the Installation of Portable Fire Extinguishers.
1910.156(i)–(j)	NFPA No. 13–1969, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems
1910.156(k)–(o)	NFPA No. 14–1970, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems.
1910.156(p)–(s)	NFPA No. 231–1970, Standard for Indoor General Storage.
1910.157	NFPA No. 10–1970, Standard for the Installation of Portable Fire Extinguishers.
1910.158	NFPA No. 14–1970, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems.
1910.159(a)–(d)	NFPA No. 13–1969, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.
1910.159(e)	NFPA No. 231–1970, Standard for Indoor General Storage.
1910.160	NFPA No. 17–1969, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems.
1910.161	NFPA No. 12–1968, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems.
1910.163	NFPA No. 72A–1967, Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Local Protective Signalling Systems for Watchman, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service

§ 1910.165b Standards organizations.

Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036.

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York NY.

[§1910.165b amended at 40 F.R. 18426, April 28,1975.]

part M—Compressed Gas and Compressed Air Equipment

0.166 Inspection of compressed gas cylinders.

Definitions. As used in this sec-

High- and low-pressure cylinders: -pressure cylinders means those ders with a marked service pressure 0 p.s.i. or greater; low-pressure ders are those with a marked serv- ssure less than 900 p.s.i.

Minimum allowable wall thick- The minimum allowable wall thick- means the minimum wall thickness red by the specification under which ylinder was manufactured.

Dents: Dents (in cylinders) means mations caused by the cylinder ng in contact with a blunt object in a way that the thickness of metal t materially impaired.

Cuts, gouges, or digs: Cuts, gouges, gs (in cylinders) means deforma- caused by contact with a sharp t in such a way as to cut into or the metal of the cylinder, decreas- he wall thickness at that point.

Corrosion or pitting: Means corro- or pitting in cylinders involving the f wall thickness by corrosive media. e are several kinds of pitting or cor- n to be considered.

) Isolated pitting: Means isolated of small cross-section which do not tively weaken the cylinder wall but ndicative of possible complete pene- on and leakage. Since the pitting is ted the original wall is essentially t.

) Line corrosion: Means pits which not isolated but are connected or ly connected to others in a narrow or line. This condition is more us than isolated pitting. Line corro- frequently occurs in the area of section of the footring and bottom cylinder. This is sometimes referred "crevice corrosion."

) General corrosion: Means corro- which covers considerable surface s of the cylinder. It reduces the ctural strength. It is often difficult to sure or estimate the depth of general osion because direct comparison with original wall cannot always be made. eral corrosion is often accompanied itting.

) "DOT" means the U.S. Depart- t of Transportation.

) *General requirements*—(1) *Ap- tion.* (i) Each employer shall de- line that compressed gas cylinders er his control are in a safe condition he extent that this can be determined visual and other inspection required his subparagraph.

i) The requirements contained in section are not intended to apply ylinders manufactured under specification DOT (ICC)-3HT (49 CFR Ch. 1). Separate requirements covering service life and standards for visual inspection of these cylinders are contained in Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet C-8, "Standard for Requalification of ICC-3HT Cylinders."

(2) *Quality of inspection.* Experience in the inspection of cylinders is an important factor in determining the acceptability of a given cylinder for continued service. Users lacking this experience and having doubtful cylinders should return them to a manufacturer of the same type of cylinders for reinspection.

(c) *Inspection of low-pressure cylinders exempt from the hydrostatic test including acetylene cylinders*—(1) *Application.* This section covers cylinders of the type that are exempt from the hydrostatic retest requirements of the DOT by virtue of their exclusive use in certain noncorrosive gas service. They are not subject to internal corrosion and do not require internal shell inspection.

(2) *Preparation for inspection.* Rust, scale, caked paint, etc., shall be removed from the exterior surface so that the surface can be adequately observed. Facilities shall be provided for inverting the cylinder to facilitate inspection of the bottom. This is important because experience has shown this area to be the most susceptible to corrosion.

(3) *Exterior inspection.* Cylinders shall be checked as outlined below for corrosion, general distortion, or any other defect that might indicate a weakness which would render it unfit for service.

(i) To fix corrosion limits for all types, designs, and sizes of cylinders, and include them in this section is not practicable. Cylinders shall meet the requirements of this subdivision. Failure to meet any of the requirements of this subdivision is of itself cause for rejection of a cylinder.

(*a*) A cylinder shall be rejected when the tare weight is less than 95 percent of the original tare weight marked on the cylinder. When determining tare weight, be sure that the cylinder is empty.

(*b*) A cylinder shall be rejected when the remaining wall in an area having isolated pitting only is less than one-third of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under subdivision (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subparagraph.

(*c*) A cylinder shall be rejected when line corrosion on the cylinder is 3 inches in length or over and the remaining wall is less than three-fourths of the minimum allowable wall thickness or when line corrosion is less than 3 inches in length and the remaining wall thickness is less than one-half the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under subdivision (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subparagraph.

(*d*) A cylinder shall be rejected when the remaining wall in an area of general corrosion is less than one-half of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under subdivision (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subparagraph.

(ii) To use the criteria in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, it is necessary to know the original wall thickness of the cylinder or the minimum allowable wall thickness. Table M-1 lists the minimum allowable wall thickness under DOT specifications (49 CFR Ch. 1) for a number of common size low-pressure cylinders.

TABLE M-1

Cylinder size O.D. x length (inches)	DOT Specification marking	Nominal water capacity (pounds)	Minimum allowable wall thickness (inches)
15 x 46	14B240	239	0.128
14-13/16 x 47	4E240	239	.140
14-15/16 x 46	4BA240	239	.086
14-11/16 x 28-3/8	4BA240	143	.086
11-29/32 x 32-11/16	4BA240	95	.078
11-29/32 x 18-11/32	4BA240	48	.078

[1] Without longitudinal seam

(iii) When the wall thickness of the cylinder at manufacture is not known, and the actual wall thickness cannot be measured, this cylinder shall be rejected when the inspection reveals that the deepest pit in a general corrosion area exceeds three sixty-fourths inch. This is arrived at by considering that in no case shall the pitting exceed one-half the minimum allowable wall thickness which is 0.064 inch. When a pit measures 0.043 inch (approximately three sixty-fourths inch) in a corrosion area, general corrosion will already have removed 0.021 inch of the original wall and the total pit depth as compared to the initial wall will be 0.064 inch.

(iv) When the original wall thickness at manufacture is known, or the actual wall thickness is measured, this thickness less one and one-half times the maximum measured pit depth shall be 0.064 inch or greater. If it is less, the cylinder shall be rejected.

(v) Dents are of concern where the metal deformation is sharp and confined, or where they are near a weld. Where metal deformation is not sharp, dents of larger magnitude can be tolerated.

(vi) Where denting occurs so that any part of the deformation includes a weld, the maximum allowable dent depth shall be one-fourth inch.

(vii) When denting occurs so that no part of the deformation includes a weld, the cylinder shall be rejected if the depth of the dent is greater than one-tenth of the mean diameter of the dent.

(viii) Cuts, gouges, or digs reduce the wall thickness of the cylinder and in addition are considered to be stress raisers. Depth limits are set in this subparagraph; however, cylinders shall be rejected at one-half of the limit set whenever the length of the defect is 3 inches or more.

(a) When the original wall thickness at manufacture is not known, and the actual wall thickness cannot be measured a cylinder shall be rejected if the cut, gouge, or dig exceeds one-half of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under subdivision (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subparagraph.

(b) When the original wall thickness at manufacture is known, or the actual wall thickness is measured, a cylinder shall be rejected if the original wall thickness minus the depth of the defect is less than one-half of the minimum allowable wall thickness as determined under subdivision (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this subparagraph.

(ix) Leaks can originate from a number of sources, such as defects in a welded or brazed seam, defects at the threaded opening, or from sharp dents, digs, gouges, or pits.

(a) To check for leaks, the cylinder shall be charged and carefully examined. All seams and pressure openings shall be coated with a soap or other suitable solution to detect the escape of gas. Any leakage is cause for rejection.

(b) Safety relief devices as defined in § 1910.167(a)(1) shall be tested for leaks before a charged cylinder is shipped from the cylinder filling plant.

(x) After fire damage, cylinders shall be carefully inspected for evidence of exposure to fire.

(a) Common evidences of exposure to fire are:

(1) Charring or burning of the paint or other protective coat,

(2) Burning or sintering of the metal,

(3) Distortion of the cylinder,

(4) Melted out fuse plugs,

(5) Burning or melting of valve.

(b) The evaluation of fire damage by DOT Regulations state that, "A cylinder which has been subjected to the action of fire must not again be placed in service until it has been properly reconditioned", in accordance with 49 CFR 173.34(f) The general intent of this requirement is to remove from service cylinders which have been subject to the action of fire which has changed the metallurgical structure or the strength properties of the steel, or in the case of acetylene cylinders caused breakdown of porous filler. This is normally determined by visual examination as covered above with particular emphasis to the condition of the protective coating. If the protective coating has been burnt off or if the cylinder body is burnt, warped, or distorted, it is assumed that the cylinder has been overheated and 49 CFR 173.34(f) shall be complied with. If, however, the protective coating is only dirtied from smoke or other debris, and is found by examination to be intact underneath, the cylinder shall not be considered affected within the scope of this requirement.

(xi) Cylinders are manufactured with a reasonably symmetrical shape. Cylinders which have definite visible bulges shall be removed from service and evaluated. Cylinders shall be rejected when a variation of 1 percent or more is found in the measured circumferences or in peripheral distances measured from the valve spud to the center seam (or equivalent fixed point).

(xii) Cylinder necks shall be examined for serious cracks, folds, and flaws. Neck cracks are normally detected by testing the neck during charging operations with a soap solution.

(xiii) Cylinder neck threads shall be examined whenever the valve is removed from the cylinder. Cylinders shall be rejected if the required number of effective threads are materially reduced, or if a gas tight seal cannot be obtained by reasonable valving methods. Gages shall be used to measure the number of effective threads.

(xiv) If the valve is noticeably tilted the cylinder shall be rejected.

(xv) The footring and headring of cylinders may become so distorted through service abuse that they no longer perform their functions:

(a) To cause the cylinder to remain stable and upright,

(b) To protect the valve. Rings shall be examined for distortion; for looseness, and for failure of welds. Appearances may often warrant rejection of the cylinder.

(d) *Low-pressure cylinders subject to hydrostatic testing.*—(1) *Application.* Cylinders covered in this section are low-pressure cylinders other than those covered in paragraph (c) of this section. They differ essentially from such cylinders in that they require a periodic hydrostatic retest which includes an internal and external examination. Defect limits for the external examination are prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, with exceptions for aluminum cylinders shown in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(2) *Preparation for inspection.* Flammable gas cylinders shall be purged before being examined with a light. Lamps used for flammable gas cylinder inspection shall be explosion proof.

(3) *Internal inspection.* Cylinders shall be inspected internally at least every time the cylinder is periodically retested. The examination shall be made with a light of sufficient intensity to clearly illuminate the interior walls.

(4) *External inspection of aluminum cylinders.* The inspection requirements of paragraph (c) of this section shall be met, except as follows:

(i) Aluminum cylinders shall be rejected when impairment to the surface (corrosion or mechanical defect) exceeds a depth where the remaining wall is less than three-fourths of the minimum allowable wall thickness required by the specification under which the cylinder was manufactured.

(ii) Aluminum cylinders subjected to the action of fire shall be removed from service.

(e) *High-pressure cylinders*—(1) *Application.* High-pressure cylinders are those with a marked service pressure of 900 p.s.i. or higher. They are seamless; no welding is permitted. The great ma of such cylinders are of the 3A or 3A types under DOT Specifications (49 CF Ch. I).

(2) *Preparation for inspection.* (i) Cylinders shall be cleaned for inspectio so that the inside and outside surface and all conditions can be observed. Th shall include removal of scale and cak paint from the exterior and the thor ough removal of internal scale. Cylinde with interior coating shall be examine for defects in the coating. If the coat ing is defective, it shall be removed.

(ii) A good inspection light of suff cient intensity to clearly illuminate th interior wall is mandatory for interna inspection. Flammable gas cylinde shall be purged before being examine with a light. Lamps for flammable ga cylinder inspection shall be explosio proof.

(3) *Exterior inspection.* (i) To fix cor rosion limits for all types, designs, and sizes of cylinders, and include them in this section, is not practicable. Considerable judgment is required in evaluating cylinders fit for service. Experience is a major factor, aside from strength con siderations for high pressure cylinders.

(ii) When the original wall thickness of the cylinder is not known, and the actual wall thickness cannot be measured, the cylinder is rejected if corro sion exceeds one thirty-second inch in depth. This is arrived at by subtracting from the minimum allowable wall at manufacture (0.221 inch), the limiting wall in service (0.195 inch), to give the maximum allowable corrosion limit of 0.026 inch, say one thirty-second inch.

(iii) When the wall thickness is known, or the actual wall thickness is measured, the difference between this known wall and the limiting value es tablishes the maximum corrosion figure. The normal hot forged cylinder of this size will have a measured wall of about 0.250 inch. Comparison of this with the limiting wall thickness shows that de fects up to about one-sixteenth inch are allowable provided, of course, that the actual wall is measured or is known.

(iv) Cylinders with general corrosion are evaluated by subjecting them to a hydrostatic test. Thus, a cylinder with an elastic expansion of 227 cc. or greater shall be rejected. If areas of pronounced pitting are included within the general corrosion, the depth of such pitting should also be measured (with the high spots of the actual surface as a reference plane) and the criteria established in the first example apply. Thus, the maximum corrosion limit would be one thirty-second inch when the wall was not known.

(v) Any defect of appreciable depth having a sharp bottom is a stress raiser and even though a cylinder may be ac ceptable from a stress standpoint, it is common practice to remove such defects. After any such repair operation, verification of the cylinder strength and struc-

hall be made by a hydrostatic test
er suitable means.
Dents can be tolerated when the
er wall is not deformed excessively
ruptly. Generally speaking, dents
cepted up to a depth of about one-
nth inch when the major diameter
dent is equal to or greater than
es the depth of the dent. Sharper
than this are considered too abrupt
hall require rejection of the cyl-
On small diameter cylinders these
l rules may have to be adjusted.
derations of appearance play a
factor in the evaluation of dents.
Cylinders with arc or torch burns
e removed from service. Defects of
ature may be recognized by one of
llowing conditions:
Removal of metal by scarfing or
ing.
A sintering or burning of the base

A hardened heat affected zone. A
method for verifying the presence
all arc burns is to file the suspected
The hardened zone will resist filing
npared to the softer base metal.
) Cylinders are normally pro-
with a symmetrical shape. Cylin-
vith distinct visual bulges shall be
ed from service until the nature of
fect is determined. Some cylinders
ave small discontinuities related to
manufacturing process—mush-
d bottoms, offset shoulders, etc.
usually can be identified and are
ormally cause for concern.
Cylinders shall be carefully in-
d for evidences of exposure to fire.
aragraph (c)(3)(x) of this section.
Cylinder necks shall be examined
rious cracks, folds, and flaws. See
raphs (c)(3) (xii) and (xiii) of
ection.

Internal inspection. (1) Cylinders
be inspected internally at least
time the cylinder is periodically
ed. This examination shall be made
a light of sufficient intensity to
y illuminate the interior walls.
A hammer test consists of tapping
nder a light blow with a suitably
hammer. A cylinder, emptied of
content, with a clean internal sur-
standing free, will have a clear
Cylinders with internal corrosion
ive a duller ring dependent upon
mount of corrosion and accumula-
of foreign material. Such cylinders
be investigated. The hammer test is
sensitive and is an easy, quick, and
nient test that can be made with-
emoving the valve before each
ing. It is an invaluable indicator
ternal corrosion.

0.167 Safety relief devices for compressed gas cylinders.

Definitions. As used in this
on:
Safety relief device. A "safety re-
levice" is a device intended to pre-
rupture of a cylinder under certain
tions of exposures. (The term as
herein shall include the approach channel, the operating parts, and the discharge channel.)

(2) *Approach channel.* An "approach channel" is the passage or passages through which gas must pass from the cylinder to reach the operating parts of the safety relief device.

(3) *Discharge channel.* A "discharge channel" is the passage or passages beyond the operating parts through which gas must pass to reach the atmosphere exclusive of any piping attached to the outlet of the device.

(4) *Safety relief device channel.* A "safety relief device channel" is the channel through which gas released by operation of the device must pass from the cylinder to the atmosphere exclusive of any piping attached to the inlet or outlet of the device.

(5) *Operating part.* The "operating part" of a safety relief device is the part of a safety relief device that normally closes the safety discharge channel but when moved from this position as a result of the action of heat or pressure, or a combination of the two, permits escape of gas from the cylinder.

(6) *Frangible disc.* A "frangible disc" is an operating part in the form of a disc, usually of metal and which is so held as to close the safety relief device channel under normal conditions. The disc is intended to burst at a predetermined pressure to permit the escape of gas.

(7) *Pressure opening.* A "pressure opening" is the orifice against which the frangible disc functions.

(8) *Rated bursting pressure.* A "rated bursting pressure" of a frangible disc is the maximum pressure for which the disc is designed to burst when in contact with the pressure opening for which it was designed when tested.

(9) *Fusible plug.* A "fusible plug" is an operating part in the form of a plug of suitable low melting material, usually a metal alloy, which closes the safety relief device channel under normal conditions and is intended to yield or melt at a predetermined temperature to permit the escape of gas.

(10) *Yield temperature.* The "yield temperature" of a fusible plug is the temperature at which the fusible metal or alloy will yield when tested.

(11) *Reinforced fusible plug.* A "reinforced fusible plug" is a fusible plug consisting of a core of suitable material having a comparatively high yield temperature surrounded by a low-melting point fusible metal of the required yield temperature.

(12) *Combination frangible disc-fusible plug.* A "combination frangible disc-fusible plug" is a frangible disc in combination with a low melting point fusible metal, intended to prevent its bursting at its predetermined bursting pressure unless the temperature also is high enough to cause yielding or melting of the fusible metal.

(13) *Safety relief valve.* A "safety relief valve" is a safety relief device containing an operating part that is held normally in a position closing the safety relief device channel by spring force and is intended to open and to close at predetermined pressures.

(14) *Combination safety relief valve and fusible plug.* A "combination safety relief valve and fusible plug" is a safety relief device utilizing a safety relief valve in combination with a fusible plug. This combination device may be an integral unit or separate units and is intended to open and to close at predetermined pressures or to open at a predetermined temperature.

(15) *Set pressure.* The "set pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure marked on the valve and at which it is set to start-to-discharge.

(16) *Start-to-discharge pressure.* The "start-to-discharge pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure at which the first bubble appears through a water seal of not over 4 inches on the outlet of the safety relief valve.

(17) *Flow capacity.* The "flow capacity" of a safety relief device is the capacity in cubic feet per minute of free air discharged at the required flow rating pressure.

(18) *Flow rating pressure.* The "flow rating pressure" is the pressure at which a safety relief device is rated for capacity.

(19) *Nonliquefied compressed gas.* A "nonliquefied compressed gas" is a gas, other than a gas in solution which under the charging pressure, is entirely gaseous at a temperature of 70° F.

(20) *Liquefied compressed gas.* A "liquefied compressed gas" is a gas which, under the charging pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 70° F. A flammable compressed gas which is normally nonliquefied at 70° F. but which is partially liquid under the charging pressure and temperature, shall follow the requirements for liquefied compressed gases.

(21) *Compressed gas in solution.* A "compressed gas in solution" (Acetylene) is a nonliquefied gas which is dissolved in a solvent.

(22) *Pressurized liquid compressed gas.* A "pressurized liquid compressed gas" is a compressed gas other than a compressed gas in solution, which cannot be liquefied at a temperature of 70° F., and which is maintained in the liquid state at a pressure not less than 40 p.s.i.a. by maintaining the gas at a temperature less than 70° F.

(23) *Test pressure of the cylinder.* The "test pressure of the cylinder" is the minimum pressure at which a cylinder must be tested as prescribed in DOT specifications for compressed gas cylinders 41 CFR Ch. I.

(24) *Free air or free gas.* "Free air" or "free gas" is air or gas measured at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature of 60° F.

(25) *DOT regulations.* As used in this section "DOT regulations" refers to the U.S. Department of Transportation Regulations for Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles by Land and Water in Rail Freight, Express and Baggage Services and by Motor Vehicle

(Highway) and Water, including Specifications for Shipping Containers, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49, Parts 171 to 178.

(b) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* Compressed gas cylinder, portable tanks, and cargo tanks shall have pressure relief devices installed and maintained in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets S–1.1–1963 and 1965 addenda and S–1.2–1963.

(2) *Types of safety relief devices.* Types of safety relief devices as covered by this section are designated as follows:

(i) Type CG–1: Frangible disc.

(ii) Type CG–2: Fusible plug or reinforced fusible plug utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 170° F., nor less than 157° F. (165° F. nominal).

(iii) Type CG–3: Fusible plug or reinforced fusible plug utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 220° F., nor less than 208° F. (212° F. nominal).

(iv) Type CG–4: Combination frangible disc-fusible plug, utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 170° F., nor less than 157° F. (165° F. nominal).

(v) Type CG–5: Combination frangible disc-fusible plug, utilizing a fusible alloy with yield temperature not over 220° F., nor less than 208° F. (212° F. nominal).

(vi) Type CG–7: Safety relief valve.

(vii) Type CG–8: Combination safety relief valve and fusible plug.

(3) *Specifications and tests.* All safety relief devices covered by this section shall meet the design, construction, marking and test specification of the "Compressed Gas Association Safety Relief Device Standards Part 1—Cylinders for Compressed Gases: S1.1–1963."

(4) *Specific requirements for safety relief devices.* (i) Compressed gas cylinders, which under the Regulations of the Department of Transportation must be equipped with safety relief devices, shall be considered acceptable when equipped with devices of proper construction, location, and discharge capacity under the conditions prescribed in Table 1 of the Compressed Gas Associations Standard S–1.1–1963.

(ii) Only replacement parts or assemblies provided by the manufacturer shall be used unless the advisability of interchange is proved by adequate tests.

(iii) When a frangible disc is used with a compressed gas cylinder, the rated bursting pressure of the disc shall not exceed the minimum required test pressure of the cylinder with which the device is used, except for DOT–3E cylinders (49 CFR Ch. I) the rated bursting pressure of the device shall not exceed 4,500 pounds per square inch gage (p.s.i.g.).

(iv) When a safety relief valve is used on a compressed gas cylinder, the flow rating pressure shall not exceed the minimum required test pressure of the cylinder on which the safety relief valve is installed and the reseating pressure shall not be less than the pressure in a normally charged cylinder at 130° F.

(v) When fittings and piping are used on either the upstream or downstream side or both of a safety relief device or devices, the passages shall be so designed that the flow capacity of the safety relief device will not be reduced below the capacity required for the container on which the safety relief device assembly is installed, nor to the extent that the operation of the device could be impaired. Fittings, piping, and method of attachment shall be designed to withstand normal handling and the pressures developed when the device or devices function.

(vi) No shutoff valve shall be installed between the safety relief devices and the cylinder.

(5) *Maintenance requirements for safety relief devices.* (i) As a precaution to keep cylinder safety relief devices in reliable operating condition, care shall be taken in the handling or storing of compressed gas cylinders to avoid damage. Care shall also be exercised to avoid plugging by paint or other dirt accumulation of safety relief device channels or other parts which could interfere with the functioning of the device. Only qualified personnel shall be allowed to service safety relief devices.

(ii) Each time a compressed gas cylinder is received at a point for refilling, all safety relief devices shall be examined externally for corrosion, damage, plugging of external safety relief device channels, and mechanical defects such as leakage or extrusion of fusible metal. If there is any doubt regarding the suitability of the safety relief device for service the cylinder shall not be filled until it is equipped with a suitable device.

§ 1910.168 Safety relief devices for cargo and portable tanks storing compressed gases.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *Cargo tank.* A "cargo tank" means any container designed to be permanently attached to any motor vehicle or other highway vehicle and in which is to be transported any compressed gas. The term "cargo tank" shall not be construed to include any tank used solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for the propulsion of the vehicle or containers fabricated under specifications for cylinders.

(2) *Portable tank.* A "portable tank" means any container designed primarily to be temporarily attached to a motor vehicle, other vehicle, railroad car other than tank car, or marine vessel, and equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to facilitate handling of the container by mechanical means, in which is to be transported any compressed gas. The term "portable tank" shall not be construed to include any cargo tank, any tank car tank, or any tank of the DOT–106A and DOT–110A–W type.

(3) *Safety relief device.* A "safety relief device" means a device intended to prevent rupture of a container under certain conditions of exposure.

(4) *Safety relief valve.* A "safety relief valve" means a safety relief device containing an operating part that is held normally in a position closing the safety relief device channel by spring force and is intended to open and close at predetermined pressures.

(5) *Set pressure.* The "set pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure marked on the valve and at which the valve is set to start-to-discharge.

(6) *Start-to-discharge pressure.* The "start-to-discharge pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure at which the first bubble appears through a water seal of not over 4 inches on the outlet of the valve.

NOTE: When the nature of the service requires the use of a metal-to-metal seat safety relief valve, with or without secondary sealing means, the start-to-discharge pressure may be considered the pressure at which an audible discharge occurs.

(7) *Reseating pressure.* The "reseating pressure" of a safety relief valve is the pressure at which leakage ceases through a water seal of not over 4 inches on the outlet of the valve.

(8) *Flow capacity.* The "flow capacity" of a safety relief device is the capacity in cubic feet per minute of free air discharged at the required flow rating pressure.

(9) *Flow rating pressure.* The "flow rating pressure" means the pressure at which a safety relief device is rated for capacity.

(10) *Free air or free gas.* "Free air" or "free gas" means air or gas measured at a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute and a temperature of 60° F.

(11) *Frangible disc.* A "frangible disc" means a safety relief device in the form of a disc, usually of metal, which is held as to close the safety relief device channel under normal conditions. The disc is intended to burst at a predetermined pressure to permit the escape of gas.

(12) *Fusible plug.* A "fusible plug" means a safety relief device in the form of a plug of suitable low-melting material, usually a metal alloy, which closes the safety relief device channel under normal conditions and is intended to yield or melt at a predetermined temperature to permit the escape of gas.

(13) *DOT design pressure.* The "DOT design pressure" is identical to the term "maximum allowable working pressure" as used in the "Code" and is the maximum gage pressure at the top of the tank in its operating position. To determine the minimum permissible thickness of physical characteristics of the different parts of the vessel, the static head of the lading shall be added to the DOT design pressure to determine the thickness of any specific part of the vessel. If vacuum insulation is used, the liquid container shall be designed for a pressure

p.s.i. more than DOT design pres- plus static head of the lading.

PTION: For containers constructed in ance with paragraph U-68 or U-69 of VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Code, 1949 Edition, the maximum le working pressure for the purpose se standards is considered to be 125 t of the design pressure as provided FR 173.315 of DOT Regulations.

Code. "Code" is defined as para- U-68, U-69, U-200 or U-201 of sec- VIII of the Boiler and Pressure Code of the American Society of nical Engineers, 1949 Edition; or n VIII of the Boiler and Pressure Code of the American Society of nical Engineers, 1950, 1952, 1956, and 1962 Editions; or The Code for d Pressure Vessels for Petroleum s and Gases of the American eum Institute and the American y of Mechanical Engineers (API-), 1951 Edition.

DOT regulations. The "DOT reg- ns" refers to Department of Trans- ion Regulations for Transporta- f Explosives and Other Dangerous es by Land and Water in Rail t, Express and Baggage Services y Motor Vehicle (Highway) and , including "Specifications for ing Containers," Code of Federal ations, Title 49, Parts 171 to 178.

General requirements—(1) *Appli-* . See § 1910.167(b)(1).

Specifications and tests. All safety devices covered by this section shall the design, construction, marking, test specifications of the "Com- d Gas Associations Safety Relief e Standards Part 2—Cargo and ble Tanks for Compressed Gases: -1963."

Specific requirements for safety devices. (i) Each container shall ovided with one or more safety devices which, unless otherwise ed, shall be safety relief valves of pring-loaded type.

Safety relief valves shall be set rt-to-discharge at a pressure not ess of 110 percent of the DOT de- pressure of the container nor less the DOT design pressure of the iner except as follows:

If an overdesigned container is the set pressure of the safety relief may be between the minimum re- d DOT design pressure for the lad- nd 110 percent of the DOT design ure of the container used.

For sulfur dioxide containers, a num set pressure of 120 and 110 . is permitted for the 150 and 125 . DOT design pressure containers, ctively.

For carbon dioxide (refrigerated), ds oxide (refrigerated), and pres- d liquid argon, nitrogen and ox- there shall be no minimum set ure.

For butadiene, inhibited, and ed petroleum gas containers, a num set pressure of 90 percent of inimum DOT design pressure per- d for these ladings may be used.

(*e*) For containers constructed in accord with paragraph U-68 or U-69 of the Code 1949 Edition, the set pressure marked on the safety relief valve may be 125 percent of the original DOT design pressure of the container.

(iii) Only replacement parts or assemblies provided by the manufacturer of the device shall be used unless the suitability of interchange is proved by adequate tests.

(iv) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(v) Any portion of liquid piping or hose which at any time may be closed at each end must be provided with a safety relief device to prevent excessive pressure.

(vi) The additional restrictions of this subdivision apply to safety relief devices on containers for carbon dioxide or nitrous oxide which are shipped in refrigerated and insulated containers. The maximum operating pressure in the container may be regulated by the use of one or more pressure controlling devices, which devices shall not be in lieu of the safety relief valve required in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(vii) All safety relief devices shall be so installed and located that the cooling effect of the contents will not prevent the effective operation of the device.

(viii) In addition to the safety relief valves required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph each container for carbon dioxide may be equipped with one or more frangible disc safety relief devices of suitable design set to function at a pressure not exceeding two times the DOT design pressure of the container.

(ix) Subject to conditions of 49 CFR 173.315(a)(1) (DOT Regulations) for methyl chloride and sulfur dioxide optional portable tanks of 225 p.s.i.g. minimum DOT design pressure, one or more fusible plugs approved by the Bureau of Explosives, 63 Vesey Street, New York, NY 10007, may be used in lieu of safety relief valves of the spring-loaded type. If the container is over 30 inches long a safety relief device having the total required flow capacity must be at both ends.

(x) When storage containers for liquefied petroleum gas are permitted to be shipped in accordance with 49 CFR 173.315(j) (DOT Regulations), they must be equipped with safety relief devices in compliance with the requirements for safety relief devices on above-ground containers as specified in the National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 58–1969 "Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases."

(xi) When containers are filled by pumping equipment which has a discharge capacity in excess of the capacity of the container safety relief devices, and which is capable of producing pressures in excess of DOT design pressure of the container, precautions should be taken to prevent the development of pressures in the container in excess of 120 percent of its DOT design pressure. This may be done by providing additional capacity of the safety relief valves on the container, by providing a bypass on the pump discharge, or by any other suitable method.

(xii) This additional requirement applies to safety relief devices on containers for liquefied hydrogen and pressurized liquid argon, nitrogen, and oxygen. The liquid container shall be protected by one or more safety relief valves and one or more frangible discs.

(xiii) Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container. Safety relief devices shall be arranged to discharge upward except this is not required for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and pressurized liquid argon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

(xiv) No shutoff valves shall be installed between the safety relief devices and the container except, in cases where two or more safety relief devices are installed on the same container, a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of the shutoff valve or valves is such as always to insure full required capacity flow through at least one safety relief device.

(4) *Maintenance requirements for safety relief devices.* (i) Care shall be exercised to avoid damage to safety relief devices. Care shall also be exercised to avoid plugging by paint or other dirt accumulation of safety relief device channels or other parts which could interfere with the functioning of the device.

(ii) Only qualified personnel shall be allowed to service safety relief devices. Any servicing or repairs which require resetting of safety relief valves shall be done only by or after consultation with the valve manufacturer.

(iii) Safety relief devices periodically shall be examined externally for corrosion, damage, plugging or external safety relief device channels, and mechanical defects such as leakage or extrusion of fusible metal. Valves equipped with secondary resilient seals shall have the seals inspected periodically. If there is any doubt regarding the suitability of the safety relief device for service the container shall not be filled until it is equipped with a suitable safety relief device.

§ 1910.169 Air receivers.

(a) *General requirements*—(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.

(2) *New and existing equipment* (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.

(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.

(b) *Installation and equipment requirements*—(1) *Installation.* Air receivers shall be so installed that all drains, handholes, and manholes therein are easily accessible. Air receivers should be supported with sufficient clearance to permit a complete external inspection and to avoid corrosion of external surfaces. Under no circumstances shall an air receiver be buried underground or located in an inaccessible place. The receiver should be located as close to the compressor or aftercooler as is possible in order to keep the discharge pipe short.

(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.

(3) *Gages and valves.* (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.

(ii) No valve of any type shall be placed between the air receiver and its safety valve or valves.

(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.

(iv) All safety valves shall be tested frequently and at regular intervals to determine whether they are in good operating condition.

§ 1910.170 Sources of standards.

Sec.	Source
1910.166	41 CFR 50-204.65 referencing CGA C-6-1968, Standards for Visual Inspection of Compressed Gas Cylinders.
1910.167	41 CFR 50-204.71 and CGA Pamphlets S-1.1-1963 and 1965 addenda and S-1.2-1963 and 1965 addenda and S-1.2-1963, Safety Relief Device Standards.
1910.169	ANSI B-19, 1938 Safety Code for Compressed Air Machinery.

§ 1910.171 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organizations have been referenced in this part. Copies of the referenced materials may be obtained from the issuing organizations.

Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc., United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

[§1910.171 amended at 40 F.R. 18426 April 28, 1975.]

Subpart N—Materials Handling and Storage

§ 1910.176 Handling materials—general.

(a) *Use of mechanical equipment.* Where mechanical handling equipment is used, sufficient safe clearances shall be allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made. Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repair, with no obstruction across or in aisles that could create a hazard. Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked.

(b) *Secure storage.* Storage of material shall not create a hazard. Bags, containers, bundles, etc., stored in tiers shall be stacked, blocked, interlocked and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

(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.

(d)—Revoked

(e) *Clearance limits.* Clearance signs to warn of clearance limits shall be provided.

(f) *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.

(g) *Guarding.* Covers and/or guardrails shall be provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.

§ 1910.177 Indoor general storage.

[§1910.177 revoked at 38 F.R. 14373, June 1, 1973.]

§ 1910.178 Powered industrial trucks.

(a) *General requirements.*—(1) This section contains safety requirements relating to fire protection, design, maintenance, and use of fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines. This section does not apply to compressed air or nonflammable compressed gas-operated industrial trucks, nor to farm vehicles [illegible] to vehicles intended primarily for [illegible] moving or over-the-road hauling.

[§1910.178(a)(1) amended at 38 F.R. 14373, effective July 31, 1973.]

(2) All new powered industrial trucks acquired and used by an employer after the effective date specified in paragraph (b) of § 1910.182 shall meet the design and construction requirements for powered industrial trucks established in the "American National Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks, Part II, ANSI B56.1-1969", except for vehicles intended primarily for earth moving or over-the-road hauling.

(3) Approved trucks shall bear a label or some other identifying mark indicating approval by the testing laboratory. See subparagraph (7) of this paragraph and paragraph 405 of "American National Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks, Part II, ANSI B56.1-1969", which is incorporated by reference in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and which provides that if the powered industrial truck is accepted by a nationally recognized testing laboratory it should be marked.

(4) Modifications and additions which affect capacity and safe operation shall not be performed by the customer or user without manufacturers prior written approval. Capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or decals shall be changed accordingly.

(5) If the truck is equipped with front-end attachments other than factory installed attachments, the user shall request that the truck be marked to identify the attachments and show the approximate weight of the truck and attachment combination at maximum elevation with load laterally centered.

(6) The user shall see that all nameplates and markings are in place and are maintained in a legible condition.

(7) As used in this section, the term "approved truck" or "approved industrial truck" means a truck that is listed or approved for fire safety purposes for the intended use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, e.g., Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.; Factory Mutual Engineering Corp., using nationally recognized testing standards.

[§1910.178(a)(7) amended at 38 F.R. 14373, effective July 31, 1973.]

(b) *Designations.* For the purpose of this standard there are eleven different designations of industrial trucks or tractors as follows: D, DS, DY, E, ES, EE, EX, G, GS, LP, and LPS.

(1) The D designated units are units similar to the G units except that they are diesel engine powered instead of gasoline engine powered.

(2) The DS designated units are diesel powered units that are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fu-

ectrical systems. They may be used ne locations where a D unit may considered suitable.

The DY designated units are diesel ed units that have all the safe- s of the DS units and in addition t have any electrical equipment ing the ignition and are equipped emperature limitation features.

The E designated units are elec- y powered units that have mini- acceptable safeguards against in- t fire hazards.

The ES designated units are elec- y powered units that, in addition of the requirements for the E units, ovided with additional safeguards electrical system to prevent emis- of hazardous sparks and to limit e temperatures. They may be used ne locations where the use of an E nay not be considered suitable.

The EE designated units are elec- y powered units that have, in addi- o all of the requirements for the ES units, the electric motors and ner electrical equipment completely enclosed. In certain locations the EE unit may be used where the use of an E and ES unit may not be considered suitable.

(7) The EX designated units are electrically powered units that differ from the E, ES, or EE units in that the electrical fittings and equipment are so designed, constructed and assembled that the units may be used in certain atmospheres containing flammable vapors or dusts.

(8) The G designated units are gasoline powered units having minimum acceptable safeguards against inherent fire hazards.

(9) The GS designated units are gasoline powered units that are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems. They may be used in some locations where the use of a G unit may not be considered suitable.

(10) The LP designated unit is similar to the G unit except that liquefied petroleum gas is used for fuel instead of gasoline.

(11) The LPS designated units are liquefied petroleum gas powered units that are provided with additional safeguards to the exhaust, fuel, and electrical systems. They may be used in some locations where the use of an LP unit may not be considered suitable.

(12) The atmosphere or location shall have been classified as to whether it is hazardous or nonhazardous prior to the consideration of industrial trucks being used therein and the type of industrial truck required shall be as provided in paragraph (d) of this section for such location.

(c) *Designated locations.* (1) The industrial trucks specified under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph are the minimum types required but industrial trucks having greater safeguards may be used if desired.

(2) For specific areas of use see Table N-1 which tabulates the information contained in this section. References in parentheses are to the corresponding classification as used in the National

TABLE N-1

SUMMARY TABLE ON USE OF INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Classes	Unclassified	Class I locations				Class II locations			Class III locations	
scription of classes	Locations not possessing atmospheres as described in other columns.	Locations in which flammable gases or vapors are, or may be, present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures.				Locations which are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust.			Locations where easily ignitible fibers or flyings are present but not likely to be in suspension in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures.	
os in classes	None	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	None	
s of locations ospheres in and groups	Piers and Wharves inside and outside general storage General industrial or commercial properties	Acetylene	Hydrogen	Ethyl ether	Gasoline Naphtha Alcohols Acetone Lacquer solvent Benzene	Metal dust	Carbon black Coal dust Coke dust	Grain dust Flour dust Starch dust Organic dust	Baled waste, cocoa fiber, cotton, excelsior, hemp, istle, jute, kapok, oakum, sisal, Spanish moss, synthetic fibers, tow	
		1		2		1		2	1	2
ivisions ature of azardous nditions)	None	Above condition exists continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions.		Above condition may occur accidentally as due to a puncture of a storage drum.		Explosive mixture may be present under normal operating conditions, or where failure of equipment may cause the condition to exist simultaneously with arcing or sparking of electrical equipment, or where dusts of an electrically conducting nature may be present.		Explosive mixture not normally present, but where deposits of dust may cause heat rise in electrical equipment, or where such deposits may be ignited by arcs or sparks from electrical equipment.	Locations in which easily ignitible fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.	Locations in which easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled (except in the process of manufacture).
Authorized uses of trucks by types in groups of classes and divisions										
ps in classes	None	A B C D				A B C D			E F G	E F G	None	None
l trucks orized:										
e D	D**									
e DS						DS			DS	DS
e DY						DY			DY	DY DY
ic:										
e E	E**									
e ES						ES			ES	ES
e EE						EE			EE	EE EE
e EX			EX			EX		EX	EX	EX EX
ine:										
e G	G**									
e GS						GS			GS	GS
as:										
e LP	LP**									
e LPS						LPS			LPS	LPS
ph Ref. In 5	210.211	201 (a)	203 (a)	209 (a)	204 (a), (b)	202 (a)	205 (a)	209 (a)	206 (a) (b)	207 (a)	208 (a)

Trucks conforming to these Types may also be used—see subdivision (c)(2)(x) and (c)(2)(xii) of this section.

Electrical Code, NFPA 70–1971; ANSI C1–1971 (Rev. of 1968) for the convenience of persons familiar with those classifications.

(i) Power-operated industrial trucks shall not be used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentration of acetylene, butadiene, ethylene oxide, hydrogen (or gases or vapors equivalent in hazard to hydrogen, such as manufactured gas), propylene oxide, acetaldehyde, cyclopropane, diethyl ether, ethylene, isoprene, or unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (UDMH).

(ii) (*a*) Power-operated industrial trucks shall not be used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentrations of metal dust, including aluminum, magnesium, and their commercial alloys, other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics, or in atmospheres containing carbon black, coal or coke dust except approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX may be used in such atmospheres.

(*b*) In atmospheres where dust of magnesium, aluminum or aluminum bronze may be present, fuses, switches, motor controllers, and circuit breakers of trucks shall have enclosures specifically approved for such locations.

(iii) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX may be used in atmospheres containing acetone, acrylonitrile, alcohol, ammonia, benzine, benzol, butane, ethylene dichloride, gasoline, hexane, lacquer solvent vapors, naphtha, natural gas, propane, propylene, styrene, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, or xylenes in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures and where such concentrations of these gases or vapors exist continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions or may exist frequently because of repair, maintenance operations, leakage, breakdown or faulty operation of equipment.

(iv) Power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX may be used in locations where 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 the case of abnormal operation of equipment; also in locations in which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation but which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment; or in locations which are adjacent to Class I, Division 1 locations, and to which hazardous concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clear air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.

(v) In locations used for the storage of hazardous liquids in sealed containers or liquified or compressed gases in containers, approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DS, ES, GS, or LPS may be used. This classification 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 hazardous 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 should receive consideration in determining whether or not the DS or DY, ES, EE, GS, LPS designated truck possesses sufficient safeguards for the location. Piping without valves, checks, meters and similar devices would not ordinarily be deemed to introduce a hazardous condition even though used for hazardous liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of hazardous liquids or of liquified or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless subject to other hazardous conditions also.

(vi) (*a*) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX shall be used in atmospheres in which combustible dust is or may be in suspension continuously, intermittently, or periodically under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures, or where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such mixtures to be produced.

(*b*) The EX classification usually includes the working areas of grain handling and storage plants, room containing grinders or pulverizers, cleaners, graders, scalpers, open conveyors or spouts, open bins or hoppers, mixers, or blenders, automatic or hopper scales, packing machinery, elevator heads and boots, stock distributors, dust and stock collectors (except all-metal collectors vented to the outside), and all similar dust producing machinery and equipment in grain processing plants, starch plants, sugar pulverizing plants, malting plants, hay grinding plants, and other occupancies of similar nature; coal pulverizing plants (except where the pulverizing equipment is essentially dust tight); all working areas where metal dusts and powders are produced, processed, handled, packed, or stored (except in tight containers); and other similar locations where combustible dust may, under normal operating conditions, be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures.

(vii) Only approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as DY, EE, or EX shall be used in atmospheres in which combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air or will not be likely to be thrown into suspension by the normal operation of equipment or apparatus in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures where deposits or accumulations of [illegible] dust may be ignited by arcs or [illegible] originating in the truck.

(viii) Only approved power-oper[illegible] industrial trucks designated as DY, [illegible] or EX shall be used in locations [illegible] are hazardous because of the presence easily ignitible fibers or flyings [illegible] which such fibers or flyings are not [illegible] to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures.

(ix) Only approved power-operated [illegible] dustrial trucks designated as DS, D[illegible] ES, EE, EX, GS, or LPS shall be used locations where easily ignitable fibers stored or handled, including outside storage, but are not being processed manufactured. Industrial trucks desi[illegible]nated as E, which have been previously used in these locations may be continued in use.

(x) On piers and wharves handling general cargo, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used. trucks which conform to the requirements for these types may be used.

(xi) If storage warehouses and outside storage locations are hazardous or the approved power-operated industrial truck specified for such locations in this paragraph (c)(2) shall be used. If not classified as hazardous, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, or trucks which conform to the requirements for these types may be used.

(xii) If general industrial or commercial properties are hazardous, only approved power-operated industrial trucks specified for such locations in this paragraph (c)(2) shall be used. If not classified as hazardous, any approved power-operated industrial truck designated as Type D, E, G, or LP may be used, trucks which conform to the requirements of these types may be used.

(d) *Converted industrial trucks.* Power-operated industrial trucks that have been originally approved for the use of gasoline for fuel, when converted to the use of liquefied petroleum gas fuel in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, may be used in those locations where G, GS or LP, and LPS designated trucks have been specified in the preceding paragraphs.

(e) *Safety guards.* (1) High Lift Rider trucks shall be fitted with an overhead guard manufactured in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section, unless operating conditions do not permit.

(2) If the type of load presents a hazard, the user shall equip fork trucks with a vertical load backrest extension manufactured in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(f) *Fuel handling and storage.* (1) The storage and handling of liquid fuels such as gasoline and diesel fuel shall be in accordance with NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA No. [illegible] 1969).

The storage and handling of liquetroleum gas fuel shall be in acice with NFPA Storage and Hanof Liquefied Petroleum Gases No. 58–1969).

Changing and charging storage (1) Battery charging installahall be located in areas designated at purpose.

Facilities shall be provided for ng and neutralizing spilled electroor fire protection, for protecting ng apparatus from damage by , and for adequate ventilation ispersal of fumes from gassing les.

When racks are used for support teries, they should be made of manonconductive to spark generar be coated or covered to achieve jective.

A conveyor, overhead hoist, or lent material handling equipment e provided for handling batteries.

Reinstalled batteries shall be ly positioned and secured in the

A carboy tilter or siphon shall be ed for handling electrolyte.

When charging batteries, acid e poured into water; water shall poured into acid.

Trucks shall be properly posiand brake applied before atng to change or charge batteries.

When charging batteries, the vent hould be kept in place to avoid lyte spray. Care shall be taken ire that vent caps are functioning. attery (or compartment) cover(s) e open to dissipate heat.

Smoking shall be prohibited in arging area.

Precautions shall be taken to preoen flames, sparks, or electric arcs ery charging areas.

Tools and other metallic objects e kept away from the top of und batteries.

Lighting for operating areas. (1) illed lighting of adequate intensity be provided in operating areas. merican National Standard Prac- Industrial Lighting, A11.1–1965)).

Where general lighting is less than ns per square foot, auxiliary dial lighting shall be provided on ack.

Control of noxious gases and (1) Concentration levels of caronoxide gas created by powered rial truck operations shall not exne levels specified in § 1910.1000.

Questions concerning degree of tration and methods of sampling rtain the conditions should be re- to a qualified industrial hygienist.

Dockboards (bridge plates). See 30(a).

Trucks and railroad cars. (1) The of highway trucks shall be set heel chocks placed under the rear to prevent the trucks from rolling they are boarded with powered rial trucks.

(2) Wheel stops or other recognized positive protection shall be provided to prevent railroad cars from moving during loading or unloading operations.

(3) Fixed jacks may be necessary to support a semitrailer and prevent upending during the loading or unloading when the trailer is not coupled to a tractor.

(4) Positive protection shall be provided to prevent railroad cars from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position.

(l) *Operator training.* Only trained and authorized operators shall be permitted to operate a powered industrial truck. Methods shall be devised to train operators in the safe operation of powered industrial trucks.

(m) *Truck operations.* (1) Trucks shall not be driven up to anyone standing in front of a bench or other fixed object.

(2) No person shall be allowed to stand or pass under the elevated portion of any truck, whether loaded or empty.

(3) 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.

(4) The employer shall prohibit arms or legs from being placed between the uprights of the mast or outside the running lines of the truck.

(5)(i) When a powered industrial truck is left unattended, load engaging means shall be fully lowered, controls shall be neutralized, power shall be shut off, and brakes set. Wheels shall be blocked if the truck is parked on an incline.

(ii) A powered industrial truck is unattended when the operator is 25 ft or more away from the vehicle which remains in his view, or whenever the operator leaves the vehicle and it is not in his view.

(iii) When the operator of an industrial truck is dismounted and within 25 ft of the truck still in his view, the load engaging means shall be fully lowered, controls neutralized, and the brakes set to prevent movement.

(6) A safe distance shall be maintained from the edge of ramps or platforms while on any elevated dock, or platform or freight car. Trucks shall not be used for opening or closing freight doors.

(7) Brakes shall be set and wheel blocks shall be in place to prevent movement of trucks, trailers, or railroad cars while loading or unloading. Fixed jacks may be necessary to support a semitrailer during loading or unloading when the trailer is not coupled to a tractor. The flooring of trucks, trailers, and railroad cars shall be checked for breaks and weakness before they are driven onto.

(8) There shall be sufficient headroom under overhead installations, lights, pipes, sprinkler system, etc.

(9) An overhead guard shall be used as protection against falling objects. It should be noted that an overhead guard is intended to offer protection from the impact of small packages, boxes, bagged material, etc., representative of the job application, but not to withstand the impact of a falling capacity load.

(10) A load backrest extension shall be used whenever necessary to minimize the possibility of the load or part of it from falling rearward.

(11) Only approved industrial trucks shall be used in hazardous locations.

(12) 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.

(i) Use of a safety platform firmly secured to the lifting carriage and/or forks.

(ii) Means shall be provided whereby personnel on the platform can shut off power to the truck.

(iii) Such protection from falling objects as indicated necessary by the operating conditions shall be provided.

(13)—Revoked

(14) Fire aisles, access to stairways, and fire equipment shall be kept clear.

[§1910.178(m)(13) revoked at 38 F.R. 14373, effective July 31, 1973.]

(n) *Traveling.* (1) All traffic regulations shall be observed, including authorized plant speed limits. A safe distance shall be maintained approximately three truck lengths from the truck ahead, and the truck shall be kept under control at all times.

(2) The right of way shall be yielded to ambulances, fire trucks, or other vehicles in emergency situations.

(3) Other trucks traveling in the same direction at intersections, blind spots, or other dangerous locations shall not be passed.

(4) The driver shall be required to slow down and sound the horn at cross aisles and other locations where vision is obstructed. If the load being carried obstructs forward view, the driver shall be required to travel with the load trailing.

(5) Railroad tracks shall be crossed diagonally wherever possible. Parking closer than 8 feet from the center of railroad tracks is prohibited.

(6) The driver shall be required to look in the direction of, and keep a clear view of the path of travel.

(7) Grades shall be ascended or descended slowly.

(i) When ascending or descending grades in excess of 10 percent, loaded trucks shall be driven with the load upgrade.

(ii) Unloaded trucks should be operated on all grades with the load engaging means downgrade.

(iii) On all grades the load and load engaging means shall be tilted back if applicable, and raised only as far as necessary to clear the road surface.

(8) Under all travel conditions the truck shall be operated at a speed that will permit it to be brought to a stop in a safe manner.

(9) Stunt driving and horseplay shall not be permitted.

(10) The driver shall be required to slow down for wet and slippery floors.

(11) Dockboard or bridgeplates, shall be properly secured before they are driven over. Dockboard or bridgeplates shall be driven over carefully and slowly and their rated capacity never exceeded.

(12) Elevators shall be approached slowly, and then entered squarely after the elevator car is properly leveled. Once on the elevator, the controls shall be neutralized, power shut off, and the brakes set.

(13) Motorized hand trucks must enter elevator or other confined areas with load end forward.

(14) Running over loose objects on the roadway surface shall be avoided.

(15) While negotiating turns, speed shall be reduced to a safe level by means of turning the hand steering wheel in a smooth, sweeping motion. Except when maneuvering at a very low speed, the hand steering wheel shall be turned at a moderate, even rate.

(o) *Loading.* (1) Only stable or safely arranged loads shall be handled. Caution shall be exercised when handling off-center loads which cannot be centered.

(2) Only loads within the rated capacity of the truck shall be handled.

(3) The long or high (including multiple-tiered) loads which may affect capacity shall be adjusted.

(4) When attachments are used, particular care should be taken in securing, manipulating, positioning, and transporting the load. Trucks equipped with attachments shall be operated as partially loaded trucks when not handling a load.

(5) A load engaging means shall be placed under the load as far as possible; the mast shall be carefully tilted backward to stabilize the load.

(6) Extreme care shall be used when tilting the load forward or backward, particularly when high tiering. Tilting forward with load engaging means elevated shall be prohibited except to pick up a load. An elevated load shall not be tilted forward except when the load is in a deposit position over a rack or stack. When stacking or tiering, only enough backward tilt to stabilize the load shall be used.

(p) *Operation of the truck.* (1) If at any time a powered industrial truck is found to be in need of repair, defective, or in any way unsafe, the truck shall be taken out of service until it has been restored to safe operating condition.

(2) Fuel tanks shall not be filled while the engine is running. Spillage shall be avoided.

(3) Spillage of oil or fuel shall be carefully washed away or completely evaporated and the fuel tank cap replaced before restarting engine.

(4) No truck shall be operated with a leak in the fuel system until the leak has been corrected.

(5) Open flames shall not be used for checking electrolyte level in storage batteries or gasoline level in fuel tanks.

(q) *Maintenance of industrial trucks.* (1) Any power-operated industrial truck not in safe operating condition shall be removed from service. All repairs shall be made by authorized personnel.

(2) No repairs shall be made in Class I, II, and III locations.

(3) Those repairs to the fuel and ignition systems of industrial trucks which involve fire hazards shall be conducted only in locations designated for such repairs.

(4) Trucks in need of repairs to the electrical system shall have the battery disconnected prior to such repairs.

(5) All parts of any such industrial truck requiring replacement shall be replaced only by parts equivalent as to safety with those used in the original design.

(6) Industrial trucks shall not be altered so that the relative positions of the various parts are different from what they were when originally received from the manufacturer, nor shall they be altered either by the addition of extra parts not provided by the manufacturer or by the elimination of any parts, except as provided in subparagraph (12) of this paragraph. Additional counterweighting of fork trucks shall not be done unless approved by the truck manufacturer.

(7) Industrial trucks shall be examined before being placed in service, and shall not be placed in service if the examination shows any condition adversely affecting the safety of the vehicle. Such examination shall be made at least daily.

Where industrial trucks are used on a round-the-clock basis, they shall be examined after each shift. Defects when found shall be immediately reported and corrected.

(8) Water mufflers shall be filled daily or as frequently as is necessary to prevent depletion of the supply of water below 75 percent of the filled capacity. Vehicles with mufflers having screens or other parts that may become clogged shall not be operated while such screens or parts are clogged. Any vehicle that emits hazardous sparks or flames from the exhaust system shall immediately be removed from service, and not returned to service until the cause for the emission of such sparks and flames has been eliminated.

(9) When the temperature of any part of any truck is found to be in excess of its normal operating temperature, thus creating a hazardous condition, the vehicle shall be removed from service and not returned to service until the cause for such overheating has been eliminated.

(10) Industrial trucks shall be kept in a clean condition, free of lint, excess oil, and grease. Noncombustible agents should be used for cleaning trucks. Low flash point (below 100° F.) solvents shall not be used. High flash point (at or above 100° F.) solvents may be used. Precautions regarding toxicity, ventilation, and fire hazard shall be consonant with the agent or solvent used.

(11)—Revoked

(12) Industrial trucks originally approved for the use of gasoline for fuel may be converted to liquefied petroleum gas fuel provided the complete conversion results in a truck which embodies the features specified for LP or LPS designated trucks. Such conversion equipment shall be approved. The description of the component parts of this conversion system and the recommended method of installation on specific trucks are contained in the "Listed by Report."

§ 1910.179 Overhead and gantry cranes.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section.* (1) A "crane" is a machine for lifting and lowering a load and moving it horizontally, with the hoisting mechanism an integral part of the machine. Cranes whether fixed or mobile are driven manually or by power.

(2) An "automatic crane" is a crane which when activated operates through a preset cycle or cycles.

(3) A "cab-operated crane" is a crane controlled by an operator in a cab located on the bridge or trolley.

(4) "Cantilever gantry crane" means a gantry or semigantry crane in which the bridge girders or trusses extend transversely beyond the crane runway at one or both sides.

(5) "Floor-operated crane" means a crane which is pendant or nonconductor rope controlled by an operator on the floor or an independent platform.

(6) "Gantry crane" means a crane similar to an overhead crane except that the bridge for carrying the trolley or trolleys is rigidly supported on two or more legs running on fixed rails or other runway.

(7) "Hot metal handling crane" means an overhead crane used for transporting or pouring molten material.

(8) "Overhead crane" means a crane with a movable bridge carrying a movable or fixed hoisting mechanism and traveling on an overhead fixed runway structure.

(9) "Power-operated crane" means a crane whose mechanism is driven by electric, air, hydraulic, or internal combustion means.

(10) A "pulpit-operated crane" is a crane operated from a fixed operator station not attached to the crane.

(11) A "remote-operated crane" is a crane controlled by an operator not in a pulpit or in the cab attached to the crane, by any method other than pendant or rope control.

(12) A "semigantry crane" is a gantry crane with one end of the bridge rigidly supported on one or more legs that run on a fixed rail or runway, the other end of the bridge being supported by a truck running on an elevated rail or runway.

(13) "Storage bridge crane" means a gantry type crane of long span usually used for bulk storage of material; the bridge girders or trusses are rigidly or nonrigidly supported on one or more legs. It may have one or more fixed or hinged cantilever ends.

"Wall crane" means a crane hav-
lb with or without trolley and sup-
from a side wall or line of col-
of a building. It is a traveling type
perates on a runway attached to
le wall or columns.

"Appointed" means assigned spe-
esponsibilities by the employer or
ıployer's representative.

"ANSI" means the American Na-
Standards Institute.

An "auxiliary hoist" is a supple-
l hoisting unit of lighter capacity
sually higher speed than provided
e main hoist.

A "brake" is a device used for
ing or stopping motion by friction
ver means.

A "drag brake" is a brake which
es retarding force without external
l.

A "holding brake" is a brake that
atically prevents motion when
is off.

"Bridge" means that part of a
consisting of girders, trucks, end
ootwalks, and drive mechanism
carries the trolley or trolleys.

"Bridge travel" means the crane
nent in a direction parallel to the
runway.

A "bumper" (buffer) is an energy
ing device for reducing impact
a moving crane or trolley reaches
d of its permitted travel; or when
oving cranes or trolleys come in
t.

The "cab" is the operator's com-
ent on a crane.

"Clearance" means the distance
any part of the crane to a point
nearest obstruction.

"Collectors current" are con-
g devices for collecting current
unway or bridge conductors.

"Conductors, bridge" are the
cal conductors located along the
structure of a crane to provide
to the trolley.

"Conductors, runway" (main)
he electrical conductors located
a crane runway to provide power
crane.

The "control braking means" is a
d of controlling crane motor speed
in an overhauling condition.

"Countertorque" means a method
ntrol by which the power to the
is reversed to develop torque in
posite direction.

"Dynamic" means a method of
olling crane motor speeds when in
verhauling condition to provide a
ling force.

"Regenerative" means a form of
nic braking in which the electrical
y generated is fed back into the
system.

"Mechanical" means a method of
ol by friction.

"Controller, spring return" means
troller which when released will re-
utomatically to a neutral position.

"Designated" means selected or
ed by the employer or the em-
's representative as being qualified
form specific duties.

(36) A "drift point" means a point on a travel motion controller which releases the brake while the motor is not energized. This allows for coasting before the brake is set.

(37) The "drum" is the cylindrical member around which the ropes are wound for raising or lowering the load.

(38) An "equalizer" is a device which compensates for unequal length or stretch of a rope.

(39) "Exposed" means capable of being contacted inadvertently. Applied to hazardous objects not adequately guarded or isolated.

(40) "Fail-safe" means a provision designed to automatically stop or safely control any motion in which a malfunction occurs.

(41) "Footwalk" means the walkway with handrail, attached to the bridge or trolley for access purposes.

(42) A "hoist" is an apparatus which may be a part of a crane, exerting a force for lifting or lowering.

(43) "Hoist chain" means the load bearing chain in a hoist.

NOTE: Chain properties do not conform to those shown in ANSI B30.9-1971, Safety Code for Slings.

(44) "Hoist motion" means that motion of a crane which raises and lowers a load.

(45) "Load" means the total superimposed weight on the load block or hook.

(46) The "load block" is the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, bearing, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting rope.

(47) "Magnet" means an electromagnetic device carried on a crane hook to pick up loads magnetically.

(48) "Main hoist" means the hoist mechanism provided for lifting the maximum rated load.

(49) A "man trolley" is a trolley having an operator's cab attached thereto.

(50) "Rated load" means the maximum load for which a crane or individual hoist is designed and built by the manufacturer and shown on the equipment nameplate(s).

(51) "Rope" refers to wire rope, unless otherwise specified.

(52) "Running sheave" means a sheave which rotates as the load block is raised or lowered.

(53) "Runway" means an assembly of rails, beams, girders, brackets, and framework on which the crane or trolley travels.

(54) "Side pull" means that portion of the hoist pull acting horizontally when the hoist lines are not operated vertically.

(55) "Span" means the horizontal distance center to center of runway rails.

(56) "Standby crane" means a crane which is not in regular service but which is used occasionally or intermittently as required.

(57) A "stop" is a device to limit travel of a trolley or crane bridge. This device normally is attached to a fixed structure and normally does not have energy absorbing ability.

(58) A "switch" is a device for making, breaking, or for changing the connections in an electric circuit.

(59) An "emergency stop switch" is a manually or automatically operated electric switch to cut off electric power independently of the regular operating controls.

(60) A "limit switch" is a switch which is operated by some part or motion of a power-driven machine or equipment to alter the electric circuit associated with the machine or equipment.

(61) A "main switch" is a switch controlling the entire power supply to the crane.

(62) A "master switch" is a switch which dominates the operation of contactors, relays, or other remotely operated devices.

(63) The "trolley" is the unit which travels on the bridge rails and carries the hoisting mechanism.

(64) "Trolley travel" means the trolley movement at right angles to the crane runway.

(65) "Truck" means the unit consisting of a frame, wheels, bearings, and axles which supports the bridge girders or trolleys.

(b) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section applies to overhead and gantry cranes, including semigantry, cantilever gantry, wall cranes, storage bridge cranes, and others having the same fundamental characteristics. These cranes are grouped because they all have trolleys and similar travel characteristics.

(2) *New and existing equipment.* All new overhead and gantry cranes constructed and installed on or after August 31, 1971, shall meet the design specifications of the American National Standard Safety Code for Overhead and Gantry Cranes, ANSI B30.2.0–1967. Overhead and gantry cranes constructed before August 31, 1971, should be modified to conform to those design specifications by February 15, 1972, unless it can be shown that the crane cannot feasibly or economically be altered and that the crane substantially complies with the requirements of this section.

(3) *Modifications.* Cranes may be modified and rerated provided such modifications and the supporting structure are checked thoroughly for the new rated load by a qualified engineer or the equipment manufacturer. The crane shall be tested in accordance with paragraph (k)(2) of this section. New rated load shall be displayed in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.

(4) *Wind indicators and rail clamps.* Outdoor storage bridges shall be provided with automatic rail clamps. A wind-indicating device shall be provided which will give a visible or audible alarm to the bridge operator at a predetermined wind velocity. If the clamps act on the rail heads, any beads or weld flash on the rail heads shall be ground off.

(5) *Rated load marking.* The rated load of the crane shall be plainly marked on each side of the crane, and if the

crane has more than one hoisting unit, each hoist shall have its rated load marked on it or its load block and this marking shall be clearly legible from the ground or floor.

(6) *Clearance from obstruction.* (i) Minimum clearance of 3 inches overhead and 2 inches laterally shall be provided and maintained between crane and obstructions in conformity with Crane Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., Specification No. 61 (formerly the Electric Overhead Crane Institute, Inc).

(ii) Where passageways or walkways are provided obstructions shall not be placed so that safety of personnel will be jeopardized by movements of the crane.

(7) *Clearance between parallel cranes.* If the runways of two cranes are parallel, and there are no intervening walls or structure, there shall be adequate clearance provided and maintained between the two bridges.

(8) *Designated personnel.*—Only designated personnel shall be permitted to operate a crane covered by this section.

[§1910.179(b)(8) added at 38 F.R. 14373, effective July 31 1973.]

(c) *Cabs*—(1) *Cab location.* (i) The general arrangement of the cab and the location of control and protective equipment shall be such that all operating handles are within convenient reach of the operator when facing the area to be served by the load hook, or while facing the direction of travel of the cab. The arrangement shall allow the operator a full view of the load hook in all positions.

(ii) The cab shall be located to afford a minimum of 3 inches clearance from all fixed structures within its area of possible movement.

(iii) The clearance of the cab above the working floor or passageway should be not less than 7 feet.

(2) *Access to crane.* Access to the cab and/or bridge walkway shall be by a conveniently placed fixed ladder, stairs, or platform requiring no step over any gap exceeding 12 inches. Fixed ladders shall be in conformance with the American National Standard Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, ANSI A14.3–1956.

(3) *Fire extinguisher.* A carbon dioxide, dry-chemical, or equivalent hand fire extinguisher should be kept in the cab. Carbon tetrachloride extinguishers shall not be used.

(4) *Lighting.* Light in the cab shall be sufficient to enable the operator to see clearly enough to perform his work.

(d) *Footwalks and ladders*—(1) *Location of footwalks.* (i) If sufficient headroom is available on cab-operated cranes, a footwalk shall be provided on the drive side along the entire length of the bridge of all cranes having the trolley running on the top of the girders. To give sufficient access to the opposite side of the trolley, there should be provided either a footwalk mounted on the trolley, a suitable footwalk or platform in the building, or a footwalk on the opposite side of the crane at least twice the length of the trolley.

(ii) Footwalks should be located to give a headroom not less than 78 inches. In no case shall less than 48 inches be provided. If 48 inches of headroom cannot be provided, footwalks should be omitted from the crane and a stationary platform or landing stage built for workmen making repairs.

(2) *Construction of footwalks.* (i) Footwalks shall be of rigid construction and designed to sustain a distributed load of at least 50 pounds per square foot.

(ii) Footwalks shall have a walking surface of antislip type.

NOTE: Wood will meet this requirement.

(iii) Footwalks should be continuous and permanently secured.

(iv) Footwalks should have a clear passageway at least 18 inches wide except opposite the bridge motor, where they should be not less than 15 inches. The inner edge shall extend at least to the line of the outside edge of the lower cover plate or flange of the girder.

(3) *Toeboards and handrails for footwalks.* Toeboards and handrails shall be in compliance with section 1910.23 of this part.

(4) *Ladders and stairways.* (i) Gantry cranes shall be provided with ladders or stairways extending from the ground to the footwalk or cab platform.

(ii) Stairways shall be equipped with rigid and substantial metal handrails. Walking surfaces shall be of an antislip type.

(iii) Ladders shall be permanently and securely fastened in place and shall be constructed in compliance with § 1910.27.

(e) *Stops, bumpers, rail sweeps, and guards*—(1) *Trolley stops.* (i) Stops shall be provided at the limits of travel of the trolley.

(ii) Stops shall be fastened to resist forces applied when contacted.

(iii) A stop engaging the tread of the wheel shall be of a height at least equal to the radius of the wheel.

(2) *Bridge bumpers.*—(i) A crane shall be provided with bumpers or other automatic means providing equivalent effect, unless the crane travels at a slow rate of speed and has a faster deceleration rate due to the use of sleeve bearings, or is not operated near the ends of bridge and trolley travel, or is restricted to a limited distance by the nature of the crane operation and their is no hazard of striking any object in this limited distance, or is used in similar operating conditions. The bumpers shall be capable of stopping the crane (not including the lifted load) at an average rate of deceleration not to exceed 3 ft/s/s when traveling in either direction at 20 percent of the rated load speed.

(*a*) The bumpers shall have sufficient energy absorbing capacity to stop the crane when traveling at a speed of at least 40 percent of rated load speed.

(*b*) The bumper shall be so mounted that there is no direct shear on bolts.

(ii) Bumpers shall be so designed [illegible] installed as to minimize parts [illegible] from the crane in case of breakage.

(3) *Trolley bumpers.*—(i) A trol[illegible] shall be provided with bumpers or o[illegible] automatic means of equivalent effe[illegible] unless the trolley travels at a slow r[illegible] of speed, or is not operated near the e[illegible] of bridge and trolley travel, or is re[illegible] stricted to a limited distance of the r[illegible] way and there is no hazard of strik[illegible] any object in this limited distance, or [illegible] used in similar operating conditions. T[illegible] bumpers shall be capable of stopping t[illegible] trolley (not including the lifted loa[illegible] at an average rate of deceleration no[illegible] exceed 4.7 ft/s/s when traveling in eith[illegible] direction at one-third of the rated [illegible] speed.

(ii) When more than one trolley is [illegible] erated on the same bridge, each shall [illegible] equipped with bumpers or equivalent [illegible] their adjacent ends.

(iii) Bumpers or equivalent shall [illegible] designed and installed to minimize par[illegible] falling from the trolley in case [illegible] age.

[§ 1910.179(e)(2) and (3) amended at 38 F.R. 14373, effective July 31 1973.]

(4) *Rail sweeps.* Bridge trucks shall be equipped with sweeps which extend below the top of the rail and project in front of the truck wheels.

(5) *Guards for hoisting ropes.* (i) If hoisting ropes run near enough to other parts to make fouling or chafing possible, guards shall be installed to prevent this condition.

(ii) A guard shall be provided to prevent contact between bridge conductors and hoisting ropes if they could come into contact.

(6) *Guards for moving parts.* (i) Exposed moving parts such as gears, set screws, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components which might constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.

(ii) Guards shall be securely fastened.

(iii) Each guard shall be capable of supporting without permanent distortion the weight of a 200-pound person unless the guard is located where it is impossible for a person to step on it.

(f) *Brakes*—(1) *Brakes for hoists.* (i) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane shall be equipped with at least one self-setting brake, hereafter referred to as a holding brake, applied directly to the motor shaft or some part of the gear train.

(ii) Each independent hoisting unit of a crane, except worm-geared hoists, the angle of whose worm is such as to prevent the load from accelerating in the lowering direction shall, in addition to a holding brake, be equipped with control braking means to prevent overspeeding.

(2) *Holding brakes.* (i) Holding brakes for hoist motors shall have not less than the following percentage of the full load hoisting torque at the point where the brake is applied.

5 percent when used with a con-
ing means other than mechani-

0 percent when used in conjunc-
a mechanical control braking

0 percent each if two holding
re provided.
olding brakes on hoists shall
nple thermal capacity for the
y of operation required by the

Holding brakes on hoists shall be
automatically when power is

Where necessary holding brakes
provided with adjustment means
nsate for wear.
he wearing surface of all hold-
e drums or discs shall be

Each independent hoisting unit of
handling hot metal and having
ontrol braking means shall be
l with at least two holding

Control braking means. (i) A
control braking means such as
ative, dynamic or countertorque
, or a mechanically controlled
means shall be capable of main-
safe lowering speeds of rated

The control braking means shall
ple thermal capacity for the fre-
of operation required by service.
rakes for trolleys and bridges.
operated brakes shall not require
ed force of more than 70 pounds
op manufacturer's rated brake

rakes may be applied by me-
, electrical, pneumatic, hydrau-
avity means.
Where necessary brakes shall be
l with adjustment means to
sate for wear.
The wearing surface of all brake-
r discs shall be smooth.
ll foot-brake pedals shall be
ted so that the operator's foot
easily slip off the pedal.
Foot-operated brakes shall be
d with automatic means for posi-
ease when pressure is released
e pedal.
Brakes for stopping the motion
rolley or bridge shall be of suf-
size to stop the trolley or bridge
a distance in feet equal to 10 per-
full load speed in feet per minute
raveling at full speed with full

If holding brakes are provided
bridge or trolleys, they shall
hibit the use of a drift point in
trol circuit.
Brakes on trolleys and bridges
ave ample thermal capacity for
quency of operation required by
rvice to prevent impairment of
ns from overheating.
Application of trolley brakes. (i)
o-operated cranes with cab on
a trolley brake shall be required
ified under subparagraph (4) of
ragraph.

(ii) A drag brake may be applied to hold the trolley in a desired position on the bridge and to eliminate creep with the power off.

(6) *Application of bridge brakes.* (i) On cab-operated cranes with cab on bridge, a bridge brake is required as specified under subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(ii) On cab-operated cranes with cab on trolley, a bridge brake of the holding type shall be required.

(iii) On all floor, remote and pulpit-operated crane bridge drives, a brake or noncoasting mechanical drive shall be provided.

(g) *Electric equipment*—(1) *General.* (i) Wiring and equipment shall comply with § 1910.309.

(ii) The control circuit voltage shall not exceed 600 volts for a.c. or d.c. current.

(iii) The voltage at pendant pushbuttons shall not exceed 150 volts for a.c. and 300 volts for d.c.

(iv) Where multiple conductor cable is used with a suspended pushbutton station, the station must be supported in some satisfactory manner that will protect the electrical conductors against strain.

(v) Pendant control boxes shall be constructed to prevent electrical shock and shall be clearly marked for identification of functions.

(2) *Equipment.* (i) Electrical equipment shall be so located or enclosed that live parts will not be exposed to accidental contact under normal operating conditions.

(ii) Electric equipment shall be protected from dirt, grease, oil, and moisture.

(iii) Guards for live parts shall be substantial and so located that they cannot be accidently deformed so as to make contact with the live parts.

(3) *Controllers.* (i) Cranes not equipped with spring-return controllers or momentary contact pushbuttons shall be provided with a device which will disconnect all motors from the line on failure of power and will not permit any motor to be restarted until the controller handle is brought to the "off" position, or a reset switch or button is operated.

(ii) Lever operated controllers shall be provided with a notch or latch which in the "off" position prevents the handle from being inadvertently moved to the "on" position. An "off" detent or spring return arrangement is acceptable.

(iii) The controller operating handle shall be located within convenient reach of the operator.

(iv) As far as practicable, the movement of each controller handle shall be in the same general directions as the resultant movements of the load.

(v) The control for the bridge and trolley travel shall be so located that the operator can readily face the direction of travel.

(vi) For floor-operated cranes, the controller or controllers if rope operated, shall automatically return to the "off" position when released by the operator.

(vii) Pushbuttons in pendant stations shall return to the "off" position when pressure is released by the crane operator.

(viii) Automatic cranes shall be so designed that all motions shall fail-safe if any malfunction of operation occurs.

(ix) Remote-operated cranes shall function so that if the control signal for any crane motion becomes ineffective the crane motion shall stop.

(4) *Resistors.* (i) Enclosures for resistors shall have openings to provide adequate ventilation, and shall be installed to prevent the accumulation of combustible matter too near to hot parts.

(ii) Resistor units shall be supported so as to be as free as possible from vibration.

(iii) Provision shall be made to prevent broken parts or molten metal falling upon the operator or from the crane.

(5) *Switches.* (i) The power supply to the runway conductors shall be controlled by a switch or circuit breaker located on a fixed structure, accessible from the floor, and arranged to be locked in the open position.

(ii) On cab-operated cranes a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. A means of opening this switch or circuit breaker shall be located within easy reach of the operator.

(iii) On floor-operated cranes, a switch or circuit breaker of the enclosed type, with provision for locking in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway conductors. This disconnect shall be mounted on the bridge or footwalk near the runway collectors. One of the following types of floor-operated disconnects shall be provided:

(*a*) Nonconductive rope attached to the main disconnect switch.

(*b*) An undervoltage trip for the main circuit breaker operated by an emergency stop button in the pendant pushbutton in the pendant pushbutton station.

(*c*) A main line contactor operated by a switch or pushbutton in the pendant pushbutton station.

(iv) The hoisting motion of all electric traveling cranes shall be provided with an overtravel limit switch in the hoisting direction.

(v) All cranes using a lifting magnet shall have a magnet circuit switch of the enclosed type with provision for locking in the open position. Means for discharging the inductive load of the magnet shall be provided.

(6) *Runway conductors.* Conductors of the open type mounted on the crane runway beams or overhead shall be so located or so guarded that persons entering or leaving the cab or crane footwalk normally could not come into contact with them.

(7) *Extension lamps.* If a service receptacle is provided in the cab or on the bridge of cab-operated cranes, it shall be a grounded three-prong type permanent receptacle, not exceeding 300 volts.

(h) *Hoisting equipment*—(1) *Sheaves*. (i) Sheave grooves shall be smooth and free from surface defects which could cause rope damage.

(ii) Sheaves carrying ropes which can be momentarily unloaded shall be provided with close-fitting guards or other suitable devices to guide the rope back into the groove when the load is applied again.

(iii) The sheaves in the bottom block shall be equipped with close-fitting guards that will prevent ropes from becoming fouled when the block is lying on the ground with ropes loose.

(iv) Pockets and flanges of sheaves used with hoist chains shall be of such dimensions that the chain does not catch or bind during operation.

(v) All running sheaves shall be equipped with means for lubrication. Permanently lubricated, sealed and/or shielded bearings meet this requirement.

(2) *Ropes*. (i) In using hoisting ropes, the crane manufacturer's recommendation shall be followed. The rated load divided by the number of parts of rope shall not exceed 20 percent of the nominal breaking strength of the rope.

(ii) Socketing shall be done in the manner specified by the manufacturer of the assembly.

(iii) Rope shall be secured to the drum as follows:

(*a*) No less than two wraps of rope shall remain on the drum when the hook is in its extreme low position.

(*b*) Rope end shall be anchored by a clamp securely attached to the drum, or by a socket arrangement approved by the crane or rope manufacturer.

(iv) Eye splices. [Reserved.]

(v) Rope clips attached with U-bolts shall have the U-bolts on the dead or short end of the rope. Spacing and number of all types of clips shall be in accordance with the clip manufacturer's recommendation. Clips shall be drop-forged steel in all sizes manufactured commercially. When a newly installed rope has been in operation for an hour, all nuts on the clip bolts shall be retightened.

(vi) Swaged or compressed fittings shall be applied as recommended by the rope or crane manufacturer.

(vii) Wherever exposed to temperatures, at which fiber cores would be damaged, rope having an independent wire-rope or wire-strand core, or other temperature-damage resistant core shall be used.

(viii) Replacement rope shall be the same size, grade, and construction as the original rope furnished by the crane manufacturer, unless otherwise recommended by a wire rope manufacturer due to actual working condition requirements.

(3) *Equalizers*. If a load is supported by more than one part of rope, the tension in the parts shall be equalized.

(4) *Hooks*. Hooks shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be overloaded.

(i) *Warning device*. Except for floor-operated cranes a gong or other effective warning signal shall be provided for each crane equipped with a power traveling mechanism.

(j) *Inspection*—(1) *Inspection classification*. (i) Initial inspection. Prior to initial use all new and altered cranes shall be inspected to insure compliance with the provisions of this section.

(ii) Inspection procedure for cranes in regular service is divided into two general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be performed. The intervals in turn are dependent upon the nature of the critical components of the crane and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction. The two general classifications are herein designated as "frequent" and "periodic" with respective intervals between inspections as defined below:

(*a*) Frequent inspection—Daily to monthly intervals.

(*b*) Periodic inspection—1 to 12-month intervals.

(2) *Frequent inspection*. The following items shall be inspected for defects at intervals as defined in subparagraph (1)(ii) of this paragraph or as specifically indicated, including observation during operation for any defects which might appear between regular inspections. All deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(i) All functional operating mechanisms for maladjustment interfering with proper operation. Daily.

(ii) Deterioration or leakage in lines, tanks, valves, drain pumps, and other parts of air or hydraulic systems. Daily.

(iii) Hooks with deformation or cracks. Visual inspection daily; monthly inspection with signed reports. For hooks with cracks or having more than 15 percent in excess of normal throat opening or more than 10° twist from the plane of the unbent hook refer to paragraph (1)(3)(iii)(*a*) of this section.

(iv) Hoist chains, including end connections, for excessive wear, twist, distorted links interfering with proper function, or stretch beyond manufacturer's recommendations. Visual inspection daily; monthly inspection with signed report.

[§1910.179(j)(2)(iv) amended at 40 F.R. 27400, June 27, 1975.]

(v) [Revoked]

[§1910.179(j)(2)(v)revoked at F.R. 27400 June 27, 1975.]

(vi) All functional operating mechanisms for excessive wear of components.

(vii) Rope reeving for noncompliance with manufacturer's recommendations.

(3) *Periodic inspection*. Complete inspections of the crane shall be performed at intervals as generally defined in subparagraph (1)(ii)(*b*) of this paragraph, depending upon its activity, severity of service, and environment as specifically indicated below. These inspections shall include the requirements of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and in addition, the following items. All deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(i) Deformed, cracked, or corroded members.

(ii) Loose bolts or rivets.

(iii) Cracked or worn sheaves and drums.

(iv) Worn, cracked or distorted parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, rollers, locking and clamping devices.

(v) Excessive wear on brake system parts, linings, pawls, and ratchets.

(vi) Load, wind, and other indicators over their full range, for any significant inaccuracies.

(vii) Gasoline, diesel, electric, or other powerplants for improper performance or noncompliance with applicable safety requirements.

(viii) Excessive wear of chain drive sprockets and excessive chain stretch.

(ix) Crane hooks. Magnetic particle or other suitable crack detecting inspection should be performed at least once each year.

(x) Electrical apparatus, for signs of pitting or any deterioration of controllers, contactors, limit switches and push-button stations.

(4) *Cranes not in regular use*. (i) A crane which has been idle for a period of 1 month or more, but less than 6 months, shall be given an inspection conforming with requirements of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph and paragraph (m)(1) of this section before placing in service.

(ii) A crane which has been idle for a period of over 6 months shall be given a complete inspection conforming with requirements of subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph and paragraph (m)(2) of this section before placing in service.

(iii) Standby cranes shall be inspected at least semi-annually in accordance with requirements of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph (m)(2) of this section. Standby cranes exposed to adverse environment should be inspected more frequently.

(k) *Testing*—(1) *Operational tests*. (i) Prior to initial use all new and altered cranes shall be tested to insure compliance with this section including the following functions:

(*a*) Hoisting and lowering.

(*b*) Trolley travel.

(*c*) Bridge travel.

(*d*) Limit switches, locking and safety devices.

(ii) The trip setting of hoist limit switches shall be determined by test with an empty hook traveling in increasing speeds up to the maximum speed. The actuating mechanism of the limit switch shall be located so that it will trip the switch, under all conditions, in sufficient time to prevent contact of the hook or hook block with any part of the trolley.

Rated load test. Prior to initial use , extensively repaired, and altered should be tested by or under the on of an appointed or authorized confirming the load rating of the The load rating should not be nan 80 percent of the maximum stained during the test. Test loads ot be more than 125 percent of the ad unless otherwise recommended manufacturer. The test reports placed on file where readily avail- appointed personnel.

Maintenance—(1) *Preventive nance.* A preventive maintenance m based on the crane manufac- recommendations shall be estab-

Maintenance procedure. (i) Be- justments and repairs are started crane the following precautions e taken:

The crane to be repaired shall be a location where it will cause the terference with other cranes and ons in the area.

All controllers shall be at the off n.

The main or emergency switch e open and locked in the open n.

Warning or "out of order" signs e placed on the crane, also on the eneath or on the hook where visi- n the floor.

Where other cranes are in opera- the same runway, rail stops or suitable means shall be provided vent interference with the idle

Where temporary protective rail re not available, or practical, a nan should be placed at a visual e point for observing the approach active crane and warning its op- when reaching the limit of safe e from the idle crane.

After adjustments and repairs een made the crane shall not be d until all guards have been re- d, safety devices reactivated and nance equipment removed.

Adjustments and repairs. (i) Any conditions disclosed by the inspec- equirements of paragraph (j) of ction shall be corrected before op- of the crane is resumed. Adjust- and repairs shall be done only by ated personnel.

Adjustments shall be maintained ure correct functioning of com- s. The following are examples:

All functional operating mecha-

Limit switches.

Control systems.

Brakes.

Power plants.

Repairs or replacements shall be ed promptly as needed for safe ion. The following are examples:

Crane hooks showing defects de- d in paragraph (j)(2)(iii) of this shall be discarded. Repairs by g or reshaping are not generally mended. If such repairs are at- d they shall only be done under competent supervision and the hook shall be tested to the load requirements of paragraph (k)(2) of this section before further use.

(*b*) Load attachment chains and rope slings showing defects described in paragraph (j)(2)(iv) and (v) of this section respectively.

(*c*) All critical parts which are cracked, broken, bent, or excessively worn.

(*d*) Pendant control stations shall be kept clean and function labels kept legible.

(m) *Rope inspection*—(1) *Running ropes.* A thorough inspection of all ropes shall be made at least once a month and a full written, dated, and signed report of rope condition kept on file where readily available to appointed personnel. Any deterioration, resulting in appreciable loss of original strength, such as described below, shall be carefully noted and determination made as to whether further use of the rope would constitute a safety hazard:

(i) Reduction of rope diameter below nominal diameter due to loss of core support, internal or external corrosion, or wear of outside wires.

(ii) A number of broken outside wires and the degree of distribution or concentration of such broken wires.

(iii) Worn outside wires.

(iv) Corroded or broken wires at end connections.

(v) Corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied end connections.

(vi) Severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding.

(2) *Other ropes.* All rope which has been idle for a period of a month or more due to shutdown or storage of a crane on which it is installed shall be given a thorough inspection before it is placed in service. This inspection shall be for all types of deterioration and shall be performed by an appointed person whose approval shall be required for further use of the rope. A written and dated report of the rope condition shall be available for inspection.

(n) *Handling the load*—(1) *Size of load.* The crane shall not be loaded beyond its rated load except for test purposes as provided in paragraph (k) of this section.

(2) *Attaching the load.* (i) The hoist chain or hoist rope shall be free from kinks or twists and shall not be wrapped around the load.

(ii) The load shall be attached to the load block hook by means of slings or other approved devices.

(iii) Care shall be taken to make certain that the sling clears all obstacles.

(3) *Moving the load.* (i) The load shall be well secured and properly balanced in the sling or lifting device before it is lifted more than a few inches.

(ii) Before starting to hoist the following conditions shall be noted:

(*a*) Hoist rope shall not be kinked.

(*b*) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other.

(*c*) The hook shall be brought over the load in such a manner as to prevent swinging.

(iii) During hoisting care shall be taken that:

(*a*) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

(*b*) The load does not contact any obstructions.

(iv) Cranes shall not be used for side pulls except when specifically authorized by a responsible person who has determined that the stability of the crane is not thereby endangered and that various parts of the crane will not be overstressed.

(v) While any employee is on the load or hook, there shall be no hoisting, lowering, or traveling.

(vi) The employer shall require that the operator avoid carrying loads over people.

(vii) The operator shall test the brakes each time a load approaching the rated load is handled. The brakes shall be tested by raising the load a few inches and applying the brakes.

(viii) The load shall not be lowered below the point where less than two full wraps of rope remain on the hoisting drum.

(ix) When two or more cranes are used to lift a load one qualified responsible person shall be in charge of the operation. He shall analyze the operation and instruct all personnel involved in the proper positioning, rigging of the load, and the movements to be made.

(x) The employer shall insure that the operator does not leave his position at the controls while the load is suspended.

(xi) When starting the bridge and when the load or hook approaches near or over personnel, the warning signal shall be sounded.

(4) *Hoist limit switch.* (i) At the beginning of each operator's shift, the upper limit switch of eacl. hoist shall be tried out under no load. Extreme care shall be exercised; the block shall be "inched" into the limit or run in at slow speed. If the switch does not operate properly, the appointed person shall be immediately notified.

(ii) The hoist limit switch which controls the upper limit of travel of the load block shall never be used as an operating control.

(o) *Other requirements, general*—(1) *Ladders.* (i) The employer shall insure that hands are free from encumbrances while personnel are using ladders.

(ii) Articles which are too large to be carried in pockets or belts shall be lifted and lowered by hand line.

(2) *Cabs.* (i) Necessary clothing and personal belongings shall be stored in such a manner as not to interfere with access or operation.

(ii) Tools, oil cans, waste, extra fuses, and other necessary articles shall be stored in the tool box, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab.

(3) *Fire extinguishers.* The employer shall insure that operators are familiar with the operation and care of fire extinguishers provided.

§ 1910.180 Crawler locomotive and truck cranes.

(a) *Definitions applicable to this section.* (1) A "crawler crane" consists of a rotating superstructure with power plant, operating machinery, and boom, mounted on a base, equipped with crawler treads for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(2) A "locomotive crane" consists of a rotating superstructure with powerplant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on a base or car equipped for travel on railroad track. It may be self-propelled or propelled by an outside source. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(3) A "truck crane" consists of a rotating superstructure with powerplant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on an automotive truck equipped with a powerplant for travel. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(4) A "wheel mounted crane" (wagon crane) consists of a rotating superstructure with powerplant, operating machinery and boom, mounted on a base or platform equipped with axles and rubber-tired wheels for travel. The base is usually propelled by the engine in the superstructure, but it may be equipped with a separate engine controlled from the superstructure. Its function is to hoist and swing loads at various radii.

(5) An "accessory" is a secondary part or assembly of parts which contributes to the overall function and usefulness of a machine.

(6) "Appointed" means assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.

(7) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(8) An "angle indicator" (boom) is an accessory which measures the angle of the boom to the horizontal.

(9) The "axis of rotation" is the vertical axis around which the crane superstructure rotates.

(10) "Axle" means the shaft or spindle with which or about which a wheel rotates. On truck- and wheel-mounted cranes it refers to an automotive type of axle assembly including housings, gearing, differential, bearings, and mounting appurtenances.

(11) "Axle" (bogie) means two or more automotive-type axles mounted in tandem in a frame so as to divide the load between the axles and permit vertical oscillation of the wheels.

(12) The "base" (mounting) is the traveling base or carrier on which the rotating superstructure is mounted such as a car, truck, crawlers, or wheel platform.

(13) The "boom" (crane) is a member hinged to the front of the rotating superstructure with the outer end supported by ropes leading to a gantry or A-frame and used for supporting the hoisting tackle.

(14) The "boom angle" is the angle between the longitudinal centerline of the boom and the horizontal. The boom longitudinal centerline is a straight line between the boom foot pin (heel pin) centerline and boom point sheave pin centerline.

(15) The "boom hoist" is a hoist drum and rope reeving system used to raise and lower the boom. The rope system may be all live reeving or a combination of live reeving and pendants.

(16) The "boom stop" is a device used to limit the angle of the boom at the highest position.

(17) A "brake" is a device used for retarding or stopping motion by friction or power means.

(18) A "cab" is a housing which covers the rotating superstructure machinery and/or operator's station. On truck-crane trucks a separate cab covers the driver's station.

(19) The "clutch" is a friction, electromagnetic, hydraulic, pneumatic, or positive mechanical device for engagement or disengagement of power.

(20) The "counterweight" is a weight used to supplement the weight of the machine in providing stability for lifting working loads.

(21) "Designated" means selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

(22) The "drum" is the cylindrical members around which ropes are wound for raising and lowering the load or boom.

(23) "Dynamic" (loading) means loads introduced into the machine or its components by forces in motion.

(24) The "gantry" (A-frame) is a structural frame, extending above the superstructure, to which the boom support ropes are reeved.

(25) A "jib" is an extension attached to the boom point to provide added boom length for lifting specified loads. The jib may be in line with the boom or offset to various angles.

(26) "Load" (working) means the external load, in pounds, applied to the crane, including the weight of load-attaching equipment such as load blocks, shackles, and slings.

(27) "Load block" (upper) means the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended from the boom point.

(28) "Load block" (lower) means the assembly of hook or shackle, swivel, sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting ropes.

(29) A "load hoist" is a hoist drum and rope reeving system used for hoisting and lowering loads.

(30) "Load ratings" are crane ratings in pounds established by the manufacturer in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(31) "Outriggers" are extendable or fixed metal arms, attached to the mounting base, which rest on supports at the outer ends.

(32) "Rail clamp" means a tong-like metal device, mounted on a locomotive crane car, which can be connected to the track.

(33) "Reeving" means a rope system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.

(34) "Rope" refers to a wire r unless otherwise specified.

(35) "Side loading" means a load plied at an angle to the vertical pl of the boom.

(36) A "standby crane" is a cr which is not in regular service but w is used occasionally or intermittently required.

(37) A "standing (guy) rope" supporting rope which maintains a stant distance between the points of tachment to the two components nected by the rope.

(38) "Structural competence" me the ability of the machine and its co ponents to withstand the stresses posed by applied loads.

(39) "Superstructure" means the tating upper frame structure of machine and the operating machi mounted thereon.

(40) "Swing" means the rotation the superstructure for movement loads in a horizontal direction about axis of rotation.

(41) "Swing mechanism" means machinery involved in providing ro tion of the superstructure.

(42) "Tackle" is an assembly of ro and sheaves arranged for hoisting pulling.

(43) "Transit" means the moving transporting of a crane from one job to another.

(44) "Travel" means the function the machine moving from one locati to another, on a jobsite

(45) The "travel mechanism" is machinery involved in providing tra

(46) "Wheelbase" means the distan between centers of front and rear ax For a multiple axle assembly the c center for wheelbase measurement taken as the midpoint of the assem

(47) The "whipline" (auxiliary ho is a separate hoist rope system of ligh load capacity and higher speed than pr vided by the main hoist.

(48) A "winch head" is a power dri spool for handling of loads by means friction between fiber or wire rope a spool.

(b) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section applies to crawler cranes, locomotive cranes, wheel mounted cranes of both truck and self-propelled wheel type, and any variations thereof which retain the same fundamental characteristics. This section includes only cranes of the above types, which are basically powered by internal combustion engines or electric motors and which utilize drums and ropes. Cranes designed for railway and automobile wreck clearances are excepted. The requirements of this section are applicable only to machines when used as lifting cranes.

(2) *New and existing equipment.* All new crawler, locomotive, and truck cranes constructed and utilized on or after August 31, 1971, shall meet the design specifications of the American National Standard Safety Code for Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes, ANSI B30.5–1968. Crawler, locomotive, and truck cranes constructed prior to Au-

1971, should be modified to con- those design specifications by y 15, 1972, unless it can be shown e crane cannot feasibly or eco- ly be altered and that the crane tially complies with the require- f this section.

Designated personnel.—Only de- l personnel shall be permitted to a crane covered by this section.

0.180(b)(3) added at R., effective July 31,]

oad ratings—(1) *Load ratings— tability governs lifting perform-* 1) The margin of stability for nation of load ratings, with of stipulated lengths at stipulated radii for the various types of mountings, is established by taking ntage of the loads which will pro- condition of tipping or balance e boom in the least stable direc- lative to the mounting. The load shall not exceed the following ages for cranes, with the indi- types of mounting under condi- tipulated in subdivisions (ii) and this subparagraph.

of crane mounting	Maximum load ratings (percent of tipping loads)
notive, without outriggers:	
ms 60 feet or less	85
ms over 60 feet	185
notive, using outriggers fully ended	80
er, without outriggers	75
er using outriggers fully ex- ded	85
t and wheel mounted without riggers or using outriggers fully ended	85

ss this results in less than 30,000 feet net stabilizing moment about the hich shall be minimum with such

The following stipulations shall the application of the values in ision (i) of this subparagraph for otive cranes:

Tipping with or without the use of gers occurs when half of the farthest from the load leave the

The crane shall be standing on which is level within 1 percent

Radius of the load is the horizon- stance from a projection of the f rotation to the rail support sur- before loading, to the center of l hoist line or tackle with load d.

Tipping loads from which ratings etermined shall be applied under conditions only, i.e., without ic effect of hoisting, lowering, or ng.

The weight of all auxiliary han- devices such as hoist blocks, hooks, ings shall be considered a part of ad rating.

Stipulations governing the appli- of the values in subdivision (i) of ubparagraph for crawler, truck, and -mounted cranes shall be in ac- cordance with Crane Load-Stability Test Code, Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J765.

(iv) The effectiveness of these preceding stability factors will be influenced by such additional factors as freely suspended loads, track, wind, or ground conditions, condition and inflation of rubber tires, boom lengths, proper operating speeds for existing conditions and, in general, careful and competent operation. All of these shall be taken into account by the user.

(2) *Load rating chart.* A substantial and durable rating chart with clearly legible letters and figures shall be provided with each crane and securely fixed to the crane cab in a location easily visible to the operator while seated at his control station.

(d) *Inspection classification*—(1) *Initial inspection.* Prior to initial use all new and altered cranes shall be inspected to insure compliance with provisions of this section.

(2) *Regular inspection.* Inspection procedure for cranes in regular service is divided into two general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be performed. The intervals in turn are dependent upon the nature of the critical components of the crane and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction. The two general classifications are herein designated as "frequent" and "periodic", with respective intervals between inspections as defined below:

(i) Frequent inspection: Daily to monthly intervals.

(ii) Periodic inspection: 1- to 12-month intervals, or as specifically recommended by the manufacturer.

(3) *Frequent inspection.* Items such as the following shall be inspected for defects at intervals as defined in subdivision (2)(i) of this subparagraph or as specifically indicated including observation during operation for any defects which might appear between regular inspections. Any deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(i) All control mechanisms for maladjustment interfering with proper operation: Daily.

(ii) All control mechanisms for excessive wear of components and contamination by lubricants or other foreign matter.

(iii) All safety devices for malfunction.

(iv) Deterioration or leakage in air or hydraulic systems: Daily.

(v) Crane hooks with deformations or cracks. For hooks with cracks or having more than 15 percent in excess of normal throat opening or more than 10° twist from the plane of the unbent hook.

(vi) Rope reeving for noncompliance with manufacturer's recommendations

(vii) Electrical apparatus for malfunctioning, signs of excessive deterioration, dirt, and moisture accumulation.

(4) *Periodic inspection.* Complete inspections of the crane shall be performed at intervals as generally defined in subparagraph (2)(ii) of this paragraph depending upon its activity, severity of service, and environment, or as specifically indicated below. These inspections shall include the requirements of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph and in addition, items such as the following. Any deficiencies such as listed shall be carefully examined and determination made as to whether they constitute a safety hazard:

(i) Deformed, cracked, or corroded members in the crane structure and boom.

(ii) Loose bolts or rivets.

(iii) Cracked or worn sheaves and drums.

(iv) Worn, cracked, or distorted parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, rollers and locking devices.

(v) Excessive wear on brake and clutch system parts, linings, pawls, and ratchets.

(vi) Load, boom angle, and other indicators over their full range, for any significant inaccuracies.

(vii) Gasoline, diesel, electric, or other power plants for improper performance or noncompliance with safety requirements.

(viii) Excessive wear of chain-drive sprockets and excessive chain stretch.

(ix) Travel steering, braking, and locking devices, for malfunction.

(x) Excessively worn or damaged tires.

(5) *Cranes not in regular use.* (i) A crane which has been idle for a period of one month or more, but less than 6 months, shall be given an inspection conforming with requirements of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section before placing in service.

(ii) A crane which has been idle for a period of six months shall be given a complete inspection conforming with requirements of subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section before placing in service.

(iii) Standby cranes shall be inspected at least semiannually in accordance with requirements of subparagraph (3) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section. Such cranes which are exposed to adverse environment should be inspected more frequently.

(6) *Inspection records.* Written, dated, and signed inspection reports and records shall be made monthly on critical items in use such as brakes, crane hooks, and ropes. Records shall be kept readily available.

(e) *Testing*—(1) *Operational tests.* (i) In addition to prototype tests and quality-control measures, each new production crane shall be tested by the manufacturer to the extent necessary to insure compliance with the operational requirements of this paragraph including functions such as the following:

(*a*) Load hoisting and lowering mechanisms

(*b*) Boom hoisting and lower mechanisms

(*c*) Swinging mechanism

(*d*) Travel mechanism

(*e*) Safety devices

(ii) Where the complete production crane is not supplied by one manufac-

turer such tests shall be conducted at final assembly.

(iii) Certified production-crane test results shall be made available.

(2) *Rated load test.* (i) Written reports shall be available showing test procedures and confirming the adequacy of repairs or alterations.

(ii) Test loads shall not exceed 110 percent of the rated load at any selected working radius.

(iii) Where rerating is necessary:

(*a*) Crawler, truck, and wheel-mounted cranes shall be tested in accordance with SAE Recommended Practice, Crane Load Stability Test Code J765 (April 1961).

(*b*) Locomotive cranes shall be tested in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(*c*) Rerating test report shall be readily available.

(iv) No cranes shall be rerated in excess of the original load ratings unless such rating changes are approved by the crane manufacturer or final assembler.

(f) *Maintenance procedure— General.* After adjustments and repairs have been made the crane shall not be operated until all guards have been reinstalled, safety devices reactivated, and maintenance equipment removed.

(g) *Rope inspection*—(1) *Running ropes.* A thorough inspection of all ropes in use shall be made at least once a month and a full written, dated, and signed report of rope condition kept on file where readily available. All inspections shall be performed by an appointed or authorized person. Any deterioration, resulting in appreciable loss of original strength, such as described below, shall be carefully noted and determination made as to whether further use of the rope would constitute a safety hazard:

(i) Reduction of rope diameter below nominal diameter due to loss of core support, internal or external corrosion, or wear of outside wires.

(ii) A number of broken outside wires and the degree of distribution of concentration of such broken wires.

(iii) Worn outside wires.

(iv) Corroded or broken wires at end connections.

(v) Corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied end connections.

(vi) Severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding.

(2) *Other ropes.* (i) Heavy wear and/or broken wires may occur in sections in contact with equalizer sheaves or other sheaves where rope travel is limited, or with saddles. Particular care shall be taken to inspect ropes at these locations.

(ii) All rope which has been idle for a period of a month or more due to shut down or storage of a crane on which it is installed shall be given a thorough inspection before it is placed in service. This inspection shall be for all types of deterioration and shall be performed by an appointed or authorized person whose approval shall be required for further use of the rope. A written and dated report of the rope condition shall be available.

(iii) Particular care shall be taken in the inspection of nonrotating rope.

(h) *Handling the load*—(1) *Size of load.* (i) No crane shall be loaded beyond the rated load, except for test purposes as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) When loads which are limited by structural competence rather than by stability are to be handled, it shall be ascertained that the weight of the load has been determined within plus or minus 10 percent before it is lifted.

(2) *Attaching the load.* (i) The hoist rope shall not be wrapped around the load.

(ii) The load shall be attached to the hook by means of slings or other approved devices.

(3) *Moving the load* (i) The employer shall assure that:

(*a*) The crane is level and where necessary blocked properly.

(*b*) The load is well secured and properly balanced in the sling or lifting device before it is lifted more than a few inches.

(ii) Before starting to hoist, the following conditions shall be noted:

(*a*) Hoist rope shall not be kinked.

(*b*) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other.

(*c*) The hook shall be brought over the load in such a manner as to prevent swinging.

(*d*) If there is a slack rope condition, it should be determined that the rope is properly seated on the drum and in the sheaves.

(iii) During hoisting care shall be taken that:

(*a*) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

(*b*) The load does not contact any obstructions.

(iv) Side loading of booms shall be limited to freely suspended loads. Cranes shall not be used for dragging loads sideways.

(v) No hoisting, lowering, swinging, or traveling shall be done while anyone is on the load or hook.

(vi) The operator should avoid carrying loads over people.

(vii) On truck-mounted cranes, no loads shall be lifted over the front area except as approved by the crane manufacturer.

(viii) The operator shall test the brakes each time a load approaching the rated load is handled by raising it a few inches and applying the brakes.

(ix) Outriggers shall be used when the load to be handled at that particular radius exceeds the rated load without outriggers as given by the manufacturer for that crane. Where floats are used they shall be securely attached to the outriggers. Wood blocks used to support outriggers shall:

(*a*) Be strong enough to prevent crushing.

(*b*) Be free from defects.

(*c*) Be of sufficient width and length to prevent shifting or toppling under load.

(x) Neither the load nor the boom shall be lowered below the point where less than two full wraps of rope remain on their respective drums.

(xi) Before lifting loads with locomotive cranes without using outriggers, means shall be applied to prevent the load from being carried by the truck springs.

(xii) When two or more cranes are used to lift one load, one designated person shall be responsible for the operation. He shall be required to analyze the operation and instruct all personnel involved in the proper positioning, rigging of the load, and the movements to be made.

(xiii) In transit the following additional precautions shall be exercised:

(*a*) The boom shall be carried in line with the direction of motion.

(*b*) The superstructure shall be secured against rotation, except when negotiating turns when there is an operator in the cab or the boom is supported on a dolly.

(*c*) The empty hook shall be lashed or otherwise restrained so that it cannot swing freely.

(xiv) Before traveling a crane with load, a designated person shall be responsible for determining and controlling safety. Decisions such as position of load, boom location, ground support, travel route, and speed of movement shall be in accord with his determinations.

(xv) A crane with or without load shall not be traveled with the boom so high that it may bounce back over the cab.

(xvi) When rotating the crane, sudden starts and stops shall be avoided. Rotational speed shall be such that the load does not swing out beyond the radii at which it can be controlled. A tag or restraint line shall be used when rotation of the load is hazardous.

(xvii) When a crane is to be operated at a fixed radius, the boom-hoist pawl or other positive locking device shall be engaged.

(xviii) Ropes shall not be handled on a winch head without the knowledge of the operator.

(xix) While a winch head is being used, the operator shall be within convenient reach of the power unit control lever.

(4) *Holding the load.* (i) The operator shall not be permitted to leave his position at the controls while the load is suspended.

(ii) No person should be permitted to stand or pass under a load on the hook.

(iii) If the load must remain suspended for any considerable length of time, the operator shall hold the drum from rotating in the lowering direction by activating the positive controllable means of the operator's station.

(i) *Other requirements*—(1) *Rail clamps.* Rail clamps shall not be used as a means of restraining tipping of a locomotive crane.

Ballast or counterweight. Cranes not be operated without the full nt of any ballast or counterweight ce as specified by the maker, but cranes that have dropped the bal- r counterweight may be operated rarily with special care and only ght loads without full ballast or erweight in place. The ballast or erweight in place specified by the facturer shall not be exceeded.

Cabs. (i) Necessary clothing and nal belongings shall be stored in a manner as to not interfere with or operation.

Tools, oil cans, waste, extra fuses, other necessary articles shall be in the tool box, and shall not be tted to lie loose in or about the cab.

Refueling. (i) Refueling with small ble containers shall be done with rwriters' Laboratories or Factory al Laboratories approved, or equiv- safety type can equipped with an natic closing cap and flame arrester.

Machines shall not be refueled the engine running.

Fire extinguishers. (i) A carbon de, dry chemical, or equivalent fire guisher shall be kept in the cab or ty of the crane.

Operating and maintenance per- l shall be made familiar with the nd care of the fire extinguishers ded.

Swinging locomotive cranes. A notive crane shall not be swung into ition where railway cars on an adja- track might strike it, until it has ascertained that cars are not being d on the adjacent track and proper protection has been established.

Operating near electric power —(1) *Clearances.* Except where the rical distribution and transmission have been deenergized and visibly nded at point of work or where insu- g barriers not a part of or an attach- to the crane have been erected to nt physical contact with the lines, s shall be operated proximate to, r, over, by, or near powerlines only cordance with the following:

For lines rated 50 kv. or below, mum clearance between the lines any part of the crane or load shall feet.

For lines rated over 50 kv. mini- clearance between the lines and part of the crane or load shall be et plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over v., or twice the length of the line ator but never less than 10 feet.

i) In transit with no load and boom red the clearance shall be a mini- of 4 feet.

Boom guards. Cage-type boom ds, insulating links, or proximity ing devices may be used on cranes, he use of such devices shall not op- to alter the requirements of sub- graph (1) of this paragraph.

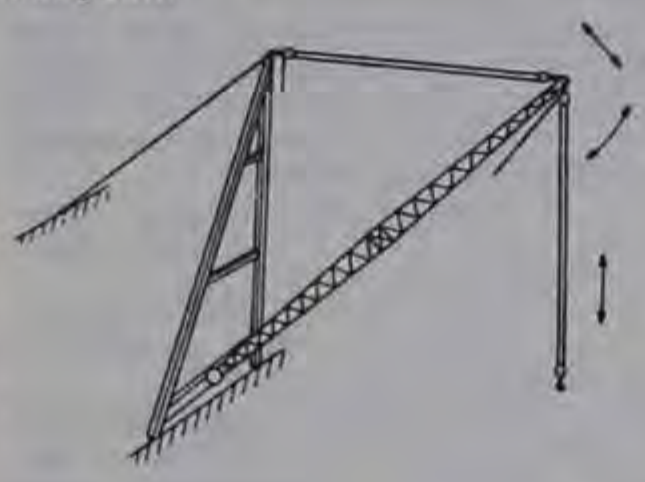
Notification. Before the commence- t of operations near electrical lines, owners of the lines or their author- representative shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information. The cooperation of the owner shall be requested.

(4) *Overhead wires.* 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.

§ 1910.181 Derricks.

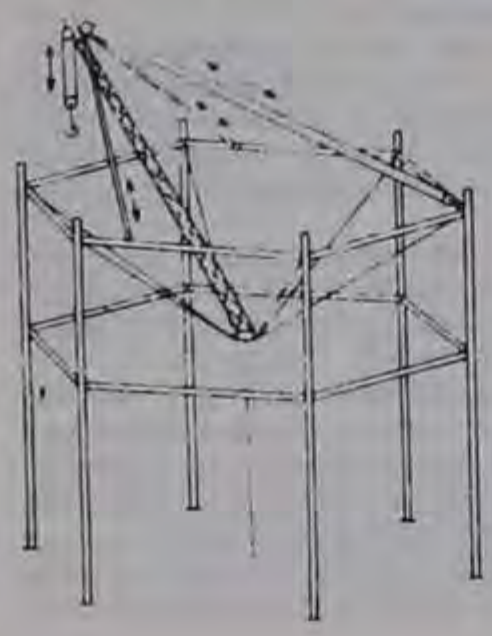
(a) *Definitions applicable to this section.* (1) A "derrick" is an apparatus consisting of a mast or equivalent member held at the head by guys or braces, with or without a boom, for use with a hoisting mechanism and operating ropes.

(2) "A-frame derrick" means a derrick in which the boom is hinged from a cross member between the bottom ends of two upright members spread apart at the lower ends and joined at the top; the boom point secured to the junction of the side members, and the side members are braced or guyed from this junction point.



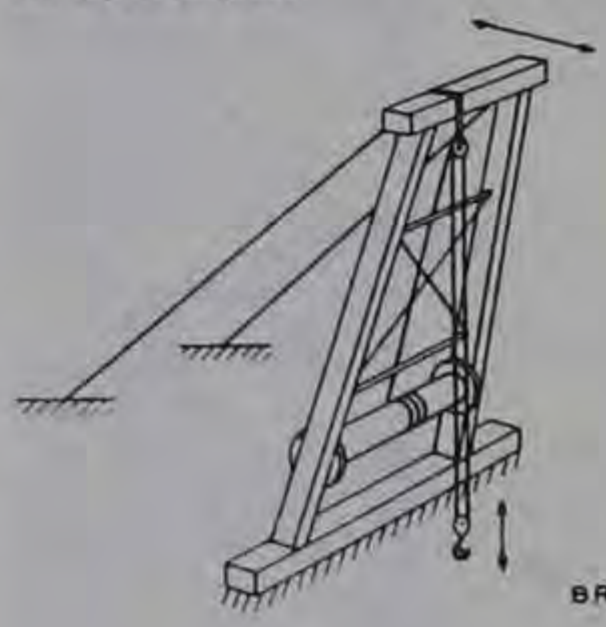
A-FRAME

(3) A "basket derrick" is a derrick without a boom, similar to a gin pole, with its base supported by ropes attached to corner posts or other parts of the structure. The base is at a lower elevation than its supports. The location of the base of a basket derrick can be changed by varying the length of the rope supports. The top of the pole is secured with multiple reeved guys to position the top of the pole to the desired location by varying the length of the upper guy lines. The load is raised and lowered by ropes through a sheave or block secured to the top of the pole.



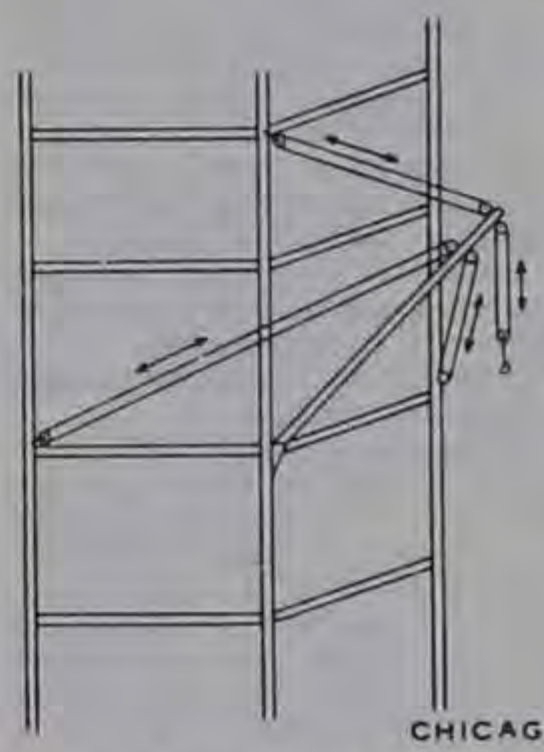
BASKET

(4) "Breast derrick" means a derrick without boom. The mast consists of two side members spread farther apart at the base than at the top and tied together at top and bottom by rigid members. The mast is prevented from tipping forward by guys connected to its top. The load is raised and lowered by ropes through a sheave or block secured to the top crosspiece.



BREAST

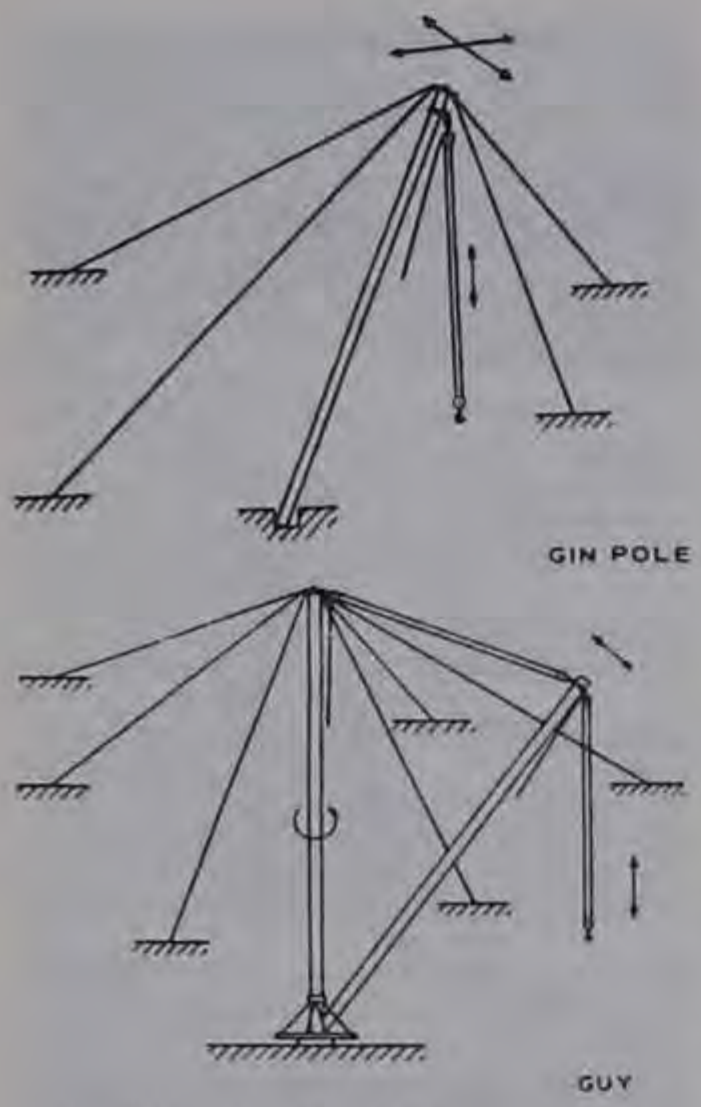
(5) "Chicago boom derrick" means a boom which is attached to a structure, an outside upright member of the structure serving as the mast, and the boom being stepped in a fixed socket clamped to the upright. The derrick is complete with load, boom, and boom point swing line falls.



CHICAGO BOOM

(6) A "gin pole derrick" is a derrick without a boom. Its guys are so arranged from its top as to permit leaning the mast in any direction. The load is raised and lowered by ropes reeved through sheaves or blocks at the top of the mast.

(7) "Guy derrick" means a fixed derrick consisting of a mast capable of being rotated, supported in a vertical position by guys, and a boom whose bottom end is hinged or pivoted to move in a vertical plane with a reeved rope between the head of the mast and the boom point for raising and lowering the boom, and a reeved rope from the boom point for raising and lowering the load.



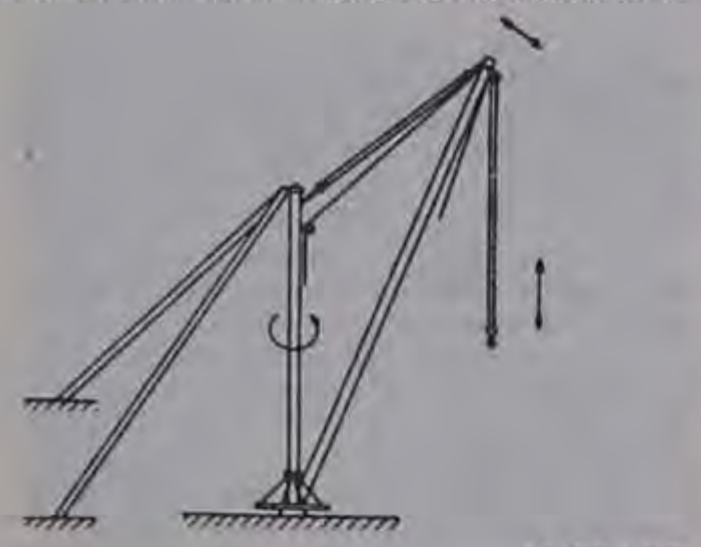
(8) "Shearleg derrick" means a derrick without a boom and similar to a breast derrick. The mast, wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, is hinged at the bottom and has its top secured by a multiple reeved guy to permit handling loads at various radii by means of load tackle suspended from the mast top.

(9) A "stiffleg derrick" is a derrick similar to a guy derrick except that the mast is supported or held in place by two or more stiff members, called stifflegs, which are capable of resisting either tensile or compressive forces. Sills are generally provided to connect the lower ends of the stifflegs to the foot of the mast.

(10) "Appointed" means assigned specific responsibilities by the employer or the employer's representative.

(11) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(12) A boom is a timber or metal section or strut, pivoted or hinged at the heel (lower end) at a location fixed in height on a frame or mast or vertical member, and with its point (upper end) supported by chains, ropes, or rods to the upper end of the frame, mast, or vertical member. A rope for raising and lowering the load is reeved through sheaves or a block at the boom point. The length of the boom shall be taken as the straight line distance between the axis of the foot pin and the axis of the boom point sheave pin, or where used, the axis of the upper load block attachment pin.



(13) "Boom harness" means the block and sheave arrangement on the boom point to which the topping lift cable is reeved for lowering and raising the boom.

(14) The "boom point" is the outward end of the top section of the boom.

(15) "Derrick bullwheel" means a horizontal ring or wheel, fastened to the foot of a derrick, for the purpose of turning the derrick by means of ropes leading from this wheel to a powered drum.

(16) "Designated" means selected or assigned by the employer or employer's representative as being qualified to perform specific duties.

(17) "Eye" means a loop formed at the end of a rope by securing the dead end to the live end at the base of the loop.

(18) A "fiddle block" is a block consisting of two sheaves in the same plane held in place by the same cheek plates.

(19) The "foot bearing" or "foot block" (sill block) is the lower support on which the mast rotates.

(20) A "gudgeon pin" is a pin connecting the mast cap to the mast allowing rotation of the mast.

(21) A "guy" is a rope used to steady or secure the mast or other member in the desired position.

(22) "Load, working" means the external load, in pounds, applied to the derrick, including the weight of load attaching equipment such as load blocks, shackles, and slings.

(23) "Load block, lower" means the assembly of sheaves, pins, and frame suspended by the hoisting rope.

(24) "Load block, upper" means the assembly of sheaves, pins, and frame suspended from the boom.

(25) "Mast" means the upright member of the derrick.

(26) "Mast cap (spider)" means the fitting at the top of the mast to which the guys are connected.

(27) "Reeving" means a rope system in which the rope travels around drums and sheaves.

(28) "Rope" refers to wire rope unless otherwise specified.

(29) "Safety Hook" means a hook with a latch to prevent slings or load from accidentally slipping off the hook.

(30) "Side loading" is a load applied at an angle to the vertical plane of the boom.

(31) The "sill" is a member connecting the foot block and stiffleg or a member connecting the lower ends of a double member mast.

(32) A "standby derrick" is a derrick not in regular service which is used occasionally or intermittently as required.

(33) "Stiffleg" means a rigid member supporting the mast at the head.

(34) "Swing" means rotation of the mast and/or boom for movements of loads in a horizontal direction about the axis of rotation.

(b) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section applies to guy, stiff leg, basket, breast, gin pole, Chicago boom and A-frame derricks of the stationary type, capable of handling loads at variable reaches and powered hoists through systems of rope reeving, used to perform lifting hook work, single or multiple line bucket work, grab, grapple, and magnet work. Derricks may be permanently installed for temporary use as in construction work. The requirements of this section also apply to any modification of these types which retain their fundamental features, except for floating derricks.

(2) *New and existing equipment.* All new derricks constructed and installed on or after August 31, 1971, shall meet the design specifications of the American National Standard Safety Code for Derricks, ANSI B30.6–1969. Derricks constructed prior to August 31, 1971, shall be modified to conform to those design specifications by February 15, 1972, unless it can be shown that the derrick cannot feasibly or economically be altered and that the derrick substantially complies with the requirements of this section.

(3) *Designated personnel.*—Only designated personnel shall be permitted to operate a derrick covered by this section.

[§1910.181(b)(3) added at 38 F.R. 14373, effective July 31, 1973.]

(c) *Load ratings*—(1) *Rated load marking.* For permanently installed derricks with fixed lengths of boom, guys and mast, a substantial, durable, and clearly legible rating chart shall be provided with each derrick and securely affixed where it is visible to personnel responsible for the safe operation of the equipment. The chart shall include the following data:

(i) Manufacturer's approved load ratings at corresponding ranges of boom angle or operating radii.

(ii) Specific lengths of components on which the load ratings are based.

(iii) Required parts for hoist reeving. Size and construction of rope may be shown either on the rating chart or in the operating manual.

(2) *Nonpermanent installations.* For nonpermanent installations, the manufacturer shall provide sufficient information from which capacity charts can be prepared for the particular installation. The capacity charts shall be located at the derricks or the jobsite office.

(d) *Inspection*—(1) *Inspection classification.* (i) Prior to initial use all new and altered derricks shall be inspected to insure compliance with the provisions of this section.

(ii) Inspection procedure for derricks in regular service is divided into two general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be per-

d. The intervals in turn are de-
nt upon the nature of the critical
ments of the derrick and the de-
f their exposure to wear, deteriora-
or malfunction. The two general
ications are herein designated as
nt and periodic with respective in-
s between inspections as defined

Frequent inspection—Daily to
ily intervals.
Periodic inspection—1- to 12-
intervals, or as specified by the
facturer.
Frequent inspection. Items such as
llowing shall be inspected for de-
at intervals as defined in subpara-
(1)(ii)(*a*) of this paragraph or as
cally indicated, including observa-
during operation for any defects
might appear between regular in-
ons. Deficiencies shall be carefully
ned for any safety hazard:
All control mechanisms: Inspect
for adjustment, wear, and lubrica-

All chords and lacing: Inspect
visually.
Tension in guys: Daily.
Plumb of the mast.
Deterioration or leakage in air or
ulic systems: Daily.
Derrick hooks for deformations
cks; for hooks with cracks or hav-
nore than 15 percent in excess of
al throat opening or more than 10°
from the plane of the unbent hook,
to paragraph (e)(3)(iii) of this
n.

Rope reeving: visual inspection
oncompliance with derrick manu-
rer's recommendations.
Hoist brakes, clutches, and oper-
levers: check daily for proper func-
g before beginning operations.
Electrical apparatus for malfunc-
g, signs of excessive deterioration,
and moisture accumulation.
Periodic inspection. (i) Complete
ctions of the derrick shall be per-
ed at intervals as generally defined
bparagraph (1)(ii)(*b*) of this para-
depending upon its activity, sever-
f service, and environment, or as
fically indicated below. These in-
ions shall include the requirements
bparagraph (2) of this paragraph
n addition, items such as the follow-
Deficiencies shall be carefully ex-
ed and a determination made as to
her they constitute a safety hazard:

Structural members for deforma-
cracks, and corrosion.
Bolts or rivets for tightness.
Parts such as pins, bearings, shafts,
, sheaves, drums, rollers, locking
clamping devices, for wear, cracks,
distortion.
Gudgeon pin for cracks, wear, and
tion each time the derrick is to be
ed.
Powerplants for proper perform-
und compliance with applicable
requirements.
Hooks: should be magnetic parti-
other suitable crack detecting in-
spection should be performed at least once each year.

(ii) Foundation or supports shall be inspected for continued ability to sustain the imposed loads.

(4) *Derricks not in regular use.* (i) A derrick which has been idle for a period of 1 month or more, but less than 6 months, shall be given an inspection conforming with requirements of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(3) of this section before placing in service.

(ii) A derrick which has been idle for a period of over 6 months shall be given a complete inspection conforming with requirements of subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(3) of this section before placing in service.

(iii) Standby derricks shall be inspected at least semiannually in accordance with requirements of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph and paragraph (g)(3) of this section. Those exposed to adverse environment should be inspected more frequently.

(e) *Testing*—(1) *Operational tests.* Prior to initial use all new and altered derricks shall be tested to insure compliance with this section including the following functions:

(i) Load hoisting and lowering.

(ii) Boom up and down.

(iii) Swing.

(iv) Operation of clutches and brakes of hoist.

(2) *Anchorages.* All anchorages shall be approved by the appointed person. Rock and hairpin anchorages may require special testing.

(f) *Maintenance*—(1) *Preventive maintenance.* A preventive maintenance program based on the derrick manufacturer's recommendations shall be established.

(2) *Maintenance procedure.* (i) Before adjustments and repairs are started on a derrick the following precautions shall be taken:

(*a*) The derrick to be repaired shall be arranged so it will cause the least interference with other equipment and operations in the area.

(*b*) All hoist drum dogs shall be engaged.

(*c*) The main or emergency switch shall be locked in the open position, if an electric hoist is used.

(*d*) Warning or out of order signs shall be placed on the derrick and hoist.

(*e*) The repairs of booms of derricks shall either be made when the booms are lowered and adequately supported or safely tied off.

(*f*) A good communication system shall be set up between the hoist operator and the appointed individual in charge of derrick operations before any work on the equipment is started.

(g)—Revoked

(ii) After adjustments and repairs have been made the derrick shall not be operated until all guards have been reinstalled, safety devices reactivated, and maintenance equipment removed.

(3) *Adjustments and repairs.* (i) Any unsafe conditions disclosed by inspection shall be corrected before operation of the derrick is resumed.

(ii) Adjustments shall be maintained to assure correct functioning of components.

(iii) Repairs or replacements shall be provided promptly as needed for safe operation. The following are examples of conditions requiring prompt repair or replacement:

(*a*) Hooks showing defects described in paragraph (d)(2)(vi) of this section shall be discarded.

(*b*) All critical parts which are cracked, broken, bent, or excessively worn.

(c)—Revoked

(*d*) All replacement and repaired parts shall have at least the original safety factor.

(g) *Rope inspection*—(1) *Running ropes.* A thorough inspection of all ropes in use shall be made at least once a month and a full written, dated, and signed report of rope condition kept on file where readily available. Any deterioration, resulting in appreciable loss of original strength, such as described below, shall be carefully noted and determination made as to whether further use of the rope would constitute a safety hazard:

(i) Reduction of rope diameter below nominal diameter due to loss of core support, internal or external corrosion, or wear of outside wires.

(ii) A number of broken outside wires and the degree of distribution or concentration of such broken wires.

(iii) Worn outside wires.

(iv) Corroded or broken wires at end connections.

(v) Corroded, cracked, bent, worn, or improperly applied end connections.

(vi) Severe kinking, crushing, cutting, or unstranding.

(2) *Limited travel ropes.* Heavy wear and/or broken wires may occur in sections in contact with equalizer sheaves or other sheaves where rope travel is limited, or with saddles. Particular care shall be taken to inspect ropes at these locations.

(3) *Idle ropes.* All rope which has been idle for a period of a month or more due to shutdown or storage of a derrick on which it is installed shall be given a thorough inspection before it is placed in service. This inspection shall be for all types of deterioration. A written and dated report of the rope condition shall be available.

(4) *Nonrotating ropes.* Particular care shall be taken in the inspection of nonrotating rope.

(h) *Operations of derricks.* Derrick operations shall be directed only by the individual specifically designated for that purpose.

(i) *Handling the load*—(1) *Size of load.* (i) No derrick shall be loaded beyond the rated load.

(ii) When loads approach the maximum rating of the derrick, it shall be ascertained that the weight of the load

has been determined within plus or minus 10 percent before it is lifted.

(2) *Attaching the load.* (i) The hoist rope shall not be wrapped around the load.

(ii) The load shall be attached to the hook by means of slings or other suitable devices.

(3) *Moving the load.* (i) The load shall be well secured and properly balanced in the sling or lifting device before it is lifted more than a few inches.

(ii) Before starting to hoist, the following conditions shall be noted:

(*a*) Hoist rope shall not be kinked.

(*b*) Multiple part lines shall not be twisted around each other.

(*c*) The hook shall be brought over the load in such a manner as to prevent swinging.

(*d*) If there is a slack rope condition, it should be determined that the rope is properly seated on the drum and in the sheaves.

(iii) During hoisting, care shall be taken that:

(*a*) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

(*b*) Load does not contact any obstructions.

(iv) A derrick shall not be used for side loading except when specifically authorized by a responsible person who has determined that the various structural components will not be overstressed.

(v) No hoisting, lowering, or swinging shall be done while anyone is on the load or hook.

(vi) The operator should avoid carrying loads over people.

(vii) The operator shall test the brakes each time a load approaching the rated load is handled by raising it a few inches and applying the brakes.

(viii) Neither the load nor boom shall be lowered below the point where less than two full wraps of rope remain on their respective drums.

(ix) When rotating a derrick, sudden starts and stops shall be avoided. Rotational speed shall be such that the load does not swing out beyond the radius at which it can be controlled.

(x) Boom and hoisting rope systems shall not be twisted.

(4) *Holding the load.* (i) The operator shall not be allowed to leave his position at the controls while the load is suspended.

(ii) People should not be permitted to stand or pass under a load on the hook.

(iii) If the load must remain suspended for any considerable length of time, a dog, or pawl and ratchet, or other equivalent means, rather than the brake alone, shall be used to hold the load.

(5) *Use of winch heads.* (i) Ropes shall not be handled on a winch head without the knowledge of the operator.

(ii) While a winch head is being used, the operator shall be within convenient reach of the power unit control lever.

(6) *Securing boom.* Dogs, pawls, or other positive holding mechanism on the hoist shall be engaged. When not in use, the derrick boom shall:

(i) Be laid down;

(ii) Be secured to a stationary member, as nearly under the head as possible, by attachment of a sling to the load block; or

(iii) Be hoisted to a vertical position and secured to the mast.

(j) *Other requirements*—(1) *Guards.* (i) Exposed moving parts, such as gears, ropes, setscrews, projecting keys, chains, chain sprockets, and reciprocating components, which constitute a hazard under normal operating conditions shall be guarded.

(ii) Guards shall be securely fastened.

(iii) Each guard shall be capable of supporting without permanent distortion, the weight of a 200-pound person unless the guard is located where it is impossible for a person to step on it.

(2) *Hooks.* (i) Hooks shall meet the manufacturer's recommendations and shall not be overloaded.

(ii) Safety latch type hooks shall be used wherever possible.

(3) *Fire extinguishers.* (i) A carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or equivalent fire extinguisher shall be kept in the immediate vicinity of the derrick.

(ii) Operating and maintenance personnel shall be familiar with the use and care of the fire extinguishers provided.

(4) *Refueling.* (i) Refueling with portable containers shall be done with Underwriters' Laboratory, Inc. (UL), or Factory Mutual Laboratories approved, or equivalent, safety type containers equipped with automatic closing spout and flame arrester.

(ii) Machines shall not be refueled with the engine running.

(5) *Operating near electric powerlines.* (i) Except where the 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 derrick have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines, derricks shall be operated proximate to, under, over, by, or near powerlines only in accordance with the following:

(*a*) For lines rated 50 kv. or below minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the derrick or load shall be 10 feet.

(*b*) For lines rated over 50 kv. minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the derrick or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kv. over 50 kv., or use twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet.

(ii) Cage-type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on derricks, but the use of such devices shall not operate to alter the requirements of subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) Before the commencement of operations near electrical lines, the owners of the lines or their authorized representatives shall be notified and provided with all pertinent information. The owner's cooperation shall be requested.

(iv) Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line until the owner of the line or their authorized representatives state that it is deenergized.

(6) *Cab or operating enclosure.* (i) Necessary clothing and personnel belongings shall be stored in such a manner as to not interfere with access or operation.

(ii) Tools, oilcans, waste, extra fuses and other necessary articles shall be stored in the toolbox, and shall not be permitted to lie loose in or about the cab or operating enclosure.

§ 1910.182 Effective dates.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart N shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except as provided in the remaining paragraphs of this section.

(b) The following provisions shall become effective on February 15, 1972:

§ 1910.177 (d) and (f).
§ 1910.178 (a) (2) and (3), (c), (m) (1).
§ 1910.179 (b) (6), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (h).
§ 1910.180(c).

(c) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a), (b), or (d) of this section, any provision in any other section of this subpart which contains in itself a specific effective date or time limitation shall become effective on such date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation.

(d) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a) of this section, if any standard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other than a national consensus standard incorporated by reference in § 50–204.2(a)(1), is or becomes applicable at any time to any employment and place of employment by virtue of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, or the Service Contract Act of 1965, or the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, any corresponding established Federal Standard in this Subpart N which is derived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall also become effective and shall be applicable to such employment and place of employment, on the same date.

§ 1910.183 Helicopters.

(a) *Helicopter regulations.* Helicopter cranes shall be expected to comply with any applicable regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(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.

(c) *Slings and tag lines.* Loads shall be properly slung. Tag lines shall be of a length that will not permit their being drawn up into the rotors. Pressed sleeves, 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.

(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 re-

l control for releasing the load. ployer shall ensure that the hooks ed prior to each day's operation npetent person to determine that ase functions properly, both elec- and mechanically.

ersonal protective equipment. (1) l protective equipment shall be d and the employer shall ensure by employees receiving the load. l protective equipment shall con- omplete eye protection and hard- cured by chinstraps.

oose-fitting clothing likely to flap downwash, and thus be snagged hoist line, may not be worn.

oose gear and objects. The em- shall take all necessary precau- protect employees from flying in the rotor downwash. All loose thin 100 feet of the place of lift- load or depositing the load, or ll other areas susceptible to rotor ash shall be secured or removed.

ousekeeping. Good housekeeping e maintained in all helicopter and unloading areas.

oad safety. The size and weight , and the manner in which loads nected to the helicopter shall be l. A lift may not be made if the ter operator believes the lift can- nade safely.

Hooking and unhooking loads. employees 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 may not be permitted to perform work under hovering craft except when necessary to hook or unhook loads.

(j) *Static charge.* Static charge on the suspended load shall be dissipated with a grounding device before ground personnel touch the suspended load, unless protective rubber gloves are being worn by all ground personnel who may be required to touch the suspended load.

(k) *Weight limitation.* The weight of an external load shall not exceed the helicopter manufacturer's rating.

(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.

(m) *Visibility.* Ground personnel shall be instructed and the employer shall ensure that when visibility is reduced by dust or other conditions, they 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, the dust or other conditions reducing the visibility.

(n) *Signal systems.* The employer shall instruct the aircrew and ground personnel on the signal systems to be used and shall review the system with the employees in advance of hoisting the load. This applies to both radio and hand signal systems. Hand signals, where used, shall be as shown in Figure N–1.

(o) *Approach distance.* No employee shall be permitted to approach within 50 feet of the helicopter when the rotor blades are turning, unless his work duties require his presence in that area.

(p) *Approaching helicopter.* The employer shall instruct employees, and shall ensure, that whenever approaching or leaving a helicopter which has its blades rotating, all employees shall remain in full view of the pilot and keep in a crouched position. No employee shall be permitted to work in the area from the cockpit or cabin rearward while blades are rotating, unless authorized by the helicopter operator to work there.

(q) *Personnel.* Sufficient ground personnel shall be provided to ensure that helicopter loading and unloading operations can be performed safely.

(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 clearly distinguishable from other ground personnel.

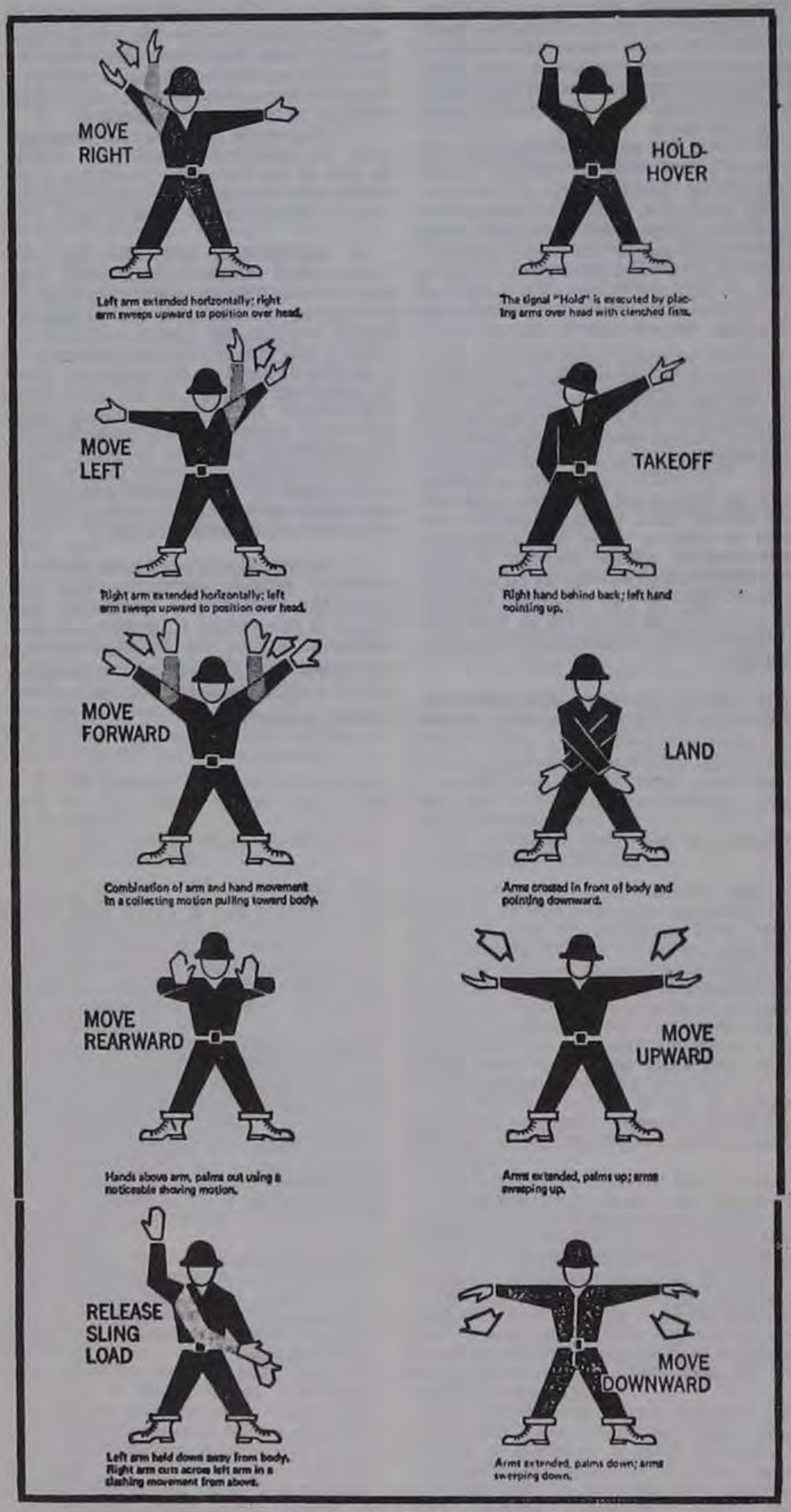


FIGURE N-1 HELICOPTER HAND SIGNAL

(s) *Fires.* Open fires shall not be permitted in areas where they could be spread by the rotor downwash.

[§1910.183 added at 40 F.R. 13441 on March 26, 1975, effective April 30, 1975. Former §1910.183 redesignated as §1910.189 at 40 F.R. 13441 on March 26, 1975, effective April 30, 1975.]

§ 1910.184 Slings.

(a) *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).

(b) *Definitions.* "Angle of loading" is the inclination of a leg or branch of a sling measured from the horizontal or vertical plane as shown in Fig. N–184–1, provided that an angle of loading of 10 degrees or less from the vertical may be considered a vertical angle of loading.

"Basket hitch" is a sling configuration whereby the sling is passed under the load and has both ends, end attachments, eyes or handles on the hook or a sling master link.

"Braided wire rope" is a wire rope formed by plaiting component wire ropes.

"Bridle wire rope sling" is a sling composed of multiple wire rope legs with the top ends gathered in a fitting that goes over the lifting hook.

"Cable laid endless sling-mechanical joint" is a wire rope sling made endless by joining the ends of a single length of cable laid rope with one or more metallic fittings.

"Cable laid grommet-hand tucked" is an endless wire rope sling made from one length of rope wrapped six times around a core formed by hand tucking the ends of the rope inside the six wraps.

"Cable laid rope" is a wire rope composed of six wire ropes wrapped around a fiber or wire rope core.

"Cable laid rope sling-mechanical joint" is a wire rope sling made from cable laid rope with eyes fabricated by pressing or swaging one or more metal sleeves over the rope junction.

"Choker hitch" is a sling configuration with one end of the sling passing under the load and through an end attachment, handle or eye on the other end of the sling.

"Coating" is an elastomer or other suitable material applied to a sling or to a sling component to impart desirable properties.

"Cross rod" is a wire used to join spirals of metal mesh to form a completed fabric. (See Fig. N–184–2.)

"Designated" means selected or assigned by the employer or the employer's

entative as being qualified to per-
pecific duties.
uivalent entity" is a person or or-
tion (including an employer)
by possession of equipment, tech-
nowledge and skills, can perform
qual competence the same repairs
sts as the person or organization
hich it is equated.
ric (metal mesh)" is the flexible
of a metal mesh sling consisting
ries of transverse coils and cross

nale handle (choker)" is a handle
handle eye and a slot of such di-
n as to permit passage of a male
thereby allowing the use of a
nesh sling in a choker hitch. (See
-184–1.)
ndle" is a terminal fitting to which
nesh fabric is attached. (See Fig.
1.)
ndle eye" is an opening in a handle
etal mesh sling shaped to accept
, shackle or other lifting device.
g. N–184–1.)
h" is a sling configuration where-
sling is fastened to an object or
ther directly to it or around it.
k" is a single ring of a chain.
le handle (triangle)" is a handle
handle eye.
ster coupling link" is an alloy steel
coupling link used as an interme-
ink to join alloy steel chain to
links. (See Fig. N–184–3.)
ster link" or "gathering ring" is a
or welded steel link used to sup-
l members (legs) of an alloy steel
sling or wire rope sling. (See Fig.
-3.)
chanical coupling link" is a non-
, mechanically closed steel link
attach master links, hooks, etc.,
steel chain.
of load" is the load applied in per-
nce of a proof test.
of test" is a nondestructive ten-
st performed by the sling manu-
r or an equivalent entity to verify
uction and workmanship of a

ed capacity" or "working load
is the maximum working load per-
by the provisions of this section.
ch" is the effective length of an
steel chain sling measured from
p bearing surface of the upper
al component to the bottom bear-
face of the lower terminal com-

vage edge" is the finished edge of
tic webbing designed to prevent
ling.
ng" is an assembly which connects
oad to the material handling
nent.
ng manufacturer" is a person or
zation that assembles sling com-
s into their final form for sale to

ral" is a single transverse coil that
basic element from which metal
is fabricated. (See Fig. N–184–2.)

"Strand laid endless sling-mechanical joint" is a wire rope sling made endless from one length of rope with the ends joined by one or more metallic fittings.

"Strand laid grommet-hand tucked" is an endless wire rope sling made from one length of strand wrapped six times around a core formed by hand tucking the ends of the strand inside the six wraps.

"Strand laid rope" is a wire rope made with strands (usually six or eight) wrapped around a fiber core, wire strand core, or independent wire rope core (IWRC).

"Vertical hitch" is a method of supporting a load by a single, vertical part or leg of the sling. (See Fig. N–184–4.)

(c) *Safe operating practices.* Whenever any sling is used, the following practices shall be observed:

(1) Slings that are damaged or defective shall not be used.

(2) Slings shall not be shortened with knots or bolts or other makeshift devices.

(3) Sling legs shall not be kinked.

(4) Slings shall not be loaded in excess of their rated capacities.

(5) Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slippage.

(6) Slings shall be securely attached to their loads.

(7) Slings shall be padded or protected from the sharp edges of their loads.

(8) Suspended loads shall be kept clear of all obstructions.

(9) All employees shall be kept clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads.

(10) Hands or fingers shall not be placed between the sling and its load while the sling is being tightened around the load.

(11) Shock loading is prohibited.

(12) A sling shall not be pulled from under a load when the load is resting on the sling.

(d) *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.

(e) *Alloy steel chain slings.* (1) *Sling identification.* Alloy steel chain slings shall have permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, rated capacity, and reach.

(2) *Attachments.* (i) Hooks, rings, oblong links, pear shaped links, welded or mechanical coupling links or other attachments shall have a rated capacity at least equal to that of the alloy steel chain with which they are used or the sling shall not be used in excess of the rated capacity of the weakest component.

(ii) Makeshift links or fasteners formed from bolts or rods, or other such attachments, shall not be used.

(3) *Inspections.* (i) In addition to the inspection required by paragraph (d) 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 (A) frequency of sling use; (B) severity of service conditions; (C) nature of lifts being made; and (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.

(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.

(iii) The thorough inspection of alloy steel chain slings shall be performed by a competent person designated by the employer, and shall include a thorough inspection for wear, defective welds, deformation and increase in length. Where such defects or deterioration are present, the sling shall be immediately removed from service.

(4) *Proof testing.* The employer shall ensure that before use, each new, repaired, or reconditioned alloy steel chain sling, including all welded components in the sling assembly, shall be proof tested by the sling manufacturer or equivalent entity, in accordance with paragraph 5.2 of the American Society of Testing and Materials Specification A391–65 (ANSI G61.1–1968). The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test and shall make it available for examination.

(5) *Sling use.* Alloy steel chain slings shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities prescribed in Table N–184–1. Slings not included in this table shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(6) *Safe operating temperatures.* Alloy steel chain slings shall be permanently removed from service if they are heated above 1000° F. When exposed to service temperatures in excess of 600° F, maximum working load limits permitted in Table N–184–1 shall be reduced in accordance with the chain or sling manufacturer's recommendations.

(7) *Repairing and reconditioning alloy steel chain slings.* (i) Worn or damaged alloy steel chain slings or attachments shall not be used until repaired. When welding or heat testing is performed, slings shall not be used unless repaired, reconditioned and proof tested by the sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity.

(ii) Mechanical coupling links or low carbon steel repair links shall not be used to repair broken lengths of chain.

(8) *Effects of wear.* If the chain size at any point of any links is less than that stated in Table N–184–2, the sling shall be removed from service.

(9) *Deformed attachments.* (i) Alloy steel chain slings with cracked or deformed master links, coupling links or

other components shall be removed from service.

[§1910.184(e)(9) corrected at 39 F.R. 31598, July 28, 1975.]

(ii) Slings shall be removed from service if hooks are cracked, have been opened more than 15 percent of the normal throat opening measured at the narrowest point or twisted more than 10 degrees from the plane of the unbent hook.

(f) *Wire rope slings.* (1) *Sling use.* Wire rope slings shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities shown in Tables N–184–3 through N–184–14. Slings not included in these tables shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) *Minimum sling lengths.* (i) Cable laid and 6 x 19 and 6 x 37 slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 10 times the component rope diameter between splices, sleeves or end fittings.

(ii) Braided slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 40 times the component rope diameter between the loops or end fittings.

(iii) Cable laid grommets, strand laid grommets and endless slings shall have a minimum circumferential length of 96 times their body diameter.

(3) *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. When nonfiber core wire rope slings of any grade are used at temperatures above 400°F or below minus 60°F, recommendations of the sling manufacturer regarding use at that temperature shall be followed.

(4) *End attachments.* (i) Welding of end attachments, except covers to thimbles, shall be performed prior to the assembly of the sling.

(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.

(5) *Removal from service.* Wire rope slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(i) Ten randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay, or five broken wires in one strand in one rope lay.

(ii) Wear or scraping of one-third the original diameter of outside individual wires.

(iii) Kinking, crushing, bird caging or any other damage resulting in distortion of the wire rope structure.

(iv) Evidence of heat damage.

(v) End attachments that are cracked, deformed or worn.

(vi) Hooks that have been opened more than 15 percent of the normal throat opening measured at the narrowest point or twisted more than 10 degrees from the plane of the unbent hook.

(vii) Corrosion of the rope or end attachments.

[§1910.184(f)(6) deleted at 41 F.R. 13352, March 30, 1976.]

(g) *Metal mesh slings.* (1) *Sling marking.* Each metal mesh sling shall have permanently affixed to it a durable marking that states the rated capacity for vertical basket hitch and choker hitch loadings.

(2) *Handles.* Handles shall have a rated capacity at least equal to the metal fabric and exhibit no deformation after proof testing.

(3) *Attachments of handles to fabric.* The fabric and handles shall be joined so that:

(i) The rated capacity of the sling is not reduced.

(ii) The load is evenly distributed across the width of the fabric.

(iii) Sharp edges will not damage the fabric.

(4) *Sling coatings.* Coatings which diminish the rated capacity of a sling shall not be applied.

(5) *Sling testing.* All new and repaired metal mesh slings, including handles, shall not be used unless proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity at a minimum of 1½ times their rated capacity. Elastomer impregnated slings shall be proof tested before coating.

(6) *Proper use of metal mesh slings.* Metal mesh slings shall not be used to lift loads in excess of their rated capacities as prescribed in Table N–184–15. Slings not included in this table shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(7) *Safe operating temperatures.* Metal mesh slings which are not impregnated with elastomers may be used in a temperature range from minus 20°F to plus 550°F without decreasing the working load limit. Metal mesh slings impregnated with polyvinyl chloride or neoprene may be used only in a temperature range from zero degrees to plus 200°F. For operations outside these temperature ranges or for metal mesh slings impregnated with other materials, the sling manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.

(8) *Repairs.* (i) Metal mesh slings which are repaired shall not be used unless repaired by a metal mesh sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity.

(ii) Once repaired, each sling shall be permanently marked or tagged, or a written record maintained, to indicate the date and nature of the repairs and the person or organization that performed the repairs. Records of repairs shall be made available for examination.

(9) *Removal from service.* Metal mesh slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(i) A broken weld or broken braze joint along the sling edge.

(ii) Reduction in wire diameter of 25 per cent due to abrasion or 15 per cent due to corrosion.

(iii) Lack of flexibility due to distortion of the fabric.

(iv) Distortion of the female handle so that the depth of the slot is increased more than 10 per cent.

(v) Distortion of either handle so that the width of the eye is decreased more than 10 per cent.

(vi) A 15 percent reduction of the original cross sectional area of metal at any point around the handle eye.

(vii) Distortion of either handle out of its plane.

(h) *Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings.*

(1) *Sling use.* (i) Fiber rope slings made from conventional three strand construction fiber rope shall not be used with loads in excess of the rated capacities prescribed in Tables N–184–16 through N–184–19.

(ii) Fiber rope slings shall have a diameter of curvature meeting at least the minimums specified in Figs. N–184–4 and N–184–5.

(iii) Slings not included in these tables shall be used only in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) *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 to plus 180°F 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.

(3) *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:

(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.

(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.

(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 one inch in diameter, the tail shall project at least six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck. For fiber rope one inch in diameter and larger, the tail shall project at least six inches 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)

Fiber rope slings shall have a min- clear length of rope between eye equal to 10 times the rope diam-

Knots shall not be used in lieu of

Clamps not designed specifically r ropes shall not be used for splic-

For all eye splices, the eye shall uch size to provide an included f not greater than 60 degrees at ice when the eye is placed over d or support.

nd attachments. Fiber rope slings ot be used if end attachments in with the rope have sharp edges ections.

Removal from service. Natural and ic fiber rope slings shall be im- ely removed from service if any following conditions are present:

Abnormal wear.

Powdered fiber between strands.

Broken or cut fibers.

Variations in the size or round- strands.

Discoloration or rotting.

Distortion of hardware in the

Repairs. Only fiber rope slings rom new rope shall be used. Use aired or reconditioned fiber rope s prohibited.

Synthetic web slings. (1) *Sling cation*. Each sling shall be marked d to show the rated capacities h type of hitch and type of syn- eb material.

Webbing. Synthetic webbing shall niform thickness and width and edges shall not be split from the g's width.

Fittings. Fittings shall be:

Of a minimum breaking strength o that of the sling; and

Free of all sharp edges that could way damage the webbing.

Attachment of end fittings to web- nd formation of eyes. Stitching e the only method used to attach lings to webbing and to form eyes. read shall be in an even pattern ontain a sufficient number of s to develop the full breaking h of the sling.

Sling use. Synthetic web slings ated in Fig. N–184–6 shall not be ith loads in excess of the rated ties specified in Tables N–184–20 h N–184–22. Slings not included e tables shall be used only in ac- ce with the manufacturer's rec- ndations.

Environmental conditions. When tic web slings are used, the fol- precautions shall be taken:

Nylon web slings shall not be used fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or of acids or phenolics are present.

Polyester and polypropylene web shall not be used where fumes, , sprays, mists or liquids of caus- e present.

(iii) Web slings with aluminum fittings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.

(7) *Safe operating temperatures*. Synthetic web slings of polyester and nylon shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 180°F. Polypropylene web slings shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 200°F.

(8) *Repairs*. (i) Synthetic web slings which are repaired shall not be used unless repaired by a sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity.

(ii) Each repaired sling shall be proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity to twice the rated capacity prior to its return to service. The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test and make it available for examination.

(iii) Slings, including webbing and fittings, which have been repaired in a temporary manner shall not be used.

(9) *Removal from service*. Synthetic web slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

(i) Acid or caustic burns;

(ii) Melting or charring of any part of the sling surface;

(iii) Snags, punctures, tears or cuts;

(iv) Broken or worn stitches; or

(v) Distortion of fittings.

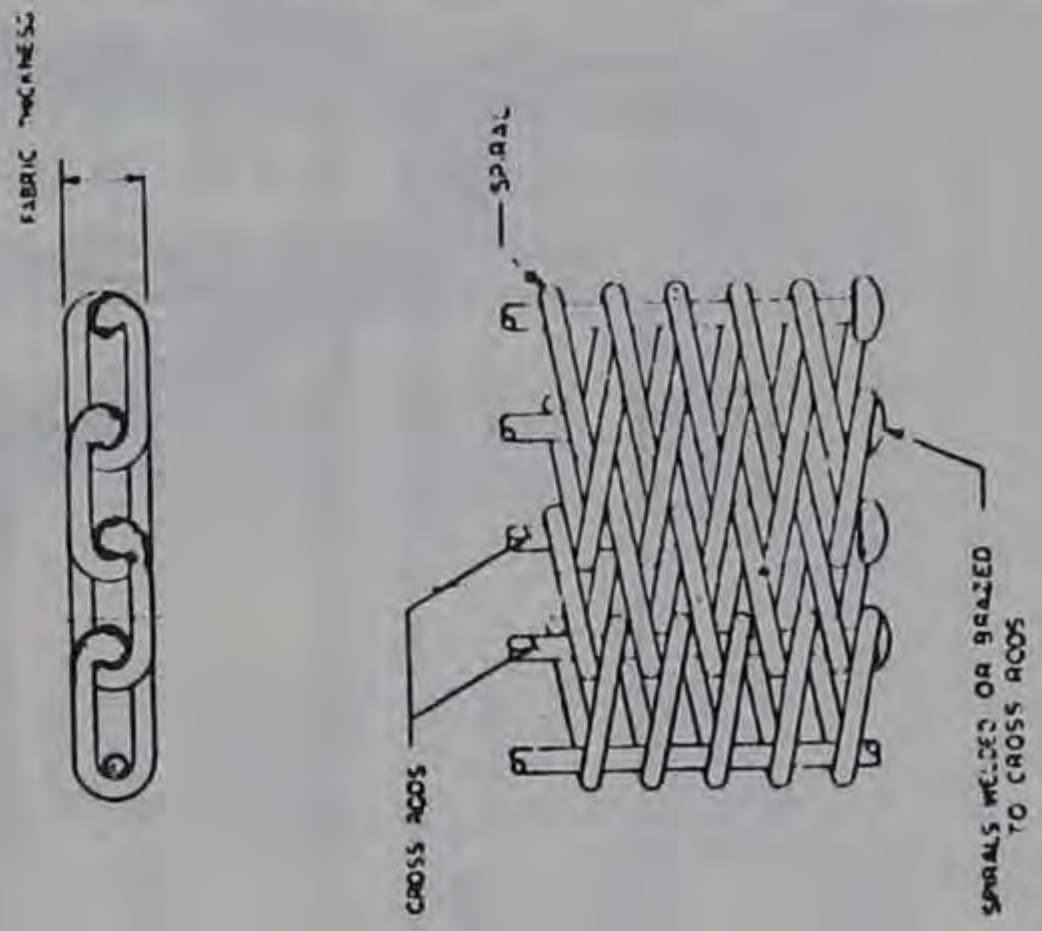


FIG. N-184-2
Metal Mesh Construction

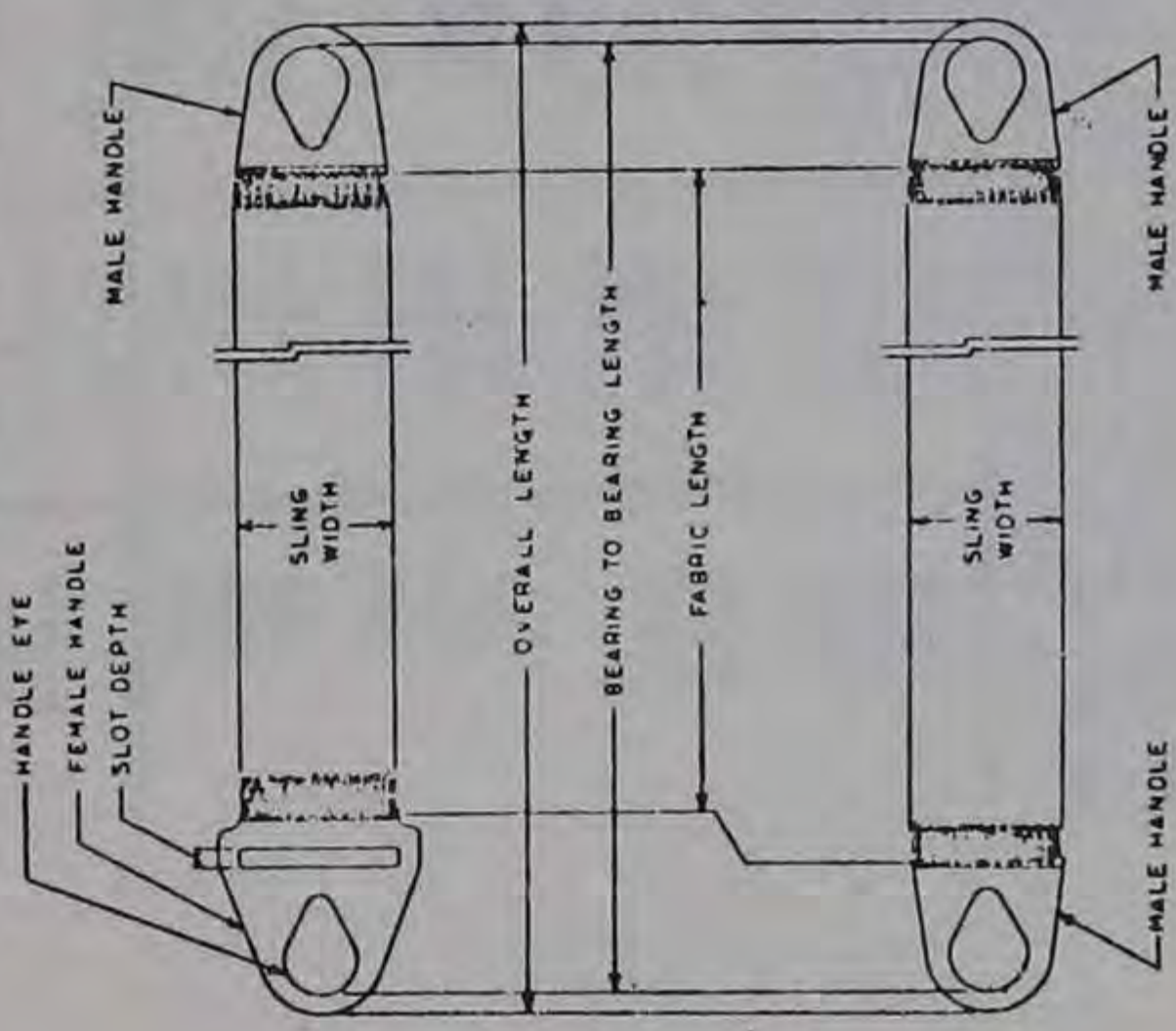


FIG. N-184-1 (Typical)
Metal Mesh Sling

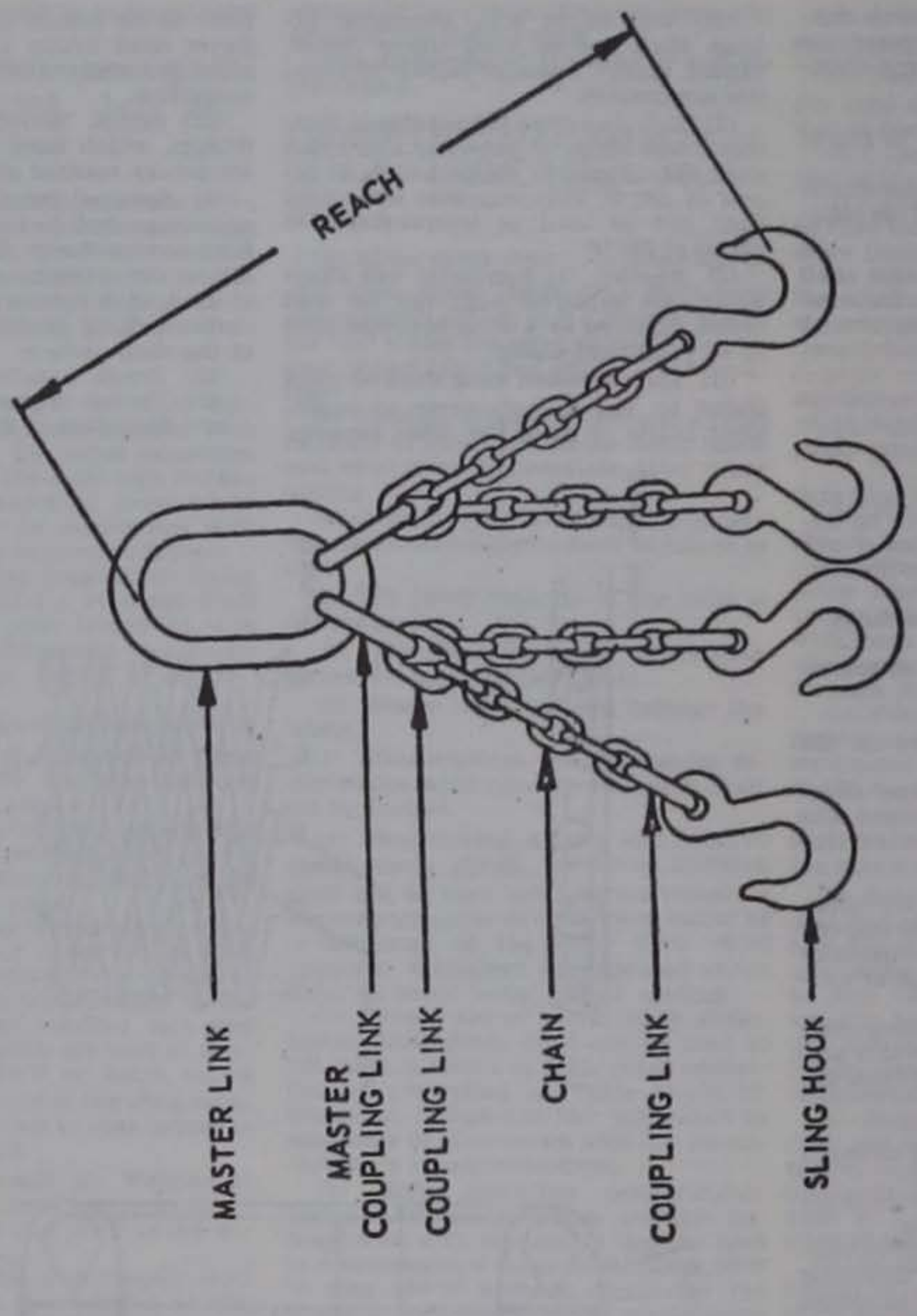


FIG. N-184-3 MAJOR COMPONENTS OF A QUADRUPLE SLING.

TABLE N-184-1
RATED CAPACITY (WORKING LOAD LIMIT), FOR ALLOY STEEL CHAIN SLINGS
RATED CAPACITY (WORKING LOAD LIMIT), POUNDS

Chain Size, Inches	Single Branch Sling — 90 degree Loading	Double Sling Vertical Angle (1) 30 degree / 45 degree / 60 degree — Horizontal Angle (2) 60 degree / 45 degree / 30 degree			Triple and Quadruple Sling (3) Vertical Angle (1) 30 degree / 45 degree / 60 degree — Horizontal Angle (2) 60 degree / 45 degree / 30 degree		
1/4	3,250	5,650	4,550	3,250	8,400	6,800	4,900
3/8	6,600	11,400	9,300	6,600	17,000	14,000	9,900
1/2	11,250	19,500	15,900	11,250	29,000	24,000	17,000
5/8	16,500	28,500	23,300	16,500	43,000	35,000	24,500
3/4	23,000	39,800	32,500	23,000	59,500	48,500	34,500
7/8	28,750	49,800	40,600	28,750	74,500	61,000	43,000
1	38,750	67,100	54,800	38,750	101,000	82,000	58,000
1-1/8	44,500	77,000	63,000	44,500	115,500	94,500	66,500
1-1/4	57,500	99,500	81,000	57,500	149,000	121,500	86,000
1-3/8	67,000	116,000	94,000	67,000	174,000	141,000	100,500
1-1/2	80,000	138,000	112,500	80,000	207,000	169,000	119,500
1-3/4	100,000	172,000	140,000	100,000	258,000	210,000	150,000

(1) Rating of multileg slings adjusted for angle of loading measured as the included angle between the inclined leg and the vertical as shown in Figure N-184-5.

(2) Rating of multileg slings adjusted for angle of loading between the inclined leg and the horizontal plane of the load, as shown in Figure N-184-5.

(3) Quadruple sling rating is same as triple sling because normal lifting practice may not distribute load uniformly to all 4 legs.

TABLE N-184-2
Minimum Allowable Chain
Size At Any Point of Link

Chain Size, Inches	Minimum Allowable Chain Size, Inches
1/4	13/64
3/8	19/64
1/2	25/64
5/8	31/64
3/4	19/32
7/8	45/64
1	13/16
1-1/8	29/32
1-1/4	1
1-3/8	1-3/32
1-1/2	1-3/16
1-3/4	1-13/32

TABLE N-184-3

RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS 6 x 19 AND 6 x 37 CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH FIBER CORE (FC)

Rope Dia (Inches)	Rope Constr	Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)								
		Vertical			Choker			Vertical Basket*		
		HT	MS	S	HT	MS	S	HT	MS	S
1/4	6 x 19	0.49	0.51	0.55	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.99	1.0	1.1
5/16	6 x 19	0.76	0.79	0.85	0.57	0.59	0.64	1.5	1.6	1.7
3/8	6 x 19	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.80	0.85	0.91	2.1	2.2	2.4
7/16	6 x 19	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.3
1/2	6 x 19	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.7	3.9	4.3
9/16	6 x 19	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	4.6	5.0	5.4
5/8	6 x 19	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	5.6	6.2	6.7
3/4	6 x 19	3.9	4.4	4.8	2.9	3.3	3.6	7.8	8.8	9.5
7/8	6 x 19	5.1	5.9	6.4	3.9	4.5	4.8	10.0	12.0	13.0
1	6 x 19	6.7	7.7	8.4	5.0	5.8	6.3	13.0	15.0	17.0
1-1/8	6 x 19	8.4	9.5	10.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	17.0	19.0	21.0
1-1/4	6 x 37	9.8	11.0	12.0	7.4	8.3	9.2	20.0	22.0	25.0
1-3/8	6 x 37	12.0	13.0	15.0	8.9	10.0	11.0	24.0	27.0	30.0
1-1/2	6 x 37	14.0	16.0	17.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	28.0	32.0	35.0
1-5/8	6 x 37	16.0	18.0	21.0	12.0	14.0	15.0	33.0	37.0	41.0
1-3/4	6 x 37	19.0	21.0	24.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	38.0	43.0	48.0
2	6 x 37	25.0	28.0	31.0	18.0	21.0	23.0	49.0	55.0	62.0

HT = Hand Tucked Splice and Hidden Tuck Splice
For hidden tuck splice (IWRC) use values in HT columns.
MS = Mechanical Splice
S = Swaged or Zinc Poured Socket
*These values only apply when the D/d ratio for HT slings is 10 or greater, and for MS and S slings is 20 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of rope.

TABLE N-184-4

RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS 6 x 19 AND 6 x 37 CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH INDEPENDENT WIRE ROPE CORE (IWRC)

Rope Dia (Inches)	Rope Constr	Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)								
		Vertical			Choker			Vertical Basket*		
		HT	MS	S	HT	MS	S	HT	MS	S
1/4	6 x 19	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.40	0.42	0.44	1.0	1.1	1.2
5/16	6 x 19	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.61	0.65	0.69	1.6	1.7	1.8
3/8	6 x 19	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.86	0.93	0.98	2.3	2.5	2.6
7/16	6 x 19	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.4	3.5
1/2	6 x 19	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.9	4.4	4.6
9/16	6 x 19	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	4.9	5.5	5.8
5/8	6 x 19	3.0	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	6.0	6.8	7.2
3/4	6 x 19	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.1	3.6	3.8	8.4	9.7	10.0
7/8	6 x 19	5.5	6.6	6.9	4.1	4.9	5.2	11.0	13.0	14.0
1	6 x 19	7.2	8.5	9.0	5.4	6.4	6.7	14.0	17.0	18.0
1-1/8	6 x 19	9.0	10.0	11.0	6.8	7.8	8.5	18.0	21.0	23.0
1-1/4	6 x 37	10.0	12.0	13.0	7.9	9.2	9.9	21.0	24.0	26.0
1-3/8	6 x 37	13.0	15.0	16.0	9.6	11.0	12.0	25.0	29.0	32.0
1-1/2	6 x 37	15.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	13.0	14.0	30.0	35.0	38.0
1-5/8	6 x 37	18.0	20.0	22.0	13.0	15.0	17.0	35.0	41.0	44.0
1-3/4	6 x 37	20.0	24.0	26.0	15.0	18.0	19.0	41.0	47.0	51.0
2	6 x 37	26.0	30.0	33.0	20.0	23.0	25.0	53.0	61.0	66.0

HT = Hand Tucked Splice

For hidden tuck splice (IWRC) use Table I values in HT column.

MS = Mechanical Splice.

S = Swaged or Zinc Poured Socket.

*These values only apply when the D/d ratio for HT slings is 10 or greater, and for MS and S Slings is 20 or greater where:

D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.

d = Diameter of rope.

TABLE N-184-5

RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS
CABLE LAID ROPE – MECHANICAL SPLICE ONLY
7×7×7 & 7×7×19 CONSTRUCTIONS GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE
7×6×19 IWRC CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)		
Dia (Inches)	Constr	Vertical	Choker	Vertical Basket*
1/4	7×7×7	0.50	0.38	1.0
3/8	7×7×7	1.1	0.81	2.0
1/2	7×7×7	1.8	1.4	3.7
5/8	7×7×7	2.8	2.1	5.5
3/4	7×7×7	3.8	2.9	7.6
5/8	7×7×19	2.9	2.2	5.8
3/4	7×7×19	4.1	3.0	8.1
7/8	7×7×19	5.4	4.0	11.0
1	7×7×19	6.9	5.1	14.0
1-1/8	7×7×19	8.2	6.2	16.0
1-1/4	7×7×19	9.9	7.4	20.0
3/4	7×6×19 IWRC	3.8	2.8	7.6
7/8	7×6×19 IWRC	5.0	3.8	10.0
1	7×6×19 IWRC	6.4	4.8	13.0
1-1/8	7×6×19 IWRC	7.7	5.8	15.0
1-1/4	7×6×19 IWRC	9.2	6.9	18.0
1-5/16	7×6×19 IWRC	10.0	7.5	20.0
1-3/8	7×6×19 IWRC	11.0	8.2	22.0
1-1/2	7×6×19 IWRC	13.0	9.6	26.0

*These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 10 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of rope.

TABLE N-184-6

RATED CAPACITIES FOR SINGLE LEG SLINGS
8-PART AND 6-PART BRAIDED ROPE
6 x 7 AND 6 x 19 CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE
7 x 7 CONSTRUCTION GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE

Component Ropes		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)					
Diameter (Inches)	Constr	Vertical		Choker		Basket, Vertical to 30 degree*	
		8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part
3/32	6 x 7	0.42	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.74	0.55
1/8	6 x 7	0.76	0.57	0.57	0.42	1.3	0.98
3/16	6 x 7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.94	2.9	2.2
3/32	7 x 7	0.51	0.39	0.38	0.29	0.89	0.67
1/8	7 x 7	0.95	0.71	0.71	0.53	1.6	1.2
3/16	7 x 7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	3.6	2.7
3/16	6 x 19	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.98	3.0	2.2
1/4	6 x 19	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	5.3	4.0
5/16	6 x 19	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.7	8.3	6.2
3/8	6 x 19	6.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	12.0	8.9
7/16	6 x 19	9.3	6.9	6.9	5.2	16.0	12.0
1/2	6 x 19	12.0	9.0	9.0	6.7	21.0	15.0
9/16	6 x 19	15.0	11.0	11.0	8.5	26.0	20.0
5/8	6 x 19	19.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	32.0	24.0
3/4	6 x 19	27.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	46.0	35.0
7/8	6 x 19	36.0	27.0	27.0	20.0	62.0	47.0
1	6 x 19	47.0	35.0	35.0	26.0	81.0	61.0

*These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 20 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which the body of the sling is bent.
d = Diameter of component rope.

TABLE N-184-7

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG & 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS 6 x 19 AND 6 x 37 CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH FIBER CORE (FC)

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)											
		2-Leg Bridle Slings						3-Leg Bridle Slings					
		Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree		Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
Dia (Inches)	Constr.	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
1/4	6 x 19	0.85	0.88	0.70	0.72	0.49	0.51	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.74	0.76
5/16	6 x 19	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.76	0.79	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.2
3/8	6 x 19	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.7
7/16	6 x 19	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.5	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.3
1/2	6 x 19	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.0	4.8	5.1	3.9	4.2	2.8	3.0
9/16	6 x 19	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.5	6.0	6.5	4.9	5 3	3.4	3.7
5/8	6 x 19	4.8	5.3	4.0	4.4	2.8	3.1	7.3	8.0	5.9	6.5	4.2	4.6
3/4	6 x 19	6.8	7.6	5.5	6.2	3.9	4.4	10.0	11.0	8.3	9.3	5.8	6.6
7/8	6 x 19	8.9	10.0	7.3	8.4	5.1	5.9	13.0	15.0	11.0	13 0	7.7	8.9
1	6 x 19	11.0	13.0	9.4	11.0	6.7	7.7	17.0	20.0	14.0	16.0	10.0	11.0
1-1/8	6 x 19	14.0	16.0	12.0	13.0	8.4	9.5	22.0	24.0	18.0	20.0	13.0	14.0
1-1/4	6 x 37	17.0	19.0	14.0	16.0	9.8	11.0	25.0	29.0	21.0	23.0	15.0	17.0
1-3/8	6 x 37	20.0	23.0	17.0	19.0	12.0	13.0	31.0	35.0	25.0	28.0	18.0	20.0
1-1/2	6 x 37	24.0	27.0	20.0	22.0	14.0	16.0	36.0	41.0	30.0	33.0	21.0	24.0
1-5/8	6 x 37	28.0	32.0	23.0	26.0	16.0	18.0	43.0	48.0	35.0	39.0	25.0	28.0
1-3/4	6 x 37	33.0	37.0	27.0	30.0	19.0	21.0	49.0	56.0	40.0	45.0	28.0	32.0
2	6 x 37	43.0	48.0	35.0	39.0	25.0	28.0	64.0	72.0	52.0	59.0	37.0	41.0

HT = Hand Tucked Splice.
MS = Mechanical Splice

TABLE N-184-8

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG & 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS 6 x 19 and 6 x 37 CLASSIFICATION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE WITH INDEPENDENT WIRE ROPE CORE (IWRC)

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)											
		2-Leg Bridle Sling						3-Leg Bridle Sling					
Dia (Inches)	Constr	Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree		Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
		HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS	HT	MS
1/4	6 x 19	0.92	0.97	0.75	0.79	0.53	0.56	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.79	0.84
5/16	6 x 19	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.81	0.87	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.3
3/8	6 x 19	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.9
7/16	6 x 19	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.7	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.5
1/2	6 x 19	3.4	3.8	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.2	5.1	5.7	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.3
9/16	6 x 19	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.7	6.4	7.1	5.2	5.8	3.7	4.1
5/8	6 x 19	5.2	5.9	4.2	4.8	3.0	3.4	7.8	8.8	6.4	7.2	4.5	5.1
3/4	6 x 19	7.3	8.4	5.9	6.9	4.2	4.9	11.0	13.0	8.9	10.0	6.3	7.3
7/8	6 x 19	9.6	11.0	7.8	9.3	5.5	6.6	14.0	17.0	12.0	14.0	8.3	9.9
1	6 x 19	12.0	15.0	10.0	12.0	7.2	8.5	19.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	11.0	13.0
1-1/8	6 x 19	16.0	18.0	13.0	15.0	9.0	10.0	23.0	27.0	19.0	22.0	13.0	16.0
1-1/4	6 x 37	18.0	21.0	15.0	17.0	10.0	12.0	27.0	32.0	22.0	26.0	16.0	18.0
1-3/8	6 x 37	22.0	25.0	18.0	21.0	13.0	15.0	33.0	38.0	27.0	31.0	19.0	22.0
1-1/2	6 x 37	26.0	30.0	21.0	25.0	15.0	17.0	39.0	45.0	32.0	37.0	23.0	26.0
1-5/8	6 x 37	31.0	35.0	25.0	29.0	18.0	20.0	46.0	53.0	38.0	43.0	27.0	31.0
1-3/4	6 x 37	35.0	41.0	29.0	33.0	20.0	24.0	53.0	61.0	43.0	50.0	31.0	35.0
2	6 x 37	46.0	53.0	37.0	43.0	26.0	30.0	68.0	79.0	56.0	65.0	40.0	46.0

HT = Hand Tucked Splice
MS = Mechanical Splice

TABLE N-184-9

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG & 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS
CABLE LAID ROPE – MECHANICAL SPLICE ONLY
7 × 7 × 7 AND 7 × 7 × 19 CONSTRUCTIONS GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE
7 × 6 × 19 IWRC CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)					
		2-Leg Bridle Sling			3-Leg Bridle Sling		
Dia (Inches)	Constr	Vert 30 deg Horz 60 deg	45 degree Angle	Vert 60 deg Horz 30 deg	Vert 30 deg Horz 60 deg	45 degree Angle	Vert 60 deg Horz 30 deg
1/4	7 × 7 × 7	0.87	0.71	0.50	1.3	1.1	0.75
3/8	7 × 7 × 7	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.8	2.3	1.6
1/2	7 × 7 × 7	3.2	2.6	1.8	4.8	3.9	2.8
5/8	7 × 7 × 7	4.8	3.9	2.8	7.2	5.9	4.2
3/4	7 × 7 × 7	6.6	5.4	3.8	9.9	8.1	5.7
5/8	7 × 7 × 19	5.0	4.1	2.9	7.5	6.1	4.3
3/4	7 × 7 × 19	7.0	5.7	4.1	10.0	8.6	6.1
7/8	7 × 7 × 19	9.3	7.6	5.4	14.0	11.5	8.1
1	7 × 7 × 19	12.0	9.7	6.9	18.0	14.0	10.0
1-1/8	7 × 7 × 19	14.0	12.0	8.2	21.0	17.0	12.0
1-1/4	7 × 7 × 19	17.0	14.0	9.9	26.0	21.0	15.0
3/4	7×6×19 IWRC	6.6	5.4	3.8	9.9	8.0	5.7
7/8	7×6×19 IWRC	8.7	7.1	5.0	13.0	11.0	7.5
1	7×6×19 IWRC	11.0	9.0	6.4	17.0	13.0	9.6
1-1/8	7×6×19 IWRC	13.0	11.0	7.7	20.0	16.0	11.0
1-1/4	7×6×19 IWRC	16.0	13.0	9.2	24.0	20.0	14.0
1-5/16	7×6×19 IWRC	17.0	14.0	10.0	26.0	21.0	15.0
1-3/8	7×6×19 IWRC	19.0	15.0	11.0	28.0	23.0	16.0
1-1/2	7×6×19 IWRC	22.0	18.0	13.0	33.0	27.0	19.0

TABLE N-184-10

RATED CAPACITIES FOR 2-LEG AND 3-LEG BRIDLE SLINGS 8-PART AND 6-PART BRAIDED ROPE 6 x 7 AND 6 x 19 CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE 7 x 7 CONSTRUCTION GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE

Component Rope		Rated Capacities, Tons (2,000 lb)											
		2-Leg Bridle Slings						3-Leg Bridle Slings					
		Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree		Vert 30 degree Horz 60 degree		45 degree Angle		Vert 60 degree Horz 30 degree	
Dia (Inches)	Constr	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	3-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part	8-Part	6-Part
3/32	6 x 7	0.74	0.55	0.60	0.45	0.42	0.32	1.1	0.83	0.90	0.68	0.64	0.48
1/8	6 x 7	1.3	0.98	1.1	0.80	0.76	0.57	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.85
3/16	6 x 7	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.4	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.5	1.9
3/32	7 x 7	0.89	0.67	0.72	0.55	0.51	0.39	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.82	0.77	0.58
1/8	7 x 7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.95	0.71	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.1
3/16	7 x 7	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	5.4	4.0	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.3
3/16	6 x 19	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	1.9
1/4	6 x 19	5.3	4.0	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.3	8.0	6.0	6.5	4.9	4.6	3.4
5/16	6 x 19	8.3	6.2	6.7	5.0	4.8	3.6	12.0	9.3	10.0	7.6	7.1	5.4
3/8	6 x 19	12.0	8.9	9.7	7.2	6.8	5.1	18.0	13.0	14.0	11.0	10.0	7.7
7/16	6 x 19	16.0	12.0	13.0	9.8	9.3	6.9	24.0	18.0	20.0	15.0	14.0	10.0
1/2	6 x 19	21.0	15.0	17.0	13.0	12.0	9.0	31.0	23.0	25.0	19.0	18.0	13.0
9/16	6 x 19	26.0	20.0	21.0	16.0	15.0	11.0	39.0	29.0	32.0	24.0	23.0	17.0
5/8	6 x 19	32.0	24.0	26.0	20.0	19.0	14.0	48.0	36.0	40.0	30.0	28.0	21.0
3/4	6 x 19	46.0	35.0	38.0	28.0	27.0	20.0	69.0	52.0	56.0	42.0	40.0	30.0
7/8	6 x 19	62.0	47.0	51.0	38.0	36.0	27.0	94.0	70.0	76.0	57.0	54.0	40.0
1	6 x 19	81.0	61.0	66.0	50.0	47.0	35.0	122.0	91.0	99.0	74.0	70.0	53.0

TABLE N-184-11

RATED CAPACITIES FOR STRAND LAID GROMMET – HAND TUCKED IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

ROPE BODY		RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)		
Dia (Inches)	Constr	 Vertical	 Choker	 Vertical Basket*
1/4	7 × 19	0.85	0.64	1.7
5/16	7 × 19	1.3	1.0	2.6
3/8	7 × 19	1.9	1.4	3.8
7/16	7 × 19	2.6	1.9	5.2
1/2	7 × 19	3.3	2.5	6.7
9/16	7 × 19	4.2	3.1	8.4
5/8	7 × 19	5.2	3.9	10.0
3/4	7 × 19	7.4	5.6	15.0
7/8	7 × 19	10.0	7.5	20.0
1	7 × 19	13.0	9.7	26.0
1-1/8	7 × 19	16.0	12.0	32.0
1-1/4	7 × 37	18.0	14.0	37.0
1-3/8	7 × 37	22.0	16.0	44.0
1-1/2	7 × 37	26.0	19.0	52.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 5 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which rope is bent.
d = Diameter of rope body.

TABLE N-184-12

RATED CAPACITIES FOR CABLE LAID GROMMET – HAND TUCKED
7 × 6 × 7 AND 7 × 6 × 19 CONSTRUCTIONS IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE
7 × 7 × 7 CONSTRUCTION GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE

CABLE BODY		RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)		
Dia (Inches)	Constr	 Vertical	 Choker	 Vertical Basket*
3/8	7 × 6 × 7	1.3	0.95	2.5
9/16	7 × 6 × 7	2.8	2.1	5.6
5/8	7 × 6 × 7	3.8	2.8	7.6
3/8	7 × 7 × 7	1.6	1.2	3.2
9/16	7 × 7 × 7	3.5	2.6	6.9
5/8	7 × 7 × 7	4.5	3.4	9.0
5/8	7 × 6 × 19	3.9	3.0	7.9
3/4	7 × 6 × 19	5.1	3.8	10.0
15/16	7 × 6 × 19	7.9	5.9	16.0
1-1/8	7 × 6 × 19	11.0	8.4	22.0
1-5/16	7 × 6 × 19	15.0	11.0	30.0
1-1/2	7 × 6 × 19	19.0	14.0	39.0
1-11/16	7 × 6 × 19	24.0	18.0	49.0
1-7/8	7 × 6 × 19	30.0	22.0	60.0
2-1/4	7 × 6 × 19	42.0	31.0	84.0
2-5/8	7 × 6 × 19	56.0	42.0	112.0

*These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 5 or greater where:

D = Diameter of curvature around which cable body is bent.

d = Diameter of cable body.

TABLE N-184-13

RATED CAPACITIES FOR STRAND LAID ENDLESS SLINGS-MECHANICAL JOINT IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

ROPE BODY		RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)		
Dia (Inches)	Constr	 Vertical	 Choker	 Vertical Basket*
1/4	6 × 19 IWRC	0.92	0.69	1.8
3/8	6 × 19 IWRC	2.0	1.5	4.1
1/2	6 × 19 IWRC	3.6	2.7	7.2
5/8	6 × 19 IWRC	5.6	4.2	11.0
3/4	6 × 19 IWRC	8.0	6.0	16.0
7/8	6 × 19 IWRC	11.0	8.1	21.0
1	6 × 19 IWRC	14.0	10.0	28.0
1-1/8	6 × 19 IWRC	18.0	13.0	35.0
1-1/4	6 × 37 IWRC	21.0	15.0	41.0
1-3/8	6 × 37 IWRC	25.0	19.0	50.0
1-1/2	6 × 37 IWRC	29.0	22.0	59.0

* These values only apply when the D/d ratio is 5 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which rope is bent.
d = Diameter of rope body.

TABLE N-184-14

RATED CAPACITIES FOR CABLE LAID ENDLESS SLINGS-MECHANICAL JOINT
7 x 7 x 7 AND 7 x 7 x 19 CONSTRUCTIONS GALVANIZED AIRCRAFT GRADE ROPE
7 x 6 x 19 IWRC CONSTRUCTION IMPROVED PLOW STEEL GRADE ROPE

CABLE BODY		RATED CAPACITIES, TONS (2,000 lb)		
Dia (Inches)	Constr	Vertical	 Choker	 Vertical Basket*
1/4	7 x 7 x 7	0.83	0.62	1.6
3/8	7 x 7 x 7	1.8	1.3	3.5
1/2	7 x 7 x 7	3.0	2.3	6.1
5/8	7 x 7 x 7	4.5	3.4	9.1
3/4	7 x 7 x 7	6.3	4.7.	12.0
5/8	7 x 7 x 19	4.7	3.5	9.5
3/4	7 x 7 x 19	6.7	5.0	13.0
7/8	7 x 7 x 19	8.9	6.6	18.0
1	7 x 7 x 19	11.0	8.5	22.0
1-1/8	7 x 7 x 19	14.0	10.0	28.0
1-1/4	7 x 7 x 19	17.0	12.0	33.0
3/4	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	6.2	4.7	12.0
7/8	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	8.3	6.2	16.0
1	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	10.0	7.9	21.0
1-1/8	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	13.0	9.7	26.0
1-1/4	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	16.0	12.0	31.0
1-3/8	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	18.0	14.0	37.0
1-1/2	7 x 6 x 19 IWRC	22.0	16.0	43.0

* These values only apply when the D/d value is 5 or greater where:
D = Diameter of curvature around which cable body is bent.
d = Diameter of cable body.

TABLE N-184-15
Rated Capacities
Carbon Steel & Stainless Steel
Metal Mesh Slings

SLING WIDTH IN INCHES	 VERTICAL OR CHOKER	 VERTICAL BASKET	EFFECT OF ANGLE ON RATED CAPACITIES IN BASKET HITCH		
			 30 deg Vertical 60 deg Horizontal	 45 deg Vertical 45 deg Horizontal	 60 deg Vertical 30 deg Horizontal
Heavy Duty-10 Ga 35 Spirals/Ft of sling width					
2	1,500	3,000	2,600	2,100	1,500
3	2,700	5,400	4,700	3,800	2,700
4	4,000	8,000	6,900	5,600	4,000
6	6,000	12,000	10,400	8,400	6,000
8	8,000	16,000	13,800	11,300	8,000
10	10,000	20,000	17,000	14,100	10,000
12	12,000	24,000	20,700	16,900	12,000
14	14,000	28,000	24,200	19,700	14,000
16	16,000	32,000	27,700	22,600	16,000
18	18,000	36,000	31,100	25,400	18,000
20	20,000	40,000	34,600	28,200	20,000

TABLE N-184-15 (Continued)
Rated Capacities

Medium Duty-12 Ga 43 Spirals/Ft of sling width

2	1,350	2,700	2,300	1,900	1,400
3	2,000	4,000	3,500	2,800	2,000
4	2,700	5,400	4,700	3,800	2,700
6	4,500	9,000	7,800	6,400	4,500
8	6,000	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000
10	7,500	15,000	13,000	10,600	7,500
12	9,000	18,000	15,600	12,700	9,000
14	10,500	21,000	18,200	14,800	10,500
16	12,000	24,000	20,800	17,000	12,000
18	13,500	27,000	23,400	19,100	13,500
20	15,000	30,000	26,000	21,200	15,000

Light Duty-14 Ga 59 Spirals/Ft of sling width

2	900	1,800	1,600	1,300	900
3	1,400	2,800	2,400	2,000	1,400
4	2,000	4,000	3,500	2,800	2,000
6	3,000	6,000	5,200	4,200	3,000
8	4,000	8,000	6,900	5,700	4,000
10	5,000	10,000	8,600	7,100	5,000
12	6,000	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000
14	7,000	14,000	12,100	9,900	7,000
16	8,000	16,000	13,900	11,300	8,000
18	9,000	18,000	15,600	12,700	9,000
20	10,000	20,000	17,300	14,100	10,000

TABLE N-184-16
Manila Rope Slings

ROPE DIA. NOMINAL IN INCHES	NOMINAL WEIGHT PER 100 Ft. IN POUNDS	EYE &EYE SLING						ENDLESS SLING					
		VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH				VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH			
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL			
				90°	60°	45°	30°			90°	60°	45°	30°
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL			
				0°	30°	45°	60°			0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	7.5	480	240	960	830	680	480	865	430	1,730	1,500	1,220	865
9/16	10.4	620	310	1,240	1,070	875	620	1,120	560	2,230	1,930	1,580	1,120
5/8	13.3	790	395	1,580	1,370	1,120	790	1,420	710	2,840	2,460	2,010	1,420
3/4	16.7	970	485	1,940	1,680	1,370	970	1,750	875	3,490	3,020	2,470	1,750
13/16	19.5	1,170	585	2,340	2,030	1,650	1,170	2,110	1,050	4,210	3,650	2,980	2,110
7/8	22.5	1,390	695	2,780	2,410	1,970	1,390	2,500	1,250	5,000	4,330	3,540	2,500
1"	27.0	1,620	810	3,240	2,810	2,290	1,620	2,920	1,460	5,830	5,050	4,120	2,920
1 1/16	31.3	1,890	945	3,780	3,270	2,670	1,890	3,400	1,700	6,800	5,890	4,810	3,400
1 1/8	36.0	2,160	1,080	4,320	3,740	3,050	2,160	3,890	1,940	7,780	6,730	5,500	3,890
1 1/4	41.7	2,430	1,220	4,860	4,210	3,440	2,430	4,370	2,190	8,750	7,580	6,190	4,370
1 5/16	47.9	2,700	1,350	5,400	4,680	3,820	2,700	4,860	2,430	9,720	8,420	6,870	4,860
1 1/2	59.9	3,330	1,670	6,660	5,770	4,710	3,330	5,990	3,000	12,000	10,400	8,480	5,990
1 5/8	74.6	4,050	2,030	8,100	7,010	5,730	4,050	7,290	3,650	14,600	12,600	10,300	7,290
1 3/4	89.3	4,770	2,390	9,540	8,260	6,740	4,770	8,590	4,290	17,200	14,900	12,100	8,590
2"	107.5	5,580	2,790	11,200	9,660	7,890	5,580	10,000	5,020	20,100	17,400	14,200	10,000
2 1/8	125.0	6,480	3,240	13,000	11,200	9,160	6,480	11,700	5,830	23,300	20,200	16,500	11,700
2 1/4	146.0	7,380	3,690	14,800	12,800	10,400	7,380	13,300	6,640	26,600	23,000	18,800	13,300
2 1/2	166.7	8,370	4,190	16,700	14,500	11,800	8,370	15,100	7,530	30,100	26,100	21,300	15,100
2 5/8	190.8	9,360	4,680	18,700	16,200	13,200	9,360	16,800	8,420	33,700	29,200	23,800	16,800

See Figs. N-184-4 & N-184-5 for sling configuration descriptions.

TABLE N-184-17
Nylon Rope Slings

ROPE DIA. NOMINAL IN INCHES	NOMINAL WEIGHT PER 100 Ft. IN POUNDS	EYE &EYE SLING						ENDLESS SLING					
		VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH				VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH			
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL			
				90°	60°	45°	30°			90°	60°	45°	30°
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL			
				0°	30°	45°	60°			0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	6.5	635	320	1,270	1,100	900	635	1,140	570	2,290	1,980	1,620	1,140
9/16	8.3	790	395	1,580	1,370	1,120	790	1,420	710	2,840	2,460	2,010	1,420
5/8	10.5	1,030	515	2,060	1,780	1,460	1,030	1,850	925	3,710	3,210	2,620	1,850
3/4	14.5	1,410	705	2,820	2,440	1,990	1,410	2,540	1,270	5,080	4,400	3,590	2,540
13/16	17.0	1,680	840	3,360	2,910	2,380	1,680	3,020	1,510	6,050	5,240	4,280	3,020
7/8	20.0	1,980	990	3,960	3,430	2,800	1,980	3,560	1,780	7,130	6,170	5,040	3,560
1"	26.0	2,480	1,240	4,960	4,300	3,510	2,480	4,460	2,230	8,930	7,730	6,310	4,460
1 1/16	29.0	2,850	1,430	5,700	4,940	4,030	2,850	5,130	2,570	10,300	8,890	7,260	5,130
1 1/8	34.0	3,270	1,640	6,540	5,660	4,620	3,270	5,890	2,940	11,800	10,200	8,330	5,890
1 1/4	40.0	3,710	1,860	7,420	6,430	5,250	3,710	6,680	3,340	13,400	11,600	9,450	6,680
1 5/16	45.0	4,260	2,130	8,520	7,380	6,020	4,260	7,670	3,830	15,300	13,300	10,800	7,670
1 1/2	55.0	5,250	2,630	10,500	9,090	7,420	5,250	9,450	4,730	18,900	16,400	13,400	9,450
1 5/8	68.0	6,440	3,220	12,900	11,200	9,110	6,440	11,600	5,800	23,200	20,100	16,400	11,600
1 3/4	83.0	7,720	3,860	15,400	13,400	10,900	7,720	13,900	6,950	27,800	24,100	19,700	13,900
2"	95.0	9,110	4,560	18,200	15,800	12,900	9,110	16,400	8,200	32,800	28,400	23,200	16,400
2 1/8	109.0	10,500	5,250	21,000	18,200	14,800	10,500	18,900	9,450	37,800	32,700	26,700	18,900
2 1/4	129.0	12,400	6,200	24,800	21,500	17,500	12,400	22,300	11,200	44,600	38,700	31,600	22,300
2 1/2	149.0	13,900	6,950	27,800	24,100	19,700	13,900	25,000	12,500	50,000	43,300	35,400	25,000
2 5/8	168.0	16,000	8,000	32,000	27,700	22,600	16,000	28,800	14,400	57,600	49,900	40,700	28,800

See Figs. N-184-4 & N-184-5 for sling configuration descriptions.

TABLE N-184-18
Polyester Rope Slings

ROPE DIA. NOMINAL IN INCHES	NOMINAL WEIGHT PER 100 Ft. IN POUNDS	EYE &EYE SLING						ENDLESS SLING					
		VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH				VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH			
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL			
				90°	60°	45°	30°			90°	60°	45°	30°
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL			
				0°	30°	45°	60°			0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	8.0	635	320	1,270	1,100	900	635	1,140	570	2,290	1,980	1,620	1,140
9/16	10.2	790	395	1,580	1,370	1,120	790	1,420	710	2,840	2,460	2,010	1,420
5/8	13.0	990	495	1,980	1,710	1,400	990	1,780	890	3,570	3,090	2,520	1,780
3/4	17.5	1,240	620	2,480	2,150	1,750	1,240	2,230	1,120	4,470	3,870	3,160	2,230
13/16	21.0	1,540	770	3,080	2,670	2,180	1,540	2,770	1,390	5,540	4,800	3,920	2,770
7/8	25.0	1,780	890	3,560	3,080	2,520	1,780	3,200	1,600	6,410	5,550	4,530	3,200
1"	30.5	2,160	1,090	4,360	3,780	3,080	2,180	3,920	1,960	7,850	6,800	5,550	3,920
1 1/16	34.5	2,530	1,270	5,060	4,380	3,580	2,530	4,550	2,280	9,110	7,990	6,440	4,550
1 1/8	40.0	2,920	1,460	5,840	5,060	4,130	2,920	5,260	2,630	10,500	9,100	7,440	5,260
1 1/4	46.3	3,290	1,650	6,580	5,700	4,650	3,290	5,920	2,960	11,800	10,300	8,380	5,920
1 5/16	52.5	3,710	1,860	7,420	6,430	5,250	3,710	6,680	3,340	13,400	11,600	9,450	6,680
1 1/2	66.8	4,630	2,320	9,260	8,020	6,550	4,630	8,330	4,170	16,700	14,400	11,800	8,330
1 5/8	82.0	5,640	2,820	11,300	9,770	7,980	5,640	10,200	5,080	20,300	17,600	14,400	10,200
1 3/4	98.0	6,710	3,360	13,400	11,600	9,490	6,710	12,100	6,040	24,200	20,900	17,100	12,100
2"	118.0	7,920	3,960	15,800	13,700	11,200	7,920	14,300	7,130	28,500	24,700	20,200	14,300
2 1/8	135.0	9,110	4,460	18,200	15,800	12,900	9,110	16,400	8,200	32,800	28,400	23,200	16,400
2 1/4	157.0	10,600	5,300	21,200	18,400	15,000	10,600	19,100	9,540	38,200	33,100	27,000	19,100
2 1/2	181.0	12,100	6,050	24,200	21,000	17,100	12,100	21,800	10,900	43,600	37,700	30,800	21,800
2 5/8	205.0	13,600	6,800	27,200	23,600	19,200	13,600	24,500	12,200	49,000	42,400	34,600	24,500

See Figs. N-184-4 & N-184-5 for sling configuration descriptions.

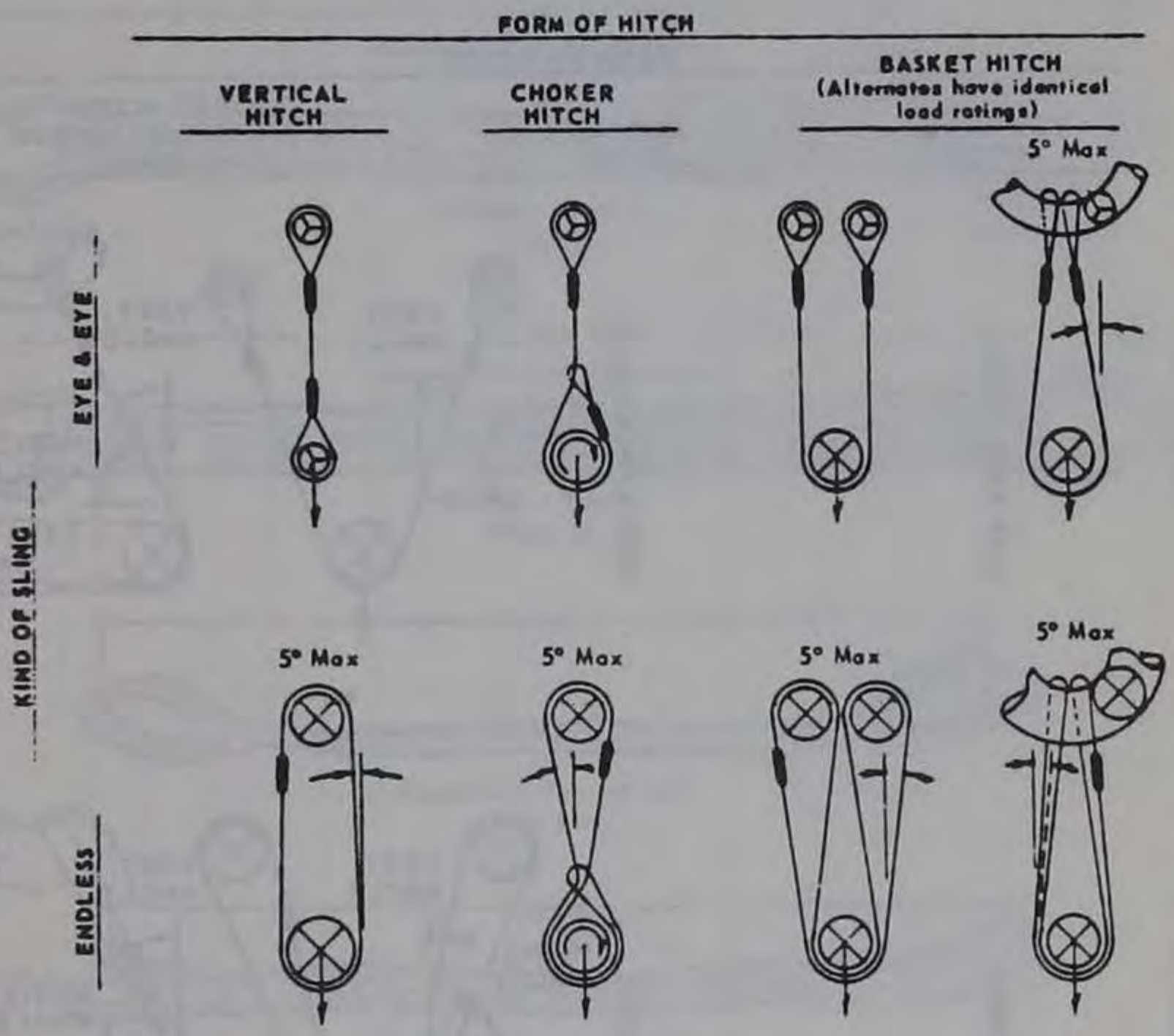
TABLE N-184-19
Polypropylene Rope Slings

ROPE DIA. NOMINAL IN INCHES	NOMINAL WEIGHT PER 100 Ft. IN POUNDS	EYE &EYE SLING						ENDLESS SLING					
		VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH				VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH			
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO HORIZONTAL			
				90°	60°	45°	30°			90°	60°	45°	30°
				ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL						ANGLE OF ROPE TO VERTICAL			
				0°	30°	45°	60°			0°	30°	45°	60°
1/2	4.7	645	325	1,290	1,120	910	645	1,160	580	2,320	2,010	1,640	1,160
9/16	6.1	780	390	1,560	1,350	1,100	780	1,400	700	2,810	2,430	1,990	1,400
5/8	7.5	950	475	1,900	1,650	1,340	950	1,710	855	3,420	2,960	2,420	1,710
3/4	10.7	1,300	650	2,600	2,250	1,840	1,300	2,340	1,170	4,680	4,050	3,310	2,340
13/16	12.7	1,520	760	3,040	2,630	2,150	1,520	2,740	1,370	5,470	4,740	3,870	2,740
7/8	15.0	1,760	880	3,520	3,050	2,490	1,760	3,170	1,580	6,340	5,490	4,480	3,170
1"	18.0	2,140	1,070	4,280	3,700	3,030	2,140	3,850	1,930	7,700	6,670	5,450	3,860
1 1/16	20.4	2,450	1,230	4,900	4,240	3,460	2,450	4,410	2,210	8,820	7,640	6,240	4,410
1 1/8	23.7	2,800	1,400	5,600	4,850	3,960	2,800	5,040	2,520	10,100	8,730	7,130	5,040
1 1/4	27.0	3,210	1,610	6,420	5,560	4,540	3,210	5,780	2,890	11,600	10,000	8,170	5,780
1 5/16	30.5	3,600	1,800	7,200	6,240	5,090	3,600	6,480	3,240	13,000	11,200	9,170	6,480
1 1/2	38.5	4,540	2,270	9,080	7,860	6,420	4,540	8,170	4,090	16,300	14,200	11,600	8,170
1 5/8	47.5	5,510	2,760	11,000	9,540	7,790	5,510	9,920	4,960	19,800	17,200	14,000	9,920
1 3/4	57.0	6,580	3,290	13,200	11,400	9,300	6,580	11,800	5,920	23,700	20,500	16,800	11,800
2"	69.0	7,960	3,980	15,900	13,800	11,300	7,960	14,300	7,160	28,700	24,800	20,300	14,300
2 1/8	80.0	9,330	4,670	18,700	16,200	13,200	9,330	16,800	8,400	33,600	29,100	23,800	16,800
2 1/4	92.0	10,600	5,300	21,200	18,400	15,000	10,600	19,100	9,540	38,200	33,100	27,000	19,100
2 1/2	107.0	12,200	6,100	24,400	21,100	17,300	12,200	22,000	11,000	43,900	38,000	31,100	22,000
2 5/8	120.0	13,800	6,900	27,600	23,900	19,600	13,800	24,800	12,400	49,700	43,000	35,100	24,800

See Figs. N-184-4 & N-184-5 for sling configuration descriptions.

FIGURE N-184-4

Basic Sling Configurations
with Vertical Legs



NOTES: Angles 5° or less from the vertical may be considered vertical angles.

For slings with legs more than 5° off vertical, the actual angle as shown in Figure N-184-5 must be considered.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS: MINIMUM DIAMETER OF CURVATURE

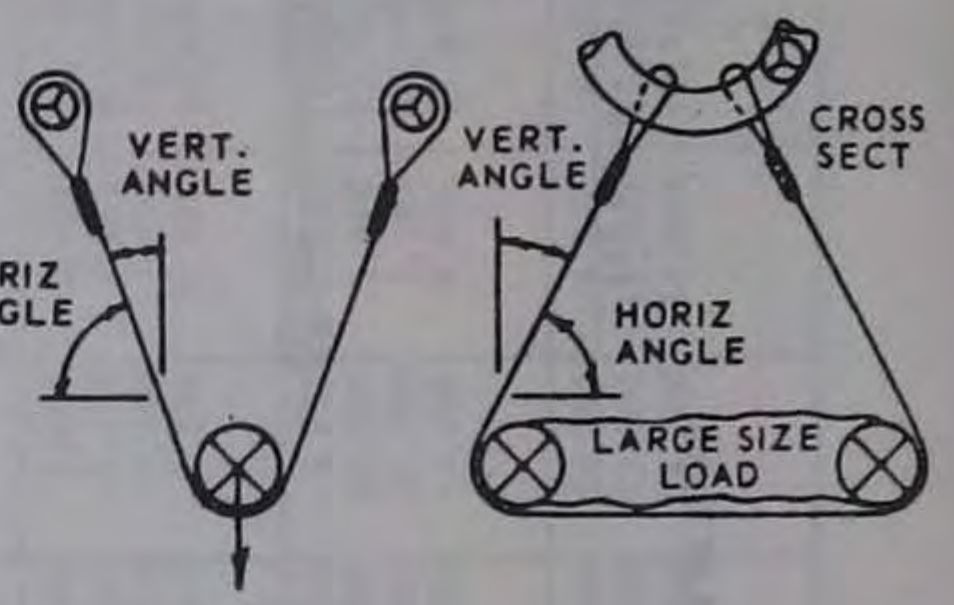
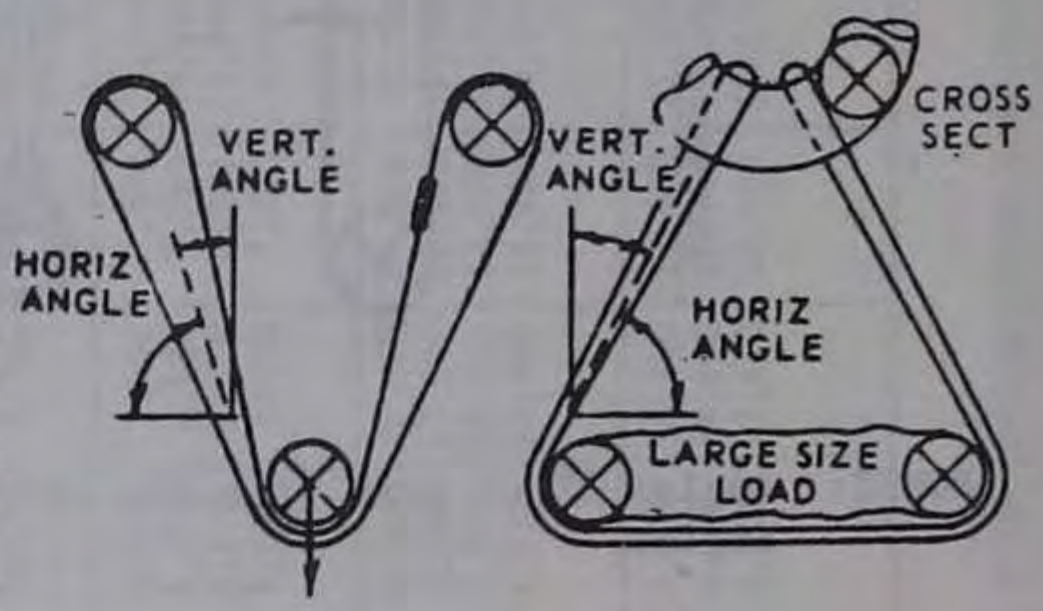
Represents a contact surface which shall have a diameter of curvature at least double the diameter of the rope from which the sling is made.

Represents a contact surface which shall have a diameter of curvature at least 8 times the diameter of the rope.

Represents a load in a choker hitch and illustrates the rotary force on the load and/or the slippage of the rope in contact with the load. Diameter of curvature of load surface shall be at least double the diameter of the rope.

FIGURE N-184-5

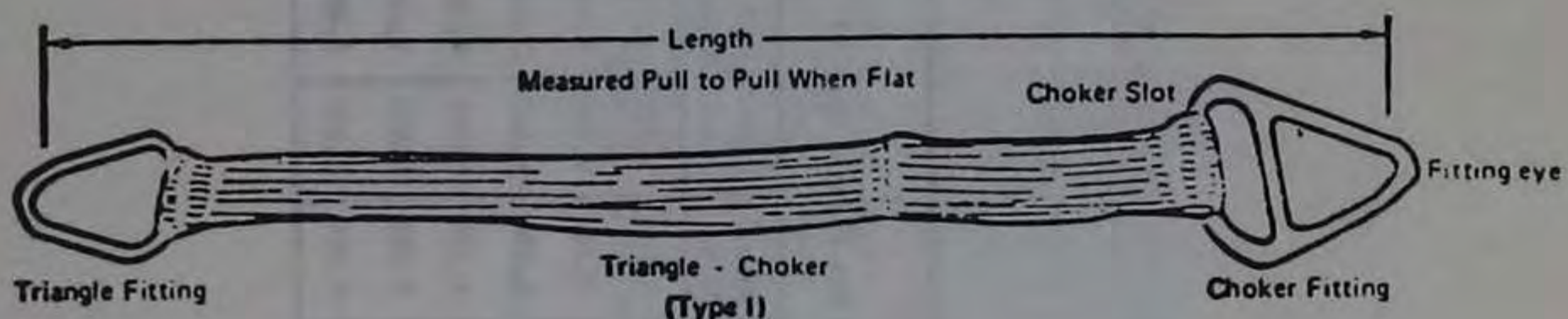
Sling Configurations
with Angled Legs

KIND OF SLING	FORM OF HITCH		
	VERTICAL HITCH	CHOKER HITCH	BASKET HITCH (Alternates have identical load ratings)
EYE & EYE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	
ENDLESS	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	

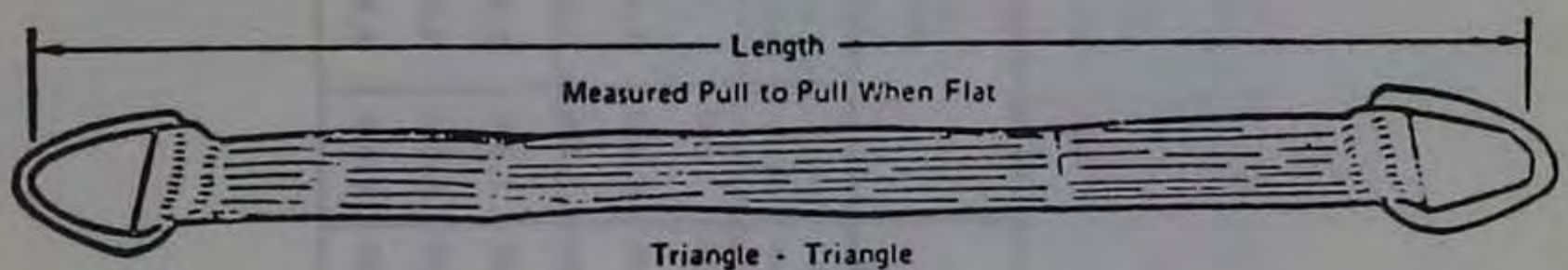
NOTES: For vertical angles of 5° or less, refer to Figure N-184-4 "Basic Sling Configurations with Vertical Legs".

See Figure N-184-4 for explanation of symbols.

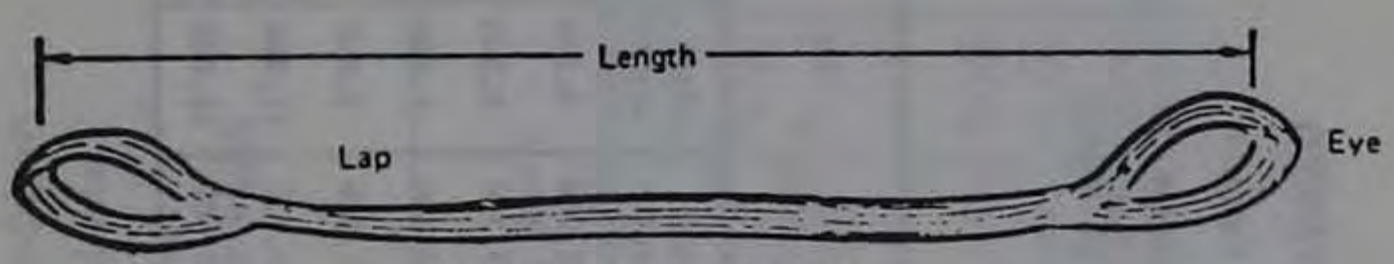
Fig. N-184-6
Basic Synthetic Web Sling Constructions



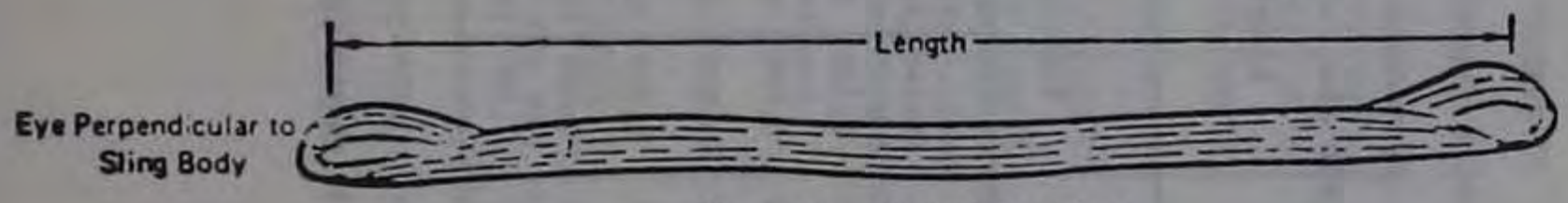
Triangle - Choker
(Type I)



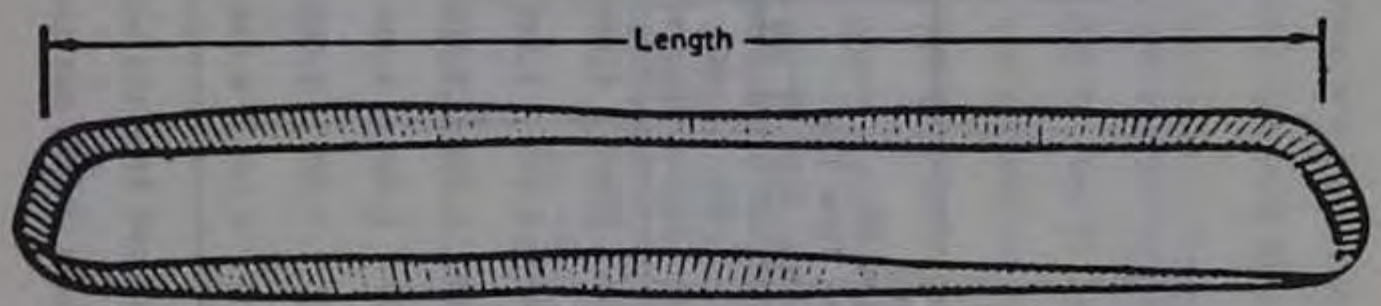
Triangle - Triangle
(Type II)



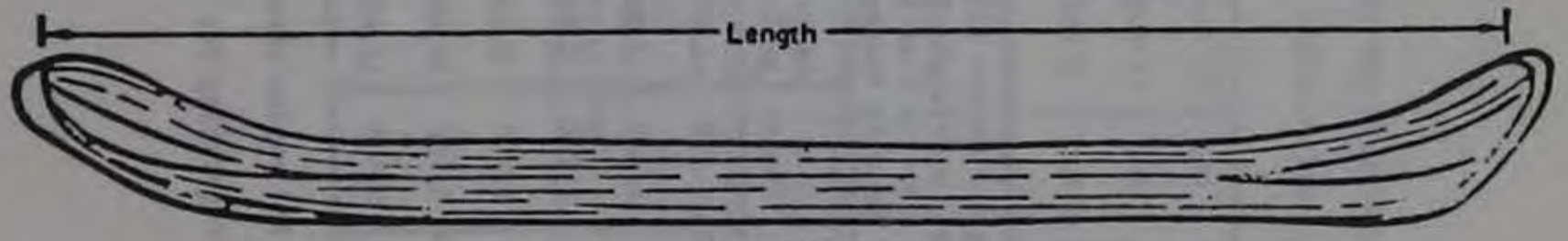
Eye and Eye With Flat Eyes
(Type III)



Eye and Eye With Twisted Eyes
(Type IV)



Endless Type
(Type V)



Return Eye
(Type VI)

TABLE N-184-20

Rated Capacity in Pounds

Synthetic Web Slings

1,000 Lbs Per Inch of Width

Single Ply

Sling Body Width, Inches	Triangle - Choker Slings, Type I Triangle - Triangle Slings, Type II Eye & Eye with Flat Eye Slings, Type III Eye & Eye with Twisted Eye Slings, Type IV						Endless Slings, Type V						Return Eye Slings, Type VI					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,000	750	2,000	1,700	1,400	1,000	1,600	1,300	3,200	2,800	2,300	1,600	800	650	1,600	1,400	1,150	800
2	2,000	1,500	4,000	3,300	2,800	2,000	3,200	2,600	6,400	5,500	4,500	3,200	1,600	1,300	3,200	2,800	2,300	1,600
3	3,000	2,200	6,000	5,200	4,200	3,000	4,800	3,800	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800	2,400	1,950	4,800	4,150	3,400	2,400
4	4,000	3,000	8,000	6,900	5,700	4,000	6,400	5,100	12,800	11,100	9,000	6,400	3,200	2,600	6,400	5,500	4,500	3,200
5	5,000	3,700	10,000	8,700	7,100	5,000	8,000	6,400	16,000	13,900	11,300	8,000	4,000	3,250	8.000	6,900	5,650	4,000
6	6,000	4,500	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000	9,600	7,700	19,200	16,600	13,600	9,600	4,800	3,800	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.

2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

TABLE N-184-21

Rated Capacity in Pounds

Synthetic Web Slings

1,200 Lbs Per Inch of Width

Single Ply

Sling Body Width, Inches	Triangle - Choker Slings, Type I Triangle - Triangle Slings, Type II Eye & Eye with Flat Eye Slings, Type III Eye & Eye with Twisted Eye Slings, Type IV						Endless Slings, Type V						Return Eye Slings, Type VI					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,200	900	2,400	2,100	1,700	1,200	1,900	1,500	3,800	3,300	2,700	1,900	950	750	1,900	1,650	1,350	950
2	2,400	1,800	4,800	4,200	3,400	2,400	3,800	3,000	7,600	6,600	5,400	3,800	1,900	1,500	3,800	3,300	2,700	1,900
3	3,600	2,700	7,200	6,200	5,100	3,600	5,800	4,600	11,600	10,000	8,200	5,800	2,850	2,250	5,700	4,950	4,050	2,850
4	4,800	3,600	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800	7,700	6,200	15,400	13,300	10,900	7,700	3,800	3,000	7,600	6,600	5,400	3,800
5	6,000	4,500	12,000	10,400	8,500	6,000	9,600	7,700	19,200	16,600	13,600	9,600	4,750	3,750	9,500	8,250	6,750	4,750
6	7,200	5,400	14,400	12,500	10,200	7,200	11,500	9,200	23,000	19,900	16,300	11,500	5,800	4,600	11,600	10,000	8,200	5,800

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.

2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

TABLE N-184-22

Rated Capacity in Pounds

Synthetic Web Slings

1,600 Lbs Per Inch of Width

Single Ply

Sling Body Width, Inches	Triangle - Choker Slings, Type I Triangle - Triangle Slings, Type II Eye & Eye with Flat Eye Slings, Type III Eye & Eye with Twisted Eye Slings, Type IV						Endless Slings, Type V						Return Eye Slings, Type VI					
	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket	Vert.	Choker	Vert. Basket	30° Basket	45° Basket	60° Basket
1	1,600	1,200	3,200	2,800	2,300	1,600	2,600	2,100	5,200	4,500	3,700	2,600	1,050	1,050	2,600	2,250	1,850	1,300
2	3,200	2,400	6,400	5,500	4,500	3,200	5,100	4,100	10,200	8,800	7,200	5,100	2,600	2,100	5,200	4,500	3,700	2,600
3	4,800	3,600	9,600	8,300	6,800	4,800	7,700	6,200	15,400	13,300	10,900	7,700	3,900	3,150	7,800	6,750	5,500	3,900
4	6,400	4,800	12,800	11,100	9,000	6,400	10,200	8,200	20,400	17,700	14,400	10,200	5,100	4,100	10,200	8,800	7,200	5,100
5	8,000	6,000	16,000	13,800	11,300	8,000	12,800	10,200	25,600	22,200	18,100	12,800	6,400	5,150	12,800	11,050	9,050	6,400
6	9,600	7,200	19,200	16,600	13,600	9,600	15,400	12,300	30,800	26,700	21,800	15,400	7,700	6,200	15,400	13,300	10,900	7,700

Notes: 1. All angles shown are measured from the vertical.

2. Capacities for intermediate widths not shown may be obtained by interpolation.

189 Sources of standards.

	Source
.....	41 CFR 50-204.3.
.....	NFPA No. 231-1970, General Indoor Storage.
(a)	NFPA No. 505-1969, Powered Industrial Trucks.
(a)	ANSI B56.1-1969, Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks, Part II.
(a)	NFPA No. 505-1969, Powered Industrial Trucks.
(a))...	ANSI B56.1-1969, Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks.
1)...	NFPA No. 505-1969, Powered Industrial Trucks.
)...	ANSI B56.1-1969, Powered Industrial Trucks.
(q).	NFPA No. 505-1969, Powered Industrial Trucks.
.....	ANSI B30.2.0-1967, Safety Code for Overhead and Gantry Cranes.
Gantry Cranes.	ANSI B30.5-1968, Safety Code for Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes.
....	ANSI B30.6-1969, Safety Code for Derricks.

er §1910.183 redesig- as §1910.189 at 40 F. 441 on March 26, 1975, tive April 30, 1975.]

.190 Standards organizations.

fic standards of the following or- ions have been referenced in this opies of the referenced materials e obtained from the issuing ations.

American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

Crane Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 1 Thomas Circle NW., Washington, DC 20005.

American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 485 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

[Former §1910.184 redesignated at §1910.190 at 40 F.R. 13441 on March 26, 1975, effective April 30, 1975, amended at 40 F.R. 18426, April 28, 1975 and 40 F.R. 27400, June 27, 1975.]

Subpart O—Machinery and Machine Guarding

§ 1910.211 Definitions.

(a) As used in §§ 1910.213 and 1910.214 unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following woodworking machinery terms shall have the meaning prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) "Point of operations" means that point at which cutting, shaping, boring, or forming is accomplished upon the stock.

(2) "Push stick" means a narrow strip of wood or other soft material with a notch cut into one end and which is used to push short pieces of material through saws.

(3) "Block" means a short block of wood, provided with a handle similar to that of a plane and a shoulder at the rear end, which is used for pushing short stock over revolving cutters.

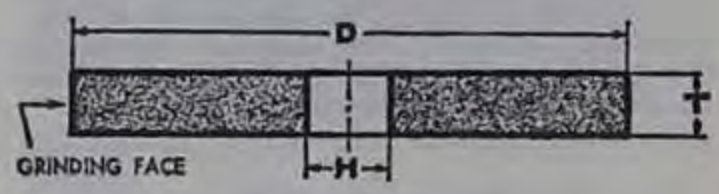
(b) As used in § 1910.215 unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following abrasive wheel machinery terms shall have the meanings prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) "Type 1 straight wheels" means wheels having diameter, thickness, and hole size dimensions, and they should be used only on the periphery. Type 1 wheels shall be mounted between flanges.

LIMITATION: Hole dimension (H) should not be greater than two-thirds of wheel diameter dimension (D) for precision, cylindrical, centerless, or surface grinding applications. Maximum hole size for all other applications should not exceed one-half wheel diameter.

Figure No. O-1

TYPE 1 STRAIGHT WHEELS



Type 1 — Straight Wheel.
Peripheral grinding wheel having a diameter, thickness and hole.

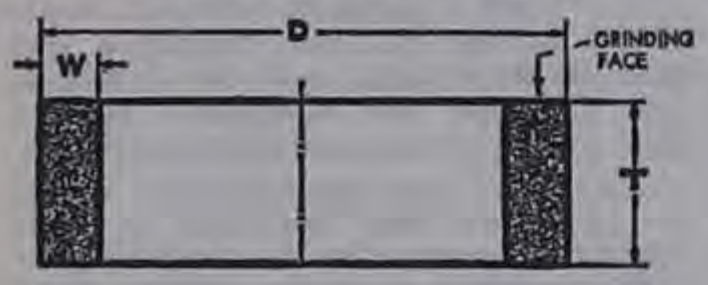
(2) "Type 2 cylinder wheels" means wheels having diameter, wheel thickness, and rim thickness dimensions. Grinding is performed on the rim face only, dimension W. Cylinder wheels may be plain,

plate mounted, inserted nut, or of the projecting stud type.

LIMITATION: Rim height, T dimension, is generally equal to or greater than rim thickness, W dimension.

Figure No. 0-2

TYPE 2 CYLINDER WHEELS



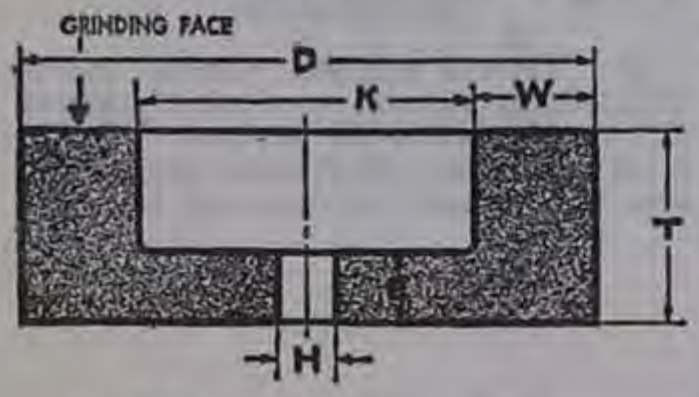
Type 2 — Cylinder Wheel
Side grinding wheel having a diameter, thickness and wall—wheel is mounted on the diameter.

(3) "Type 6 straight cup wheels" means wheels having diameter, thickness, hole size, rim thickness, and back thickness dimensions. Grinding is always performed on rim face, W dimension.

LIMITATION: Minimum back thickness, E dimension, should not be less than one-fourth T dimension. In addition, when unthreaded hole wheels are specified, the inside flat, K dimension, must be large enough to accommodate a suitable flange.

Figure No. 0-3

TYPE 6 STRAIGHT CUP WHEELS



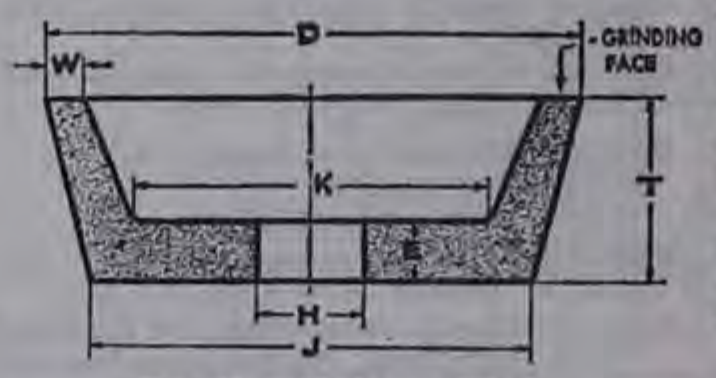
Type 6 — Straight-cup Wheel
Side grinding wheel having a diameter, thickness and hole with one side straight or flat and the opposite side recessed. This type, however, differs from Type 5 in that the grinding is performed on the wall of the abrasive created by the difference between the diameter of the recess and the outside diameter of the wheel. Therefore, the wall dimension "W" takes precedence over the diameter of the recess as an essential intermediate dimension to describe this shape type.

(4) "Type 11 flaring cup wheels" mean wheels having double diameter dimensions D and J, and in addition have thickness, hole size, rim and back thickness dimensions. Grinding is always performed on rim face, W dimension. Type 11 wheels are subject to all limitations of use and mounting listed for type 6 straight sided cup wheels definition.

LIMITATION: Minimum back thickness, E dimension, should not be less than one-fourth T dimension. In addition when unthreaded hole wheels are specified the inside flat, K dimension, shall be large enough to accommodate a suitable flange.

Figure No. 0-4

TYPE 11 FLARING CUP WHEELS



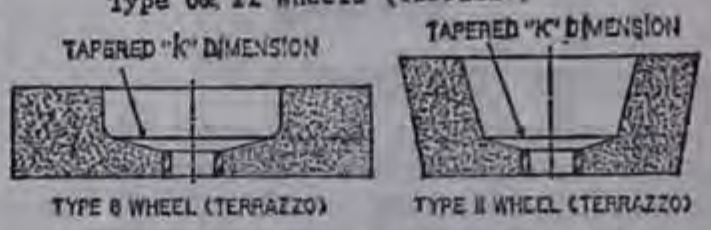
Type 11 — Flaring-cup Wheel
Side grinding wheel having a wall flared or tapered outward from the back. Wall thickness at the back is normally greater than at the grinding face (W).

(5) "Modified types 6 and 11 wheels (terrazzo)" mean some type 6 and 11 cup wheels used in the terrazzo trade having tapered K dimensions to match a special tapered flange furnished by the machine builder.

LIMITATION: These wheels shall be mounted only with a special tapered flange.

Figure No. 0-5

Type 6& 11 Wheels (Terrazzo)



Typical examples of modified types 6 and 11 wheels (terrazzo) showing tapered K dimensions.

(6) "Types 27 and 28 depressed center wheels" mean wheels having diameter, thickness, and hole size dimensions. Both types are reinforced, organic bonded wheels having offset hubs which permit side and peripheral grinding operations without interference with the mounting. Type 27 wheels are manufactured with flat grinding rims permitting notching and cutting operations. Type 28 wheels have saucer shaped grinding rims.

(i) Limitations: Special supporting, back adapter and inside flange nuts are required for the proper mounting of these types of wheels subject to limitations of § 1910.215(c)(4) (i) and (ii).

(ii) Mounts which are affixed to the wheel by the manufacturer may not require an inside nut and shall not be reused.

(7) "Type 27A depressed center, cutting-off wheels" mean wheels having diameter, thickness, and hole size dimensions. They are reinforced, organic bonded, offset hub type wheels, usually 16 inches diameter and larger, specially designed for use on cutting-off machines where mounting nut or outer flange interference cannot be tolerated.

LIMITATIONS: See § 1910.215(c)(1).

(8) "Surface feet per minute" (s.f.p.m.) means the distance in feet any one abrasive grain on the peripheral surface of a grinding wheel travels in 1 minute.

$$\text{Surface Feet Per Minute} = \frac{3.1416 \times \text{diameter in inches} \times \text{r.p.m.}}{12}$$

or

$$.262 \times \text{diameter in inches} \times \text{r.p.m.}$$

Examples: (a) 24-inch diameter wheel, 1,000 revolutions per minute. Surface Feet per minute $.262 \times 24 \times 1{,}000 = 6{,}288$ s.f.p.m.

(b) 12-inch diameter wheel, 1,000 revolutions per minute. Surface Feet per minute $.262 \times 12 \times 1{,}000 = 3{,}144$ s.f.p.m.

(9) "Flanges" means collars, discs or plates between which wheels are mounted and are referred to as adaptor, sleeve or back up type. See paragraph (f) of § 1910.215 for full description.

(10) "Snagging" means grinding which removes relatively large amounts of material without regard to close tolerances or surface finish requirements.

(11) "Off-hand grinding" means the grinding of any material or part which is held in the operator's hand.

(12) "Safety guard" means an enclosure designed to restrain the pieces of the grinding wheel and furnish all possible protection in the event that the wheel is broken in operation. See paragraph (b) of § 1910.215.

(13) "Cutting off wheels" means wheels having diameter thickness and hole size dimensions and are subject to all limitations of mounting and use listed for type 1 wheels, the definition in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and paragraph (i) of § 1910.215. They may be steel centered, diamond abrasive or organic bonded abrasive of the plain or reinforced type.

(i) Limitation: Cutting off wheels are recommended only for use on specially designed and fully guarded machines and are subject to the following maximum thickness and hole size limitations:

Wheel diameter:	Maximum thickness	Maximum hole size
6 inch and smaller	1/16 inch	1 inch.
Larger than 6 inches to 12 inches	1/8 inch	1 1/4 inches.
Larger than 12 inches to 23 inches	3/16 inch	1 1/4 inches.
Larger than 23 inches	1/4 inch	1 1/4 inches.

(ii) Maximum hole size for cutting off wheels should not be larger than 1/5 wheel diameter.

(14) "Abrasive wheel" means a cutting tool consisting of abrasive grains held together by organic or inorganic bonds. Diamond and reinforced wheels are included.

(15) "Organic wheels" means wheels which are bonded by means of an organic material such as resin, rubber, shellac or other similar bonding agent.

(16) "Inorganic wheels" means wheels which are bonded by means of inorganic material such as clay, glass, porcelain, sodium silicate, magnesium oxychloride or metal. Wheels bonded with clay, glass, porcelain or related ceramic materials are characterized as "vitrified bonded wheels."

(c) As used in 1910.216, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following mills and calenders in the rubber and plastic industries terms shall have the meanings prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) "Bite" means the nip point between any two inrunning rolls.

(2) "Calender" means a machine equipped with two or more metal rolls revolving in opposite directions and used for continuously sheeting or plying up rubber and plastics compounds and for frictioning or coating materials with rubber and plastics compounds.

ill" means a machine consist- adjacent metal rolls, set hori- which revolve in opposite direc- toward each other as viewed ve) used for the mechanical of rubber and plastics com-

used in §1910.217, unless the clearly requires otherwise, the power press terms shall have aning prescribed in this n.

ntirepeat" means the part of /brake control system designed the press to a single stroke pping means is held operated. t requires release of all tripping ms before another stroke can be "Antirepeat" is also called ke reset or reset circuit.

rake" means the mechanism a mechanical power press to or hold the crankshaft, either r through a gear train, when is disengaged.

olster plate" means the plate to the top of the bed of the ing drilled holes or T-slots for the lower die or die shoe.

utch" means the coupling mech- sed on a mechanical power ouple the flywheel to the crank- her directly or through a gear

ull revolution clutch" means a utch that, when tripped, cannot aged until the crankshaft has d a full revolution and the press ll stroke.

art revolution clutch" means a utch that can be disengaged at t before the crankshaft has d a full revolution and the press ll stroke.

irect drive" means the type of rrangement wherein no clutch coupling and decoupling of the orque is accomplished by ener- and deenergization of a motor. ugh not employing a clutch, di- es match the operational char- s of "part revolution clutches" the driving power may be dis- during the stroke of the press.

oncurrent" means acting in ion, and is used to describe a wherein two or more controls an operated condition at the e.

ontinuous" means uninter- ultiple strokes of the slide with- rvening stops (or other clutch action) at the end of individual

Counterbalance" means the sm that is used to balance or the weight of the connecting de, and slide attachments.

Device" means a press control ment that:

estrains the operator from in- tly reaching into the point of n, or

revents normal press operation erator's hands are inadvertently he point of operation, or

(iii) Automatically withdraws the operator's hands if the operator's hands are inadvertently within the point of operation as the dies close.

(12) "Presence sensing device" means a device designed, constructed and arranged to create a sensing field or area and to deactivate the clutch control of the press when an operator's hand or any other parts of his body is within such field or area.

(13) "Gate or movable barrier device" means a movable barrier arranged to enclose the point of operation before the press stroke can be started.

(14) "Holdout or restraint device" means a mechanism, including attachments for operator's hands, that when anchored and adjusted prevent the operator's hands from entering the point of operation.

(15) "Pull-out device" means a mechanism attached to the operator's hands and connected to the upper die or slide of the press, that is designed, when properly adjusted, to withdraw the operator's hands as the dies close, if the operator's hands are inadvertently within the point of operation.

(16) "Sweep device" means a single or double arm (rod) attached to the upper die or slide of the press and designed to move the operator's hands to a safe position as the dies close, if the operator's hands are inadvertently within the point of operation.

(17) "Two hand control device" means a two hand trip that further requires concurrent pressure from both hands of the operator during a substantial part of the die-closing portion of the stroke of the press.

(18) "Die" means the tooling used in a press for cutting or forming material. An upper and a lower die make a complete set.

(19) "Die builder" means any person who builds dies for power presses.

(20) "Die set" means a tool holder held in alignment by guide posts and bushings and consisting of a lower shoe, an upper shoe or punch holder, and guide posts and bushings.

(21) "Die setter" means an individual who places or removes dies in or from mechanical power presses, and who, as a part of his duties, makes the necessary adjustments to cause the tooling to function properly and safely.

(22) "Die setting" means the process of placing or removing dies in or from a mechanical power press, and the process of adjusting the dies, other tooling and safeguarding means to cause them to function properly and safely.

(23) "Die shoe" means a plate or block upon which a die holder is mounted. A die shoe functions primarily as a base for the complete die assembly, and, when used, is bolted or clamped to the bolster plate or the face of slide.

(24) "Ejector" means a mechanism for removing work or material from between the dies.

(25) "Face of slide" means the bottom surface of the slide to which the punch or upper die is generally attached.

(26) "Feeding" means the process of placing or removing material within or from the point of operation.

(27) "Automatic feeding" means feeding wherein the material or part being processed is placed within or removed from the point of operation by a method or means not requiring action by an operator on each stroke of the press.

(28) "Semiautomatic feeding" means feeding wherein the material or part being processed is placed within or removed from the point of operation by an auxiliary means controlled by operator on each stroke of the press.

(29) "Manual feeding" means feeding wherein the material or part being processed is handled by the operator on each stroke of the press.

(30) "Foot control" means the foot operated control mechanism designed to be used with a clutch or clutch/brake control system.

(31) "Foot pedal" means the foot operated lever designed to operate the mechanical linkage that trips a full revolution clutch.

(32) "Guard" means a barrier that prevents entry of the operator's hands or fingers into the point of operation.

(33) "Die enclosure guard" means an enclosure attached to the die shoe or stripper, or both, in a fixed position.

(34) "Fixed barrier guard" means a die space barrier attached to the press frame.

(35) "Interlocked press barrier guard" means a barrier attached to the press frame and interlocked so that the press stroke cannot be started normally unless the guard itself, or its hinged or movable sections, enclose the point of operation.

(36) "Adjustable barrier guard" means a barrier requiring adjustment for each job or die setup.

(37) "Guide post" means the pin attached to the upper or lower die shoe, operating within the bushing on the opposing die shoe, to maintain the alignment of the upper and lower dies.

(38) "Hand feeding tool" means any hand held tool designed for placing or removing material or parts to be processed within or from the point of operation.

(39) "Inch" means an intermittent motion imparted to the slide (on machines using part revolution clutches) by momentary operation of the "Inch" operating means. Operation of the "Inch" operating means engages the driving clutch so that a small portion of one stroke or indefinite stroking can occur, depending upon the length of time the "Inch" operating means is held operated. "Inch" is a function used by the die setter for setup of dies and tooling, but is not intended for use during production operations by the operator.

(40) "Jog" means an intermittent motion imparted to the slide by momentary operation of the drive motor, after the clutch is engaged with the flywheel at rest.

(41) "Knockout" means a mechanism for releasing material from either die.

(42) "Liftout" means the mechanism also known as knockout.

(43) "Operator's station" means the complete complement of controls used by or available to an operator on a given operation for stroking the press.

(44) "Pinch point" means any point other than the point of operation at which it is possible for a part of the body to be caught between the moving parts of a press or auxiliary equipment, or between moving and stationary parts of a press or auxiliary equipment or between the material and moving part or parts of the press or auxiliary equipment.

(45) "Point of operation" means the area of the press where material is actually positioned and work is being performed during any process such as shearing, punching, forming, or assembling.

(46) "Press" means a mechanically powered machine that shears, punches, forms or assembles metal or other material by means of cutting, shaping, or combination dies attached to slides. A press consists of a stationary bed or anvil, and a slide (or slides) having a controlled reciprocating motion toward and away from the bed surface, the slide being guided in a definite path by the frame of the press.

(47) "Repeat" means an unintended or unexpected successive stroke of the press resulting from a malfunction.

(48) "Safety block" means a prop that, when inserted between the upper and lower dies or between the bolster plate and the face of the slide, prevents the slide from falling of its own deadweight.

(49) "Single stroke" means one complete stroke of the slide, usually initiated from a full open (or up) position, followed by closing (or down), and then a return to the full open position.

(50) "Single stroke mechanism" means an arrangement used on a full revolution clutch to limit the travel of the slide to one complete stroke at each engagement of the clutch.

(51) "Slide" means the main reciprocating press member. A slide is also called a ram, plunger, or platen.

(52) "Stop control" means an operator control designed to immediately deactivate the clutch control and activate the brake to stop slide motion.

(53) "Stripper" means a mechanism or die part for removing the parts or material from the punch.

(54) "Stroking selector" means the part of the clutch/brake control that determines the type of stroking when the operating means is actuated. The stroking selector generally includes positions for "Off" (Clutch Control), "Inch," "Single Stroke," and "Continuous" (when Continuous is furnished).

(55) "Trip or (tripping)" means activation of the clutch to "run" the press.

(56) "Turnover bar" means a bar used in die setting to manually turn the crankshaft of the press.

(57) "Two-hand trip" means a clutch actuating means requiring the concurrent use of both hands of the operator to trip the press.

(58) "Unitized tooling" means a type of die in which the upper and lower members are incorporated into a selfcontained unit so arranged as to hold the die members in alignment.

(59) "Control system" means sensors, manual input and mode selection elements, interlocking and decision-making circuitry, and output elements to the press operating mechanism.

(60) "Brake monitor" means a sensor designed, constructed, and arranged to monitor the effectiveness of the press braking system.

[§1910.211(d)(59)&(60) added at 39 F.R. 41846, December 3, 1974.]

(e) As used in § 1910.218, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following forging and hot metal terms shall have the meaning prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) "Forging" means the product of work on metal formed to a desired shape by impact or pressure in hammers, forging machines (upsetters), presses, rolls, and related forming equipment. Forging hammers, counterblow equipment and high-energy-rate forging machines impart impact to the workpiece, while most other types of forging equipment impart squeeze pressure in shaping the stock. Some metals can be forged at room temperature, but the majority of metals are made more plastic for forging by heating.

(2) "Open framehammers (or blacksmith hammers)" mean hammers used primarily for the shaping of forgings by means of impact with flat dies. Open frame hammers generally are so constructed that the anvil assembly is separate from the operating mechanism and machine supports; it rests on its own independent foundation. Certain exceptions are forging hammers made with frame mounted on the anvil; e.g., the smaller, single-frame hammers are usually made with the anvil and frame in one piece.

(3) "Steam hammers" mean a type of drop hammer where the ram is raised for each stroke by a double-action steam cylinder and the energy delivered to the workpiece is supplied by the velocity and weight of the ram and attached upper die driven downward by steam pressure. Energy delivered during each stroke may be varied.

(4) "Gravity hammers" mean a class of forging hammer wherein energy for forging is obtained by the mass and velocity of a freely falling ram and the attached upper die. Examples: board hammers and air-lift hammers.

(5) "Forging presses" mean a class of forging equipment wherein the shaping of metal between dies is performed by mechanical or hydraulic pressure, and usually is accomplished with a single workstroke of the press for each die station.

(6) "Trimming presses" mean a class of auxiliary forging equipment which removes flash or excess metal from a forging. This trimming operation can also be done cold, as can coining, a product sizing operation.

(7) "High-energy-rate forging machines" mean a class of forging equipment wherein high ram velocities resulting from the sudden release of a compressed gas against a free piston impart impact to the workpiece.

(8) "Forging rolls" mean a class of auxiliary forging equipment wherein stock is shaped between power driven rolls bearing contoured dies. Usually used for preforming, roll forging is often employed to reduce thickness and increase length of stock.

(9) "Ring rolls" mean a class for forming equipment used for shaping welded rings from pierced discs or thick-walled ring-shaped blanks between rolls which control wall thickness, ring diameter, height and contour.

(10) "Bolt-headers" mean the same as an upsetter or forging machine except that the diameter of stock fed into the machine is much smaller, i.e., commonly three-fourths inch or less.

(11) Rivet making machines mean the same as upsetters and boltheaders when producing rivets with stock diameter of 1-inch or more. Rivet making with less than 1-inch diameter is usually a cold forging operation, and therefore not included in this subpart.

(12) Upsetters (or forging machines or headers) type of forging equipment related to the mechanical press, in which the main forming energy is applied horizontally to the workpiece which is gripped and held by prior action of the dies.

(f) As used in § 1910.219, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following mechanical power-transmission guarding terms shall have the meaning prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) "Belts" include all power transmission belts, such as flat belts, round belts, V-belts, etc., unless otherwise specified.

(2) "Belt shifter" means a device for mechanically shifting belts from tight to loose pulleys or vice versa, or for shifting belts on cones of speed pulleys.

(3) "Belt pole" (sometimes called a "belt shipper" or "shipper pole.") means a device used in shifting belts on and off fixed pulleys on line or countershaft where there are no loose pulleys.

(4) "Exposed to contact" means that the location of an object is such that a person is likely to come into contact with it and be injured.

(5) "Flywheels" include flywheels, balance wheels, and flywheel pulleys mounted and revolving on crankshafts of engine or other shafting.

(6) "Maintenance runway" means any permanent runway or platform used for oiling, maintenance, running adjustment, or repair work, but not for passageway.

(7) "Nip-point belt and pulley guard" means a device which encloses the pulley and is provided with rounded or rolled edge slots through which the belt passes.

(8) "Point of operation" means that point at which cutting, shaping, or forming is accomplished upon the stock and

nclude such other points as may hazard to the operator in insert- manipulating the stock in the ion of the machine.

"Prime movers" include steam, l, and air engines, motors, steam draulic turbines, and other equip- used as a source of power.

"Sheaves" mean grooved pulleys, all be so classified unless used as els.

.212 General requirements for all achines.

Machine guarding—(1) *Types of ng.* One or more methods of ne guarding shall be provided to t the operator and other employees machine area from hazards such as created by point of operation, g nip points, rotating parts, flying and sparks. Examples of guarding ds are—barrier guards, two-hand g devices, electronic safety devices,

General requirements for machine s. Guards shall be affixed to the ne where possible and secured else- if for any reason attachment to the ne is not possible. The guard shall h that it does not offer an accident d in itself.

Point of operation guarding. (i) of operation is the area on a ma- where work is actually performed the material being processed.

The point of operation of machines operation exposes an employee to , shall be guarded. The guarding shall be in conformity with any priate standards therefor, or, in the ce of applicable specific standards, be so designed and constructed as vent the operator from having any of his body in the danger zone dur- ne operating cycle.

) Special handtools for placing and ving material shall be such as to it easy handling of material without perator placing a hand in the dan- one. Such tools shall not be in lieu her guarding required by this sec- but can only be used to supplement ction provided.

) The following are some of the lines which usually require point of tion guarding:

) Guillotine cutters.
) Shears.
) Alligator shears.
) Power presses.
Milling machines.
Power saws.
) Jointers.
) Portable power tools.
Forming rolls and calenders.

) *Barrels, containers, and drums.* olving drums, barrels, and containers be guarded by an enclosure which is locked with the drive mechanism, nat the barrel, drum, or container ot revolve unless the guard en- ure is in place.

) *Exposure of blades.* When the pe- ery of the blades of a fan is less than n (7) feet above the floor or working , the blades shall be guarded. The guard shall have openings no larger than one half (½) inch.

(b) *Anchoring fixed machinery.* Machines designed for a fixed location shall be securely anchored to prevent walking or moving.

§ 1910.213 Woodworking machinery requirements.

(a) *Machine construction general.* (1) Each machine shall be so constructed as to be free from sensible vibration when the largest size tool is mounted and run idle at full speed.

(2) Arbors and mandrels shall be constructed so as to have firm and secure bearing and be free from play.

(3)—Revoked

(4) Any automatic cutoff saw that strokes continuously without the operator being able to control each stroke shall not be used.

(5) Saw frames or tables shall be constructed with lugs cast on the frame or with an equivalent means to limit the size of the saw blade that can be mounted, so as to avoid overspeed caused by mounting a saw larger than intended.

(6) Circular saw fences shall be so constructed that they can be firmly secured to the table or table assembly without changing their alignment with the saw. For saws with tilting tables or tilting arbors the fence shall be so constructed that it will remain in a line parallel with the saw, regardless of the angle of the saw with the table.

(7) Circular saw gages shall be so constructed as to slide in grooves or tracks that are accurately machined, to insure exact alignment with the saw for all positions of the guide.

(8) Hinged saw tables shall be so constructed that the table can be firmly secured in any position and in true alignment with the saw.

(9) All belts, pulleys, gears, shafts, and moving parts shall be guarded in accordance with the specific requirements of § 1910.219.

(10) It is recommended that each power-driven woodworking machine be provided with a disconnect switch that can be locked in the off position.

(11) The frames and all exposed, non-current-carrying metal parts of portable electric woodworking machinery operated at more than 90 volts to ground shall be grounded and other portable motors driving electric tools which are held in the hand while being operated shall be grounded if they operate at more than 90 volts to ground. The ground shall be provided through use of a separate ground wire and polarized plug and receptacle.

(12) For all circular saws where conditions are such that there is a possibility of contact with the portion of the saw either beneath or behind the table, that portion of the saw shall be covered with an exhaust hood, or, if no exhaust system is required, with a guard that shall be so arranged as to prevent accidental contact with the saw.

(13) Revolving double arbor saws shall be fully guarded in accordance with all the requirements for circular crosscut saws or with all the requirements for circular ripsaws, according to the kind of saws mounted on the arbors.

(14) No saw, cutter head, or tool collar shall be placed or mounted on a machine arbor unless the tool has been accurately machined to size and shape to fit the arbor.

(15) Combs (featherboards) or suitable jigs shall be provided at the workplace for use when a standard guard cannot be used, as in dadoing, grooving, jointing, moulding, and rabbeting.

(b) *Machine controls and equipment.* (1) A mechanical or electrical power control shall be provided on each machine to make it possible for the operator to cut off the power from each machine without leaving his position at the point of operation.

(2) On machines driven by belts and shafting, a locking-type belt shifter or an equivalent positive device shall be used.

(3) On applications where injury to the operator might result if motors were to restart after power failures, provision shall be made to prevent machines from automatically restarting upon restoration of power.

(4) Power controls and operating controls should be located within easy reach of the operator while he is at his regular work location, making it unnecessary for him to reach over the cutter to make adjustments. This does not apply to constant pressure controls used only for setup purposes.

(5) On each machine operated by electric motors, positive means shall be provided for rendering such controls or devices inoperative while repairs or adjustments are being made to the machines they control.

(6) Each operating treadle shall be protected against unexpected or accidental tripping.

(7) Feeder attachments shall have the feed rolls or other moving parts so covered or guarded as to protect the operator from hazardous points.

(c) *Hand-fed ripsaws.* (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 material should not shatter when broken, should be nonexplosive,

and should be no more flammable than wood. 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.

(2) Each hand-fed circular ripsaw shall be furnished with a spreader to prevent material from squeezing the saw or being thrown back on the operator. The spreader shall be made of hard tempered steel, or its equivalent, and shall be thinner than the saw kerf. It shall be of sufficient width to provide adequate stiffness or rigidity to resist any reasonable side thrust or blow tending to bend or throw it out of position. The spreader shall be attached so that it will remain in true alignment with the saw even when either the saw or table is tilted, and should be placed so that there is not more than ½-inch space between the spreader and the back of the saw when the largest saw is mounted in the machine. The provision of a spreader in connection with grooving, dadoing, or rabbeting is not required. On the completion of such operations, the spreader shall be immediately replaced.

(3) Each hand-fed circular ripsaw shall be provided with nonkickback fingers or dogs so located as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up the material or to throw it back toward the operator. They shall be designed to provide adequate holding power for all the thicknesses of materials being cut.

(d) *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 (c)(1) of this section for hoods for circular ripsaws.

(2) Each circular crosscut saw should also be provided with a spreader which should meet all the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(e) *Circular resaws.* (1) Each circular resaw shall be guarded by a hood or shield of metal above the saw. This hood or shield shall be so designed as to guard against danger from flying splinters or broken saw teeth.

(2) Each circular resaw (other than self-feed saws with a roller or wheel at back of the saw) shall be provided with a spreader fastened securely behind the saw. The spreader shall be slightly thinner than the saw kerf and slightly thicker than the saw disk.

(f) *Self-feed circular saws.* (1) Feed rolls and saws shall be protected by a hood or guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point. The guard shall be constructed of heavy material, preferably metal, and the bottom of the guard shall come down to within three-eighths inch of the plane formed by the bottom or working surfaces of the feed rolls. This distance (three-eighths inch) may be increased to three-fourths inch, provided the lead edge of the hood is extended to be not less than 5½ inches in front of the nip point between the front roll and the work.

(2) Each self-feed circular ripsaw shall be provided with sectional nonkickback fingers for the full width of the feed rolls. They shall be located in front of the saw and so arranged as to be in continual contact with the wood being fed.

(g) *Swing cutoff saws.* The requirements of this paragraph are also applicable to sliding cutoff saws mounted above the table.

(1) Each swing cutoff saw shall be provided with a hood that will completely enclose the upper half of the saw, the arbor end, and the point of operation at all positions of the saw. The hood shall be constructed in such a manner and of such material that it will protect the operator from flying splinters and broken saw teeth. Its hood shall be so designed that it will automatically cover the lower portion of the blade, so that when the saw is returned to the back of the table the hood will rise on top of the fence, and when the saw is moved forward the hood will drop on top of and remain in contact with the table or material being cut.

(2) Each swing cutoff saw shall be provided with an effective device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table when released at any point of its travel. Such a device shall not depend for its proper functioning upon any rope, cord, or spring. If there is a counterweight, the bolts supporting the bar and counterweight shall be provided with cotter pins; and the counterweight shall be prevented from dropping by either a bolt passing through both the bar and counterweight, or a bolt put through the extreme end of the bar, or, where the counterweight does not encircle the bar, a safety chain attached to it.

(3) Limit chains or other equally effective devices shall be provided to prevent the saw from swinging beyond the front or back edges of the table, or beyond a forward position where the gullets of the lowest saw teeth will rise above the table top.

(4) Inverted swing cutoff saws shall be provided with a hood that will cover the part of the saw that protrudes above the top of the table or above the material being cut. It shall automatically adjust itself to the thickness of and remain in contact with the material being cut.

(h) *Radial saws.* (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.

(2) Each radial saw used for ripping shall be provided with nonkickback fingers or dogs located on both sides of the saw so as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up the material or to throw it back toward the operator. They shall be designed to provide adequate holding power for all thicknesses of material being cut.

(3) An adjustable stop shall be provided to prevent the forward travel of the blade beyond the position necessary to complete the cut in repetitive operations.

(4) Installation shall be in such manner that the front end of the saw will be slightly higher than the rear, so as to cause the cutting head to return gently to the starting position when released by the operator.

(5) Ripping and ploughing shall be against the direction in which the saw turns. The direction of the saw rotation shall be conspicuously marked on the hood. In addition, a permanent label not less than 1½ inches by ¾ inch shall be affixed to the rear of the guard at approximately the level of the arbor, reading as follows: "Danger: Do Not Rip or Plough From This End". Such a label should be colored standard danger red.

(i) *Bandsaws and band resaws.* (1) All portions of the saw blade shall be completely enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table. Bandsaw wheels shall be fully encased. The outside periphery of the enclosure shall be solid. The front and back of the band wheels shall be either enclosed with solid material or by wire mesh or perforated metal. Such mesh or perforated metal shall be not less than 0.037 inch (U.S. Gage No. 20), and the openings shall be not greater than three-eighths inch. Solid material used for this purpose shall be of an equivalent strength and firmness. The guard for the portion of the blade between the sliding guide and the upper-saw-wheel guard shall protect the saw blade at the front and outer side. This portion of the guard shall be self-adjusting to raise and lower with the guide. The upper-wheel guard shall be made to conform to the travel of the saw on the wheel, and the top member of the guard should have at least a 2-inch clearance outside the saw and be lined with smooth material, preferably metal. Effective brakes should be provided to stop the wheel in case of blade breakage.

(2) Each bandsaw machine shall be provided with a tension control device to indicate a proper tension for the standard saws used on the machine, in order to assist in the elimination of saw breakage due to improper tension.

(3) Feed rolls of band resaws shall be protected with a suitable guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point. The guard shall be constructed of heavy material, preferably metal, and the edge of the guard shall come to within three-eighths inch

e plane formed by the inside face of eed roll in contact with the stock cut.

Jointers. (1) Each hand-fed r and jointer with horizontal head be equipped with a cylindrical cut- head, the knife projection of which not exceed one-eighth inch beyond ylindrical body of the head.

The opening in the table shall be as small as possible. The clearance een the edge of the rear table and utter head shall be not more than eighth inch. The table throat open- hall be not more than 2½ inches tables are set or aligned with each for zero cut.

Each hand-fed jointer with a hor- al cutting head shall have an auto- guard which will cover all the on of the head on the working side e fence or gage. The guard shall tively keep the operator's hand from ng in contact with the revolving es. The guard shall automatically st itself to cover the unused portion e head and shall remain in contact the material at all times.

Each hand-fed jointer with hori- al cutting head shall have a guard h will cover the section of the head of the gage or fence.

Each wood jointer with vertical l shall have either an exhaust hood ther guard so arranged as to enclose pletely the revolving head, except for t of such width as may be necessary convenient for the application of the erial to be jointed.

Tenoning machines. (1) Feed ns and sprockets of all double end ning machines shall be completely osed, except for that portion of chain for conveying the stock.

At the rear ends of frames over h feed conveyors run, sprockets and ns shall be guarded at the sides by es projecting beyond the periphery prockets and the ends of lugs.

Each tenoning machine shall have utting heads, and saws if used, cov- by metal guards. These guards shall r at least the unused part of the phery of the cutting head. If such uard is constructed of sheet metal, material used shall be not less than -sixteenth inch in thickness, and if iron is used, it shall be not less than e-sixteenths inch in thickness.

Where an exhaust system is used, guard shall form part or all of the aust hood and shall be constructed metal of a thickness not less than t specified in subparagraph (3) of paragraph.

Boring and mortising machines. Safety-bit chucks with no project- set screws shall be used.

Boring bits should be provided h a guard that will enclose all por- ns of the bit and chuck above the terial being worked.

The top of the cutting chain and ving mechanism shall be enclosed.

(4) If there is a counterweight, one of the following or equivalent means shall be used to prevent its dropping:

(i) It shall be bolted to the bar by means of a bolt passing through both bar and counterweight;

(ii) A bolt shall be put through the extreme end of the bar;

(iii) Where the counterweight does not encircle the bar, a safety chain shall be attached to it;

(iv) Other types of counterweights shall be suspended by chain or wire rope and shall travel in a pipe or other suitable enclosure wherever they might fall and cause injury.

(5) Universal joints on spindles of boring machines shall be completely enclosed in such a way as to prevent accidental contact by the operator.

(6) Each operating treadle shall be covered by an inverted U-shaped metal guard, fastened to the floor, and of adequate size to prevent accidental tripping.

(m) *Wood shapers and similar equipment.* (1) The cutting heads of each wood shaper, hand-fed panel raiser, or other similar machine not automatically fed, shall be enclosed with a cage or adjustable guard so designed as to keep the operator's hand away from the cutting edge. The diameter of circular shaper-guards shall be not less than the greatest diameter of the cutter. In no case shall a warning device of leather or other material attached to the spindle be acceptable.

(2) Cylindrical heads should be used whenever the nature of the work will permit.

[§1910.213(m)(2) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(3) All double-spindle shapers shall be provided with a spindle starting and stopping device for each spindle.

(n) *Planing, molding, sticking, and matching machines.* (1) Each planing, molding, sticking, and matching machine shall have all cutting heads, and saws if used, covered by a metal guard. If such guard is constructed of sheet metal, the material used shall be not less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, and if cast iron is used, it shall be not less than three-sixteenths inch in thickness.

(2) Where an exhaust system is used, the guards shall form part or all of the exhaust hood and shall be constructed of metal of a thickness not less than that specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Feed rolls shall be guarded by a hood or suitable guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point. The guard shall be fastened to the frame carrying the rolls so as to remain in adjustment for any thickness of stock.

(4) Surfacers or planers used in thicknessing multiple pieces of material simultaneously shall be provided with sectional infeed rolls having sufficient yield in the construction of the sections to provide feeding contact pressure on the stock, over the permissible range of variation in stock thickness specified or for which the machine is designed. In lieu of such yielding sectional rolls, suitable section kickback finger devices shall be provided at the infeed end.

(o) *Profile and swing-head lathes and wood heel turning machine.* (1) Each profile and swing-head lathe shall have all cutting heads covered by a metal guard. If such a guard is constructed of sheet metal, the material used shall be not less than one-sixteenth inch in thickness; and if cast iron is used, it shall not be less than three-sixteenths inch in thickness.

(2) Cutting heads on wood-turning lathes, whether rotating or not, shall be covered as completely as possible by hoods or shields, which should be hinged to the machines so that they can be thrown back for making adjustments.

(3) Shoe last and spoke lathes, doweling machines, wood heel turning machines, and other automatic wood-turning lathes of the rotating knife type shall be equipped with hoods enclosing the cutter blades completely except at the contact points while the stock is being cut.

(4) Lathes used for turning long pieces of wood stock held only between the two centers shall be equipped with long curved guards extending over the tops of the lathes in order to prevent the work pieces from being thrown out of the machines if they should become loose.

(5) Where an exhaust system is used, the guard shall form part or all of the exhaust hood and shall be constructed of metal of a thickness not less than that specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(p) *Sanding machines.* (1) Feed rolls of self-feed sanding machines shall be protected with a semicylindrical guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point. The guard shall be constructed of heavy material, preferably metal, and firmly secured to the frame carrying the rolls so as to remain in adjustment for any thickness of stock. The bottom of the guard should come down to within three-eighths inch of a plane formed by the bottom or contact face of the feed roll where it touches the stock.

(2) Each drum sanding machine shall have an exhaust hood, or other guard if no exhaust system is required, so arranged as to enclose the revolving drum, except for that portion of the drum above the table, if a table is used, which may be necessary and convenient for the application of the material to be finished.

(3) Each disk sanding machine shall have the exhaust hood, or other guard if no exhaust system is required, so arranged as to enclose the revolving disk, except for that portion of the disk above the table, if a table is used, which may be necessary for the application of the material to be finished.

(4) Belt sanding machines shall be provided with guards at each nip point

where the sanding belt runs on to a pulley. These guards shall effectively prevent the hands or fingers of the operator from coming in contact with the nip points. The unused run of the sanding belt shall be guarded against accidental contact.

(q) *Veneer cutters and wringers.* (1) Veneer slicer knives shall be guarded to prevent accidental contact with knife edge, at both front and rear.

(2) Veneer clippers shall have automatic feed or shall be provided with a guard which will make it impossible to place a finger or fingers under the knife while feeding or removing the stock.

(3) Sprockets on chain or slat-belt conveyors shall be enclosed.

(4) Where practicable, hand and foot-power guillotine veneer cutters shall be provided with rods or plates or other satisfactory means, so arranged on the feeding side that the hands cannot reach the cutting edge of the knife while feeding or holding the stock in place.

(5) Power-driven guillotine veneer cutters, except continuous feed trimmers, shall be equipped with:

(i) Starting devices which require the simultaneous action of both hands to start the cutting motion and of at least one hand on a control during the complete stroke of the knife; or

(ii) An automatic guard which will remove the hands of the operator from the danger zone at every descent of the blade, used in conjunction with one-hand starting devices which require two distinct movements of the device to start the cutting motion, and so designed as to return positively to the nonstarting position after each complete cycle of the knife.

(6) Where two or more workers are employed at the same time on the same power-driven guillotine veneer cutter equipped with two-hand control, the device shall be so arranged that each worker shall be required to use both hands simultaneously on the controls to start the cutting motion, and at least one hand on a control to complete the cut.

(7) Power-driven guillotine veneer cutters, other than continuous trimmers, shall be provided, in addition to the brake or other stopping mechanism, with an emergency device which will prevent the machine from operating in the event of failure of the brake when the starting mechanism is in the nonstarting position.

(r) *Miscellaneous woodworking machines.* (1) The feed rolls of roll type glue spreaders shall be guarded by a semicylindrical guard. The bottom of the guard shall come to within three-eights inch of a plane formed by bottom or contact face of the feed roll where it touches the stock.

(2) Drag saws shall be so located as to give at least a 4-foot clearance for passage when the saw is at the extreme end of the stroke; or if such clearance is not obtainable, the saw and its driving mechanism shall be provided with a standard enclosure.

(3) For combination or universal woodworking machines each point of operation of any tool shall be guarded as required for such a tool in a separate machine.

(4) The mention of specific machines in paragraphs (a) thru (q) and this paragraph (r) of this section, inclusive, is not intended to exclude other woodworking machines from the requirement that suitable guards and exhaust hoods be provided to reduce to a minimum the hazard due to the point of operation of such machines.

(s) *Inspection and maintenance of woodworking machinery.* (1) Dull, badly set, improperly filed, or improperly tensioned saws shall be immediately removed from service, before they begin to cause the material to stick, jam, or kick back when it is fed to the saw at normal speed. Saws to which gum has adhered on the sides shall be immediately cleaned.

(2) All knives and cutting heads of woodworking machines shall be kept sharp, properly adjusted, and firmly secured. Where two or more knives are used in one head, they shall be properly balanced.

(3) Bearings shall be kept free from lost motion and shall be well lubricated.

(4) Arbors of all circular saws shall be free from play.

(5) Sharpening or tensioning of saw blades or cutters shall be done only by persons of demonstrated skill in this kind of work.

(6) Emphasis is placed upon the importance of maintaining cleanliness around woodworking machinery, particularly as regards the effective functioning of guards and the prevention of fire hazards in switch enclosures, bearings, and motors.

(7) All cracked saws shall be removed from service.

(8) The practice of inserting wedges between the saw disk and the collar to form what is commonly known as a "wobble saw" shall not be permitted.

(9) Push sticks or push blocks shall be provided at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done.

(10) and (11)—Revoked

(12) The knife blade of jointers shall be so installed and adjusted that it does not protrude more than one-eighth inch beyond the cylindrical body of the head. Push sticks or push blocks shall be provided at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done.

(13) Whenever veneer slicers or rotary veneer-cutting machines have been shutdown for the purpose of inserting logs or to make adjustments, operators shall make sure that machine is clear and other workmen are not in a hazardous position before starting the machine.

(14) Operators shall not ride the carriage of a veneer slicer.

§ 1910.214 Cooperage machinery.

[Revoked at 43 F.R. 49728, October 24, 1978.]

§ 1910.215 Abrasive wheel machinery.

(a) *General requirements—(1) Machine guarding.* Abrasive wheels shall be used only on machines provided with safety guards as defined in the following paragraphs of this section, except:

(i) Wheels used for internal work while within the work being ground;

(ii) Mounted wheels, used in portable operations, 2 inches and smaller in diameter; and

(iii) Types 16, 17, 18, 18R, and 19 cones, plugs, and threaded hole grinding balls where the work offers protection.

(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:

(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 when 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

(ii) The spindle end, nut, and outer flange may be exposed on machines designed as portable saws.

(3) *Flanges.* Grinding machines shall be equipped with flanges in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) *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 one-eighth inch to prevent the work from becoming 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.

(5) *Excluded machinery.* Natural sandstone wheels and metal, wooden, cloth, or paper discs, having a layer of abrasive on the surface are not covered by this section.

(b) *Guarding of abrasive wheel machinery—(1) Cup wheels.* Cup wheels (Types 6 and 11) shall be protected by:

(i) Safety guards as specified in subparagraphs (1) through (10) of this paragraph;

(ii) Band type guards as specified in subparagraph (11) of this paragraph; and

(iii) Special "Revolving Cup Guards" which mount behind the wheel and turn with it. They shall be made of steel or other material with adequate strength and shall enclose the wheel sides upward from the back for one-third of the wheel

ss. The mounting features shall n with all requirements of this . It is necessary to maintain clear- etween the wheel side and the This clearance shall not exceed teenth inch.

Guard exposure angles. The maxi- xposure angles specified in sub- aphs (3) through (8) of this para- shall not be exceeded. Visors or ccessory equipment shall not be d as a part of the guard when ring the guard opening, unless quipment has strength equal to the guard.

Bench and floor stands. The an- exposure of the grinding wheel ery and sides for safety guards n machines known as bench and ands should not exceed 90° or one- of the periphery. This exposure egin at a point not more than ove the horizontal plane of the spindle. (See Figures O–6 and O–7 ubparagraph (9) of this para-)

URE NO. O-6

FIGURE NO. O-7

ever the nature of the work re- contact with the wheel below the ntal plane of the spindle, the ex- shall not exceed 125°. (See Figures d O–9.)

IGURE NO. O-8

FIGURE NO. O-9

Cylindrical grinders. The maxi- angular exposure of the grinding periphery and sides for safety s used on cylindrical grinding ma- s shall not exceed 180°. This ex- e shall begin at a point not more 65° above the horizontal plane of heel spindle. (See Figures O–10 and and subparagraph (9) of this raph.)

GURE NO. O-10

FIGURE NO. O-11

Surface grinders and cutting-off ines. The maximum angular ex- e of the grinding wheel periphery ides for safety guards used on cut- off machines and on surface grind- nachines which employ the wheel hery shall not exceed 150°. This exposure shall begin at a point not less than 15° below the horizontal plane of the wheel spindle. (See Figures O–12 and O–13)

FIGURE NO. O-12

FIGURE NO. O-13

(6) *Swing frame grinders.* The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides for safety guards used on machines known as swing frame grinding machines shall not exceed 180°, and the top half of the wheel shall be enclosed at all times. (See Figure O–14 and O–15.)

FIGURE NO. O-14

FIGURE NO. O-15

(7) *Automatic snagging machines.* The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides for safety guards used on grinders known as automatic snagging machines shall not exceed 180° and the top half of the wheel shall be enclosed at all times. (See Figures O–14 and O–15.)

(8) *Top grinding.* Where the work is applied to the wheel above the horizontal centerline, the exposure of the grinding wheel periphery shall be as small as possible and shall not exceed 60°. (See Figures O–16 and O–17.)

FIGURE NO. O-16

FIGURE NO. O-17

(9) *Exposure adjustment.* Safety guards of the types described in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph, 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 subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph 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 one-fourth inch. (See Figures O–18, O–19, O–20, O–21, O–22, and O–23.)

(10) *Material requirements and minimum dimensions.* (i) See Figures O–36 and O–37 and Table O–9 for minimum basic thickness of peripheral and side members for various types of safety guards and classes of service.

(ii) If operating speed does not exceed 8,000 surface feet per minute cast iron safety guards, malleable iron guards or other guards as described in subparagraph (10)(iii) of this paragraph shall be used.

(iii) Cast steel, or structural steel, safety guards as specified in Figures O–36 and O–37 and Table O–9 shall be used where operating speeds of wheels are faster than 8,000 surface feet per minute up to a maximum of 16,000 surface feet per minute.

(iv) For cutting-off wheels 16 inches diameter and smaller and where speed does not exceed 16,000 surface feet per minute, cast iron or malleable iron safety guards as specified in Figures O–36 and O–37, and in Table O–9 shall be used.

FIGURE NO. O-18

FIGURE NO. O-19

CORRECT

Showing adjustable tongue giving required angular protection for all sizes of wheel used.

FIGURE NO. O-20

FIGURE NO. O-21

CORRECT

Showing movable guard with opening small enough to give required protection for smallest size wheel used.

FIGURE NO. O-22

FIGURE NO. O-23

INCORRECT

Showing movable guard with size of opening correct for full size wheel but too large for smaller wheels.

(v) For cutting-off wheels larger than 16 inches diameter and where speed does not exceed 14,200 surface feet per minute, safety guards as specified in figures O–27 and O–28, and in Table O–1 shall be used.

(vi) For thread grinding wheels not exceeding 1 inch in thickness cast iron or malleable iron safety guards as speci-

fied in Figures O–36 and O–37, and in Table O–9 shall be used.

(11) *Band type guards—general specifications.* Band type guards shall conform to the following general specifications:

(i) The bands shall be of steel plate or other material of equal or greater strength. They shall be continuous, the ends being either riveted, bolted, or welded together in such a manner as to leave the inside free from projections.

(ii) The inside diameter of the band shall not be more than 1 inch larger than the outside diameter of the wheel, and shall be mounted as nearly concentric with the wheel as practicable.

(iii) The band shall be of sufficient width and its position kept so adjusted that at no time will the wheel protrude beyond the edge of the band a distance greater than that indicated in Figure O–29 and in Table O–2 or the wall thickness (W), whichever is smaller.

(12) *Guard design specifications.* Abrasive wheel machinery guards shall meet the design specifications of the American National Standard Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels, ANSI B7.1–1970. This requirement shall not apply to natural sandstone wheels or metal, wooden, cloth, or paper discs, having a layer of abrasive on the surface.

(c) *Flanges*—(1) *General requirements.* All abrasive wheels shall be mounted between flanges which shall not be less than one-third the diameter of the wheel.

(i) Exceptions:

(*a*) Mounted wheels.

(*b*) Portable wheels with threaded inserts or projecting studs.

(*c*) Abrasive discs (inserted nut, inserted washer and projecting stud type).

(*d*) Plate mounted wheels.

(*e*) Cylinders, cup, or segmental wheels that are mounted in chucks.

(*f*) Types 27 and 28 wheels.

(*g*) Certain internal wheels.

(*h*) Modified types 6 and 11 wheels (terrazzo).

(*i*) Cutting-off wheels, Types 1 and 27A (see subdivisions (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph).

(ii) Type 1 cutting-off wheels are to be mounted between properly relieved flanges which have matching bearing surfaces. Such flanges shall be at least one-fourth the wheel diameter.

(iii) Type 27A cutting-off wheels are designed to be mounted by means of flat, not relieved, flanges having matching bearing surfaces and which may be less than one-third but shall not be less than one-fourth the wheel diameter. (See Figure O–24 for one such type of mounting.)

(iv) There are three general types of flanges:

(*a*) straight relieved flanges (see Figure O–32);

(*b*) straight unrelieved flanges (see Figure O–30);

(*c*) adaptor flanges (see Figures O–33 and O–34);

(v) Regardless of flange type used, the wheel shall always be guarded. Blotters shall be used in accordance with subparagraph (6) of this paragraph.

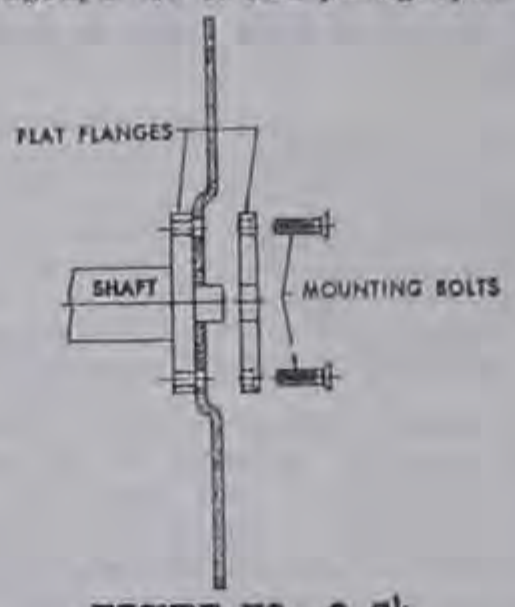


FIGURE NO. O-24

The Type 27A Wheel is mounted between flat non-relieved flanges of equal bearing surfaces.

(2)—Revoked

(3) *Finish and balance.* Flanges shall be dimensionally accurate and in good balance. There shall be no rough surfaces or sharp edges.

(4) *Uniformity of diameter.* (i) Both flanges, of any type, between which a wheel is mounted, shall be of the same diameter and have equal bearing surface. Exceptions are set forth in the remaining subdivisions of this subparagraph.

(ii) Type 27 and Type 28 wheels, because of their shape and usage, require specially designed adaptors. The back flange shall extend beyond the central hub or raised portion and contact the wheel to counteract the side pressure on the wheel in use. The adaptor nut which is less than the minimum one-third diameter of wheel fits in the depressed side of wheel to prevent interference in side grinding and serves to drive the wheel by its clamping force against the depressed portion of the back flange. The variance in flange diameters, the adaptor nut being less than one-third wheel diameter, and the use of side pressure in wheel operation limits the use to reinforced organic bonded wheels. Mounts which are affixed to the wheel by the manufacturer shall not be reused. Type 27 and Type 28 wheels shall be used only with a safety guard located between wheel and operator during use. (See Figure O–24–A.)

FIGURE NO. O-24-A

Types 27 and 28 wheels, because of their shape, require specially designed adaptors.

(iii) Modified Types 6 and 11 wheels (terrazzo) with tapered K dimension.

(5) *Recess and undercut.* (i) Straight relieved flanges made according to Table O–6 and Figure O–32 shall be recessed at least one-sixteenth inch on the side next to the wheel for a distance as specified in Table O–6.

(ii) Straight flanges of the adaptor or sleeve type (Table O–7 and Figures O–33 and O–34) shall be undercut so that there will be no bearing on the sides of the wheel within one-eighth inch of the arbor hole.

(6) *Blotters.* (i) Blotters (compressible washers) shall always be used between flanges and abrasive wheel surfaces to insure uniform distribution of flange pressure. (See paragraph (d)(5) of this section.)

(ii) Exception:

(*a*) Mounted wheels.

(*b*) Abrasive discs (inserted nut, inserted washer, and projecting stud type).

(*c*) Plate mounted wheels.

(*d*) Cylinders, cups, or segmental wheels that are mounted in chucks.

(*e*) Types 27 and 28 wheels.

(*f*) Certain Type 1 and Type 27A cutting-off wheels.

(*g*) Certain internal wheels.

(*h*) Type 4 tapered wheels.

(*i*) Diamond wheels, except certain vitrified diamond wheels.

(*j*) Modified Types 6 and 11 wheels (terrazzo)—blotters applied flat side of wheel only.

(7) *Driving flange.* The driving flange shall be securely fastened to the spindle and the bearing surface shall run true. When more than one wheel is mounted between a single set of flanges, wheels may be cemented together or separated by specially designed spacers. Spacers shall be equal in diameter to the mounting flanges and have equal bearing surfaces. (See paragraph (d)(6) of this section.)

(8) *Dimensions.* (i) Tables O–4 and O–6 and Figures O–30 and O–32 show minimum dimensions for straight relieved and unrelieved flanges for use with wheels with small holes that fit directly on the machine spindle. Dimensions of such flanges shall never be less than indicated and should be greater where practicable.

(ii) Table O–5, and Table O–7 and Figures O–31, O–33, O–34 show minimum dimensions for straight adaptor flanges for use with wheels having holes larger than the spindle. Dimensions of such adaptor flanges shall never be less than indicated and should be greater where practicable.

(iii) Table O–8 and Figure O–35 show minimum dimensions for straight flanges that are an integral part of wheel sleeves which are frequently used on precision grinding machines. Dimensions of such flanges shall never be less than indicated and should be greater where practicable.

(9) *Repairs and maintenance.* All flanges shall be maintained in good condition. When the bearing surfaces become worn, warped, sprung, or damaged they should be trued or refaced. When refacing or truing, care shall be exercised

sure that proper relief and ri- naintained as specified in sub- ns (2) and (5) of this para- d they shall be replaced when ot conform to these subpara- nd Table O–4, Figure O–30, 5, Figure O–31, Table O–6, Fig- , and Table O–8, Figure O–35. o observe these rules might cessive flange pressure around of the wheel. This is especially heel-sleeve or adaptor flanges.

unting—(1) *Inspection*. Im- before mounting, all wheels losely inspected and sounded by (ring test) to make sure they been damaged in transit, stor- herwise. The spindle speed of ine shall be checked before of the wheel to be certain that t exceed the maximum operat- marked on the wheel. Wheels tapped gently with a light lic implement, such as the han- screwdriver for light wheels, or mallet for heavier wheels. If nd cracked (dead), they shall ed. This is known as the "Ring

eels must be dry and free from when applying the ring test, the sound will be deadened. l also be noted that organic heels do not emit the same clear ring as do vitrified and silicate

(ii) "Tap" wheels about 45° each side of the vertical centerline and about 1 or 2 inches from the periphery as indicated by the spots in Figure O–25 and Figure O–26. Then rotate the wheel 45° and repeat the test. A sound and undamaged wheel will give a clear metallic tone. If cracked, there will be a dead sound and not a clear "ring."

(2) *Arbor size*. Grinding wheels shall fit freely on the spindle and remain free under all grinding conditions. A controlled clearance between the wheel hole and the machine spindle (or wheel sleeves or adaptors) is essential to avoid excessive pressure from mounting and spindle expansion. To accomplish this, the machine spindle shall be made to nominal (standard) size plus zero minus .002 inch, and the wheel hole shall be made suitably oversize to assure safety clearance under the conditions of operating heat and pressure.

(3) *Surface condition*. All contact surfaces of wheels, blotters and flanges shall be flat and free of foreign matter.

(4) *Bushing*. When a bushing is used in the wheel hole it shall not exceed the width of the wheel and shall not contact the flanges.

(5) *Blotters*. When blotters or flange facings of compressible material are required, they shall cover entire contact area of wheel flanges. Highly compressible material such as blotting paper as normally used should not exceed .025 inch in thickness. If material of lower compressibility is used, greater thickness may be necessary. Blotters need not be used with the following types of wheels:

(i) Mounted wheels.

(ii) Abrasive discs (inserted nut, inserted washer, and projecting-stud type).

(iii) Plate mounted wheels.

(iv) Cylinders, cups, or segmental wheels that are mounted in chucks.

(v) Types 27 and 28 wheels.

(vi) Certain Type 1 and Type 27A cutting-off wheels.

(vii) Certain internal wheels.

(viii) Type 4 tapered wheels.

(ix) Diamond wheels, except certain vitrified diamond wheels.

(6) *Multiple wheel mounting*. When more than one wheel is mounted between a single set of flanges, wheels may be cemented together or separated by specially designed spacers. Spacers shall be equal in diameter to the mounting flanges and have equal bearing surfaces. When mounting wheels which have not been cemented together, or ones which do not utilize separating spacers, care must be exercised to use wheels specially manufactured for that purpose.

(7) *Replacing safety guard*. After mounting a wheel, care should be taken to see that the safety guard is properly positioned before starting the wheel.

NO. O-25 FIGURE NO. O-26

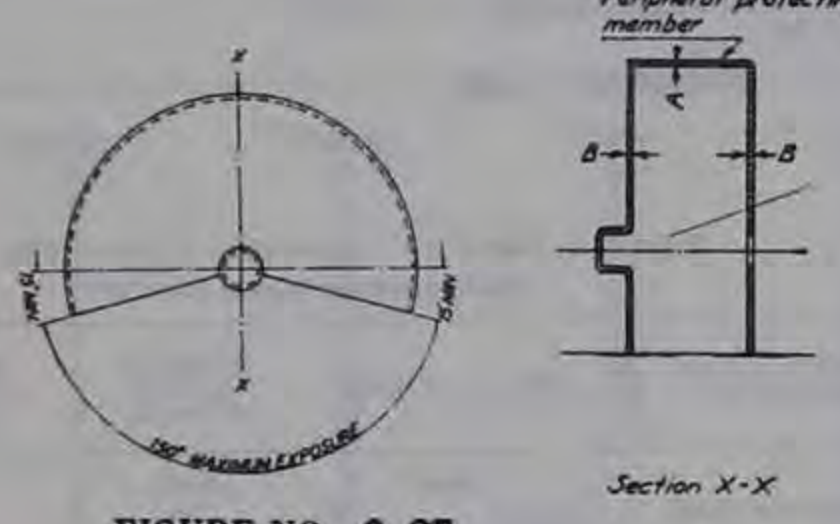


FIGURE NO. O-27

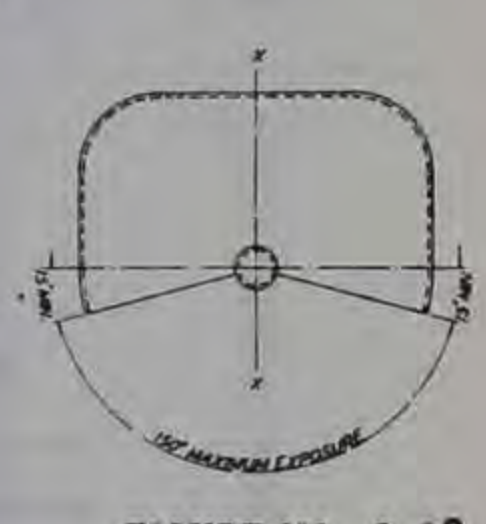


FIGURE NO. O-28

TABLE O–1—MINIMUM BASIC THICKNESS FOR PERIPHERAL AND SIDE MEMBERS FOR SAFETY GUARDS USED WITH CUTTING-OFF WHEELS

Material used in construction of guard	Maximum thickness of cutting off wheel	Speed not to exceed	Cutting off wheel diameters									
			6 to 11 inches		Over 11 to 20 inches		Over 20 to 30 inches		Over 30 to 48 inches		Over 48 to 72 inches	
			A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Structural steel (min. tensile strength 60,000 p.s.i.)	½ inch or less	14,200 SFPM	1/16	1/16	3/32	3/32	1/8	1/8	3/16	3/16	1/4	1/4
	½ inch or less	16,000 SFPM	3/32	1/8	1/8	1/8	3/16	1/8	1/4	3/16	5/16	1/4

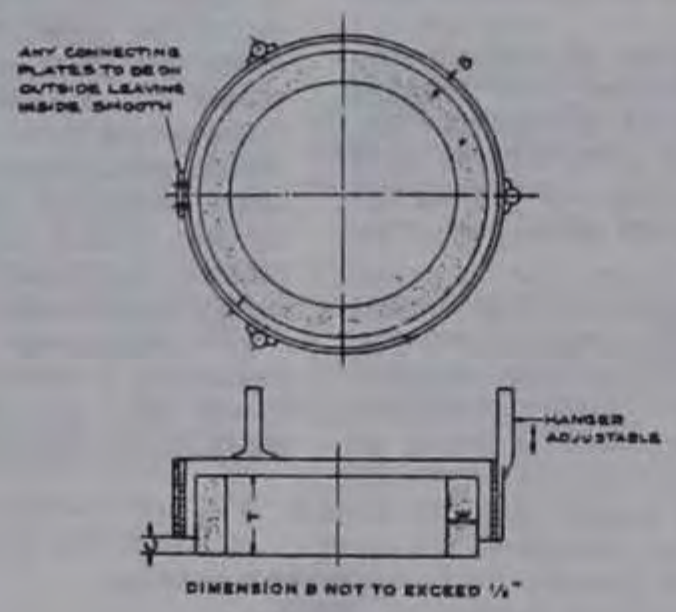


FIGURE NO. O-29

TABLE O–2—EXPOSURE VERSUS WHEEL THICKNESS

Overall thickness of wheel (T) (inches)	*Maximum exposure of wheel (C) (inches)*
½	¼
1	½
2	¾
3	1
4	1½
5 and over	2

TABLE O-3—GUIDE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BAND TYPE GUARDS

[Maximum Wheel Speed 7,000 SFPM]

Minimum material specifications	Diameter of wheel	Minimum thickness of band A	Minimum diameter of rivets	Maximum distance between centers of rivets
	Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
Hot rolled steel SAE 1008	Under 8	1/16	3/16	¾
	8 to 24	1/8	¼	1
	Over 24 to 30	¾	⅜	1¼

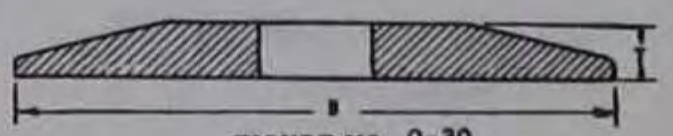


FIGURE NO. O-30

Driving flange secured to spindle for use only on portable wheels with threaded inserts or projecting studs.

TABLE O-4—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR STRAIGHT UNRELIEVED FLANGES FOR WHEELS WITH THREADED INSERTS OR PROJECTING STUDS

A Diameter of wheel	B [1] Minimum outside diameter of flange	T Minimum thickness of flange
Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*
1	5/8	1/16
2	1	1/8
3	1	3/16
4	1 3/8	3/16
5	1 3/4	1/4
6	2	3/8

[1] NOTE: Must be large enough to extend beyond the bushing. Where prong anchor or cupback bushing are used, this footnote does not apply.

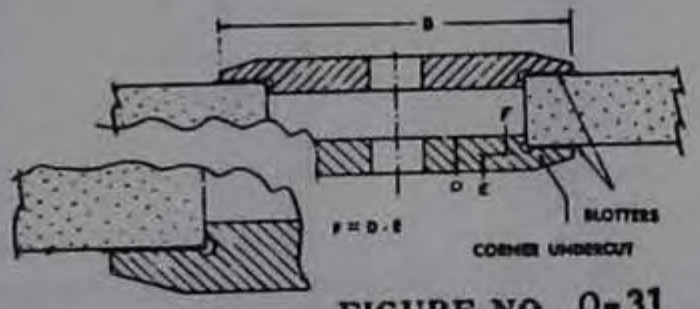


FIGURE NO. O-31

TABLE O-5—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR STRAIGHT ADAPTOR FLANGE—FOR ORGANIC BONDED WHEELS OVER 1¼ INCHES THICK [1]

Wheel diameter	Wheel hole diameter	B Minimum flange diameter	D Minimum thickness of flange at bore	E Minimum thickness of flange at edge of undercut	F [1] (D-E) minimum thickness
Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
2 to 14	4	6	7/8	3/8	1/2
	5	7	7/8	3/8	1/2
	6	8	7/8	3/8	1/2
Larger than 14 to 18	4	6	7/8	3/8	1/2
	5	7	7/8	3/8	1/2
	6	8	7/8	3/8	1/2
	7	9	7/8	3/8	1/2
	8	10	7/8	3/8	1/2
Larger than 18 to 24	6	8	1	1/2	1/2
	7	9	1	1/2	1/2
	8	10	1	1/2	1/2
	10	12	1	1/2	1/2
	12	14	1	1/2	1/2
Larger than 24 to 30	12	15	1	1/2	1/2
Larger than 30 to 36	12	15	1 3/8	7/8	1/2

[1] For wheels under 1¼ inches thick F dimension shall not exceed 40 percent of wheel thickness.

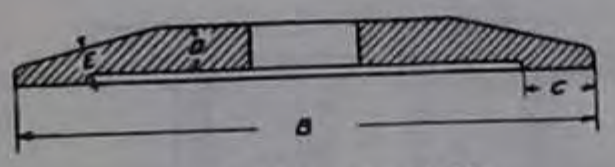


FIGURE NO. O-32

Driving flange secured to spindle.

TABLE O-6—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR STRAIGHT RELIEVED FLANGES

A [1]	B	C		D	E
Diameter of wheel	Minimum outside diameter of flanges	Radial width of bearing surface		Minimum thickness of flange at bore	Minimum thickness of flange at edge of recess
		Minimum	Maximum		
Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
1	3/4	1/16	1/8	1/16	1/16
2	3/4	1/8	3/16	1/8	3/32
3	1	1/8	3/16	3/16	3/32
4	1 3/4	1/8	3/16	3/16	1/8
5	1 3/4	3/16	1/4	1/4	1/8
6	2	1/4	1/2	3/8	3/16
7	2 1/2	1/4	1/2	3/8	3/16
8	3	1/4	1/2	3/8	3/16
10	3 1/2	5/16	5/8	3/8	1/4
12	4	5/16	5/8	1/2	5/16
14	4 1/2	3/8	3/4	1/2	5/16
16	5 1/2	1/2	1	1/2	5/16
18	6	1/2	1	5/8	3/8
20	7	5/8	1 3/4	5/8	3/8
22	7 1/2	5/8	1 3/4	5/8	7/16
24	8	3/4	1 3/4	5/8	7/16
26	8 1/2	3/4	1 3/4	5/8	1/2
28	10	7/8	1 1/2	3/4	1/2
30	10	7/8	1 1/2	3/4	5/8
36	12	1	2	7/8	3/4
42	14	1	2	7/8	3/4
48	16	1 3/4	2	1 3/8	1
60	20	1 3/4	2	1 1/4	1 3/8
72	24	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/4

[1] Flanges for wheels under 2 inches diameter may be unrelieved and shall be maintained flat and true.

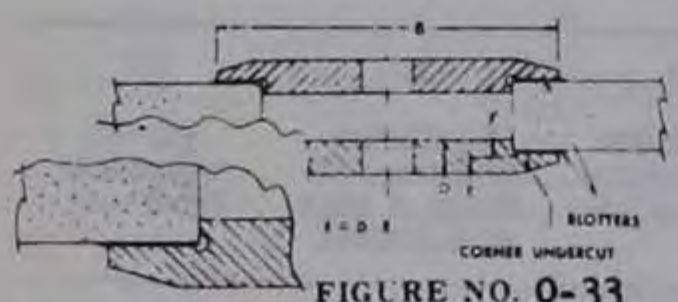


FIGURE NO. O-33
Central Nut Mounting
Driving flange secured to spindle.

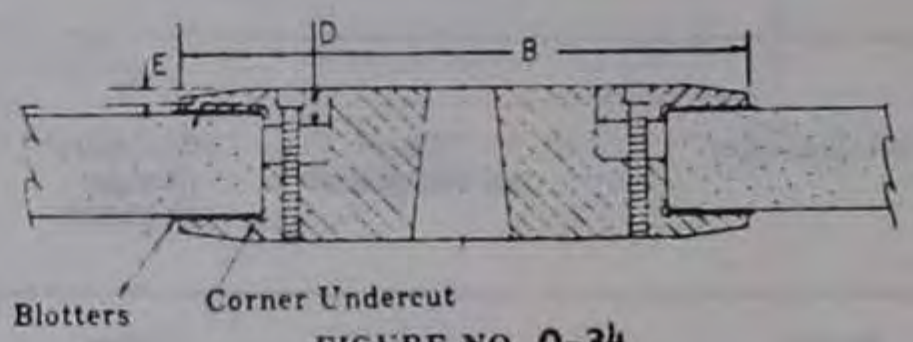


FIGURE NO. O-34
Multiple Screw Mounting
Driving flange secured to spindle.

TABLE O-7—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR STRAIGHT FLANGES—FOR MECHANICAL GRINDERS 12,500 S.F.P.M. TO 16,500 S.F.P.M.[1]

Wheel diameter	Wheel hole diameter	B Minimum flange diameter	D Minimum thickness of flange at bore	E Minimum thickness of flange at edge of undercut	F = (D-E) minimum thickness
20	6	8	1	1/2	1/2
20	8	10	1 1/2	3/4	3/4
24	12	15	2	1	1
30	12	15	2	1	1
36	12	15	2	1	1

[1] Flanges shall be of steel, quality SAE 1040 or equivalent, annealed plate, heat treated to R_c 25-30.
[2] For wheels under 1 1/4 inch thick F dimension shall not exceed 40 percent of wheel thickness.

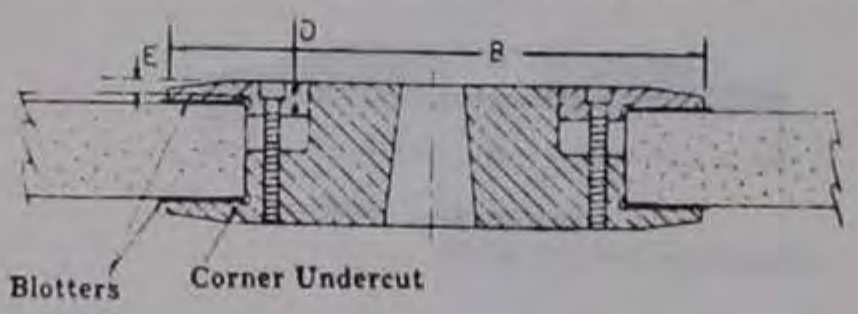


FIGURE NO. O-35
Driving flange secured to spindle.

TABLE O-8—MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR STRAIGHT FLANGES USED AS WHEEL SLEEVES FOR PRECISION GRINDING ONLY

Wheel diameter	Wheel hole diameter	B	D	E
		Minimum outside diameter of flange	Minimum thickness of flange at bore	Minimum thickness of flange at edge of undercut
Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*
12 to 14	5	7	1/2	7/16
Larger than 14 to 20	5	7	5/8	7/16
	6	8	5/8	7/16
	8	10	5/8	7/16
	10	11 1/2	5/8	7/16
	12	13 1/2	5/8	7/16
Larger than 20 to 30	8	10	3/4	1/2
	10	11 1/2	3/4	1/2
	12	13 1/2	3/4	1/2
	16	17 1/2	3/4	1/2
Larger than 30 to 42	12	13 1/2	3/4	1/2
	16	17 1/2	3/4	1/2
	18	19 1/2	3/4	1/2
	20	21 1/2	3/4	1/2
Larger than 42 to 60	16	20	1	3/4
	20	24	1	3/4
	24	29	1 1/8	7/8

NOTE: These flanges may be clamped together by means of a central nut, or by a series of bolts or some other equivalent means of fastening. For hole sizes smaller than shown in this table, use table 12.

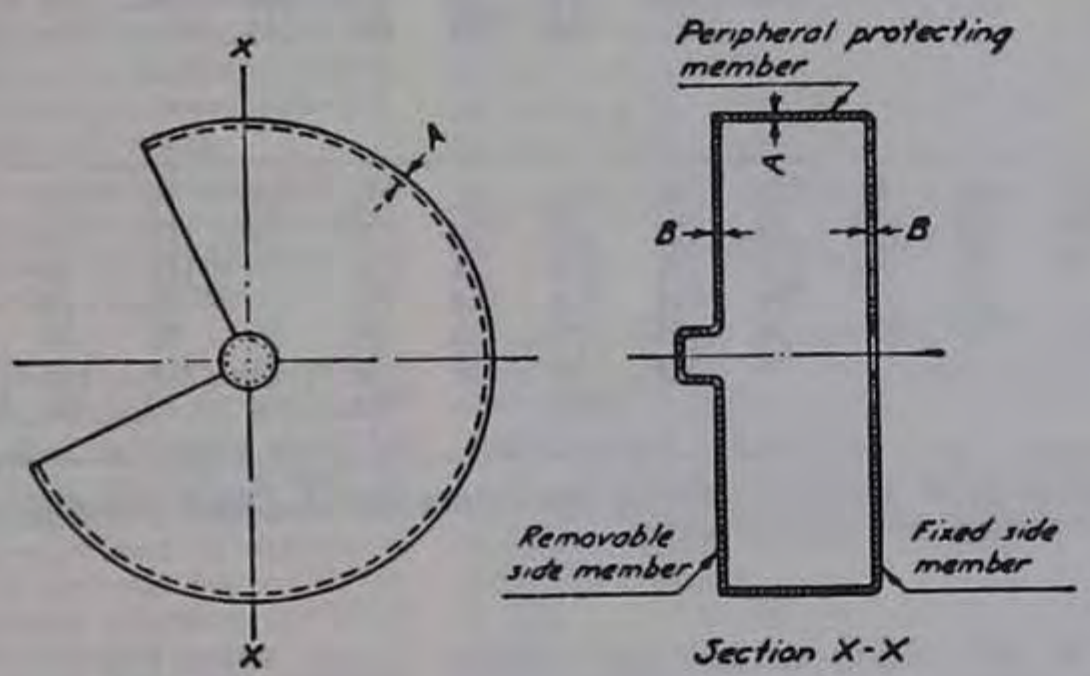


FIGURE NO. O-36

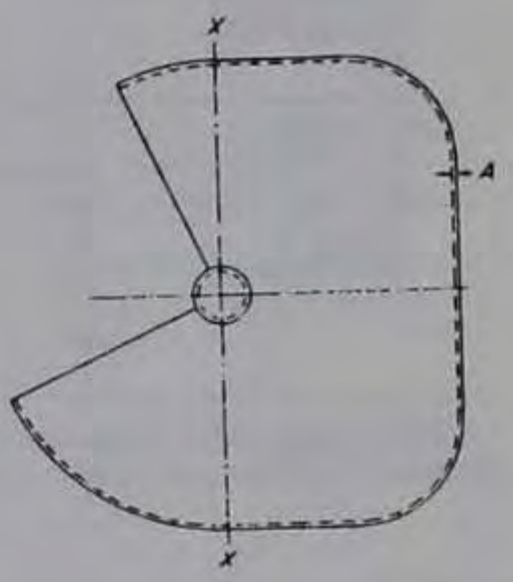


FIGURE NO. O-37

TABLE O-9—MINIMUM BASIC THICKNESSES OF PERIPHERAL AND SIDE MEMBERS FOR SAFETY GUARDS

Material used in construction of guard	Maximum thickness of grinding wheel	Grinding wheel diameters													
		3 to 6 inches		Over 6 to 12 inches		Over 12 to 16 inches		Over 16 to 20 inches		Over 20 to 24 inches		Over 24 to 30 inches		Over 30 to 48 inches	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	Inches	*Inches*		*Inches*		*Inches*		*Inches*		*Inches*		*Inches*		*Inches*	
Material satisfactory [1] for speeds up to 8,000 SFPM. Cast iron (min. tensile strength 20,000 p.s.i.) Class 20.	2	1/4	1/4	3/8	5/16	1/2	3/8	5/8	1/2	7/8	5/8	1	3/4	1 1/4	1
	4	5/16	5/16	3/8	5/16	1/2	3/8	3/4	5/8	1	5/8	1 1/8	3/4	1 3/8	1
	6	3/8	5/16	1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	1	5/8	1 1/8	3/4	1 1/4	7/8	1 1/2	1 1/8
	8			1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	1	3/4	1 1/8	3/4	1 1/4	7/8	1 1/2	1 1/8
	10			1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	1	3/4	1 1/8	3/4	1 1/4	7/8	1 1/2	1 1/8
	16					7/8	3/4	1 1/4	1	1 5/16	1	1 7/16	1 1/16	1 3/4	1 3/8
	20							1 3/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	2	1 3/8
Material satisfactory [1] for speeds up to 9,000 SFPM. Malleable iron (min. tensile strength 50,000 p.s.i.) Grade 32510.	2	1/4	1/4	3/8	5/16	1/2	3/8	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	7/8	3/4	1	7/8
	4	5/16	5/16	3/8	5/16	1/2	3/8	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	7/8	3/4	1 1/8	7/8
	6	3/8	5/16	1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	7/8	5/8	1	3/4	1 1/4	7/8
	8			1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	7/8	5/8	1	3/4	1 1/4	7/8
	10			1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	7/8	5/8	1	3/4	1 1/4	7/8
	16					13/16	1 1/16	13/16	1 1/16	1	3/4	1 1/8	7/8	1 3/8	1
	20							7/8	3/4	1	3/4	1 1/8	7/8	1 1/2	1 1/8
Materials satisfactory [1] for speeds up to 16,000 SFPM. Steel castings (min. tensile strength 60,000 p.s.i.) Grade V60-30.	2	1/4	1/4	5/16	5/16	3/8	3/8	1/2	7/16	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	7/8	3/4
	4	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	9/16	1/2	5/8	1/2	3/4	5/8	1	3/4
	6	3/8	1/4	3/4	5/8	3/4	1/2	3/4	5/8	13/16	11/16	13/16	11/16	1 1/8	3/4
	8			7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	7/8	3/4	15/16	13/16	1 3/8	1
	10			1	7/8	1	7/8	1	7/8	1 1/8	3/4	1 1/8	1	1 7/16	1 1/16
	16					1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 13/16	1 7/16
	20							1 3/8	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 7/16	1 5/16	2 1/16	1 1/16
Structural steel (min. tensile strength 60,000 p.s.i.).	2	1/8	1/16	5/16	1/4	5/16	1/4	5/16	1/4	5/16	1/4	3/8	5/16	1/2	3/8
	4	1/8	1/16	3/8	5/16	3/8	5/16	3/8	5/16	3/8	5/16	3/8	5/16	1/2	3/8
	6	3/16	1/16	1/2	3/8	7/16	3/8	7/16	3/8	7/16	3/8	7/16	3/8	3/4	1/2
	8			1/2	3/8	9/16	7/16	9/16	7/16	9/16	7/16	5/8	1/2	3/4	1/2
	10			9/16	7/16	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	5/8	1/2	7/8	5/8
	16					5/8	9/16	3/4	5/8	3/4	5/8	13/16	11/16	1 1/16	13/16
	20							13/16	1 1/16	13/16	1 1/16	7/8	3/4	1 3/16	15/16

[1] The recommendations listed in the above table are guides for the conditions stated. Other material, designs or dimensions affording equal or superior protection are also acceptable.

§ 1910.216 Mills and calenders in the rubber and plastics industries.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *New installations.* All new installations on or after August 31, 1971, shall be in conformity with this section.

(2) *Existing installations.* All existing plant installations or equipment contracted for prior to August 31, 1971, shall comply with this section.

(3) *Auxiliary equipment.* Mechanical and electrical equipment and auxiliaries shall be installed in accordance with this section and Subpart S of this part.

(4) *Mill roll heights.* All new mill installations shall be installed so that the top of the operating rolls is not less than 50 inches above the level on which the operator stands, irrespective of the size of the mill. This distance shall apply to the actual working level, whether it be at the general floor level, in a pit, or on a platform.

(b) *Mill safety controls*—(1) *Safety trip control.* A safety trip control shall be provided in front and in back of each mill. It shall be accessible and shall operate readily on contact. The safety trip control shall be one of the following types or a combination thereof:

(i) *Pressure-sensitive body bars.* Installed at front and back of each mill having a 46-inch roll height or over. These bars shall operate readily by pressure of the mill operator's body. Pressure-sensitive body bars should be installed on new equipment.

(ii) *Safety triprod.* Installed in the front and in the back of each mill and located within 2 inches of a vertical plane tangent to the front and rear rolls. The top rods shall be not more than 72 inches above the level on which the operator stands. The triprods shall be accessible and shall operate readily whether the rods are pushed or pulled.

(iii) *Safety tripwire cable or wire ter cord.* Installed in the front and back of each mill and located wi inches of a vertical plane tangent front and rear rolls. The cables sha be more than 72 inches above the le which the operator stands. The tri cable or wire center cord shall op readily whether cable or cord is p or pulled.

(2) *Fixed guards.* A fixed bar acro front and one across the back of th approximately 40 inches vertically the working level and 20 inches hor tally from the crown face of the should be used where they are appli

(3) *Auxiliary equipment.* All aux equipment such as mill divider, s bars, spray pipes, feed conveyors knives, etc., shall be located in manner as to avoid interference access to and operation of safety d

nder safety controls—(1) *face.* A safety triprod, cable, nter cord shall be provided n pair of in-running rolls ex- e length of the face of the all be readily accessible and nether pushed or pulled. The ping devices shall be located ch of the operator and the

ty trip, side. On both sides of er and near each end of the roll, there shall be a cable or r cord connected to the safety lines should be not more than rom the faces of the respective ot less than 2 inches from the ame. They should be anchored e not more than 6 inches from or operator's platform. They ate readily when pushed or

tection by location—(1) *Mills.* nill is so installed that persons mally reach through, over, un- ound to come in contact with te or be caught between a roll ljacent object, then, provided nts are made a fixed part of a control devices listed in para- of this section shall not apply. *enders.* Where a calender is so hat persons cannot normally ugh, over, under, or around to ontact with the roll bite or be tween a roll and an adjacent en, provided such elements are xed part of a calender, safety vices listed in paragraph (c) tion shall not apply.

p and emergency switches. All mergency switches shall not be tomatically resetting type, but ire manual resetting.

pping limits—(1) *Determina- stance of travel.* All measure- mills and calenders shall be h the rolls running empty at operating speed. Stopping dis- all be expressed in inches of ravel of the roll from the in- emergency stopping device is

pping limits for mills. All mills ve of the size of the rolls or rangement (individually or ven) shall be stopped within a as measured in inches of sur- el, not greater than 1½ percent ripheral no-load surface speeds spective rolls as determined in ninute.

opping limits for calenders. (i) ders, irrespective of size of the heir configuration, shall be stop- in a distance, as measured in surface travel, not greater than ent of the peripheral no-load peeds of the respective calender determined in feet per minute. here speeds above 250 feet per as measured on the surface of roll are used, stopping distances than 1¾ percent are permissible. opping distances shall be subject neering determination.

(g) *Alarm.* Where an exposure is created by the operation, and the operators are not within sight or hearing of other employees, a suitable alarm device should be provided so that assistance will be available in case of accidents.

§ 1910.217 Mechanical power presses.

(a) *General requirements.* (1)—(3)—Revoked.

(4) *Reconstruction and modification.* It shall be the responsibility of any person reconstructing, or modifying a mechanical power press to do so in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(5) *Excluded machines.* Press brakes, hydraulic and pneumatic power presses, bulldozers, hot bending and hot metal presses, forging presses and hammers, riveting machines and similar types of fastener applicators are excluded from the requirements of this section.

(b) *Mechanical power press guarding and construction, general*—(1) *Hazards to personnel associated with broken or falling machine components.* Machine components shall be designed, secured, or covered to minimize hazards caused by breakage, or loosening and falling or release of mechanical energy (i.e. broken springs).

(2) *Brakes.*—Friction brakes provided for stopping or holding a slide movement shall be inherently self-engaging by requiring power or force from an external source to cause disengagement. Brake capacity shall be sufficient to stop the motion of the slide quickly and capable of holding the slide and its attachments at any point in its travel.

[§1910.217(b)(2) amended at 38 F.R. June 21, 1973.]

(3) *Machines using full revolution positive clutches.* (i) Machines using full revolution clutches shall incorporate a single-stroke mechanism.

(ii) If the single-stroke mechanism is dependent upon spring action, the spring(s) shall be of the compression type, operating on a rod or guided within a hole or tube, and designed to prevent interleaving of the spring coils in event of breakage.

(4) *Foot pedals (treadle).* (i) The pedal mechanism shall be protected to prevent unintended operation from falling or moving objects or by accidental stepping onto the pedal.

(ii) A pad with a nonslip contact area shall be firmly attached to the pedal.

(iii) The pedal return spring(s) shall be of the compression type, operating on a rod or guided within a hole or tube, or designed to prevent interleaving of spring coils in event of breakage.

(iv) If pedal counterweights are provided, the path of the travel of the weight shall be enclosed.

(5) *Hand operated levers.* (i) Hand-lever-operated power presses shall be equipped with a spring latch on the operating lever to prevent premature or accidental tripping.

(ii) The operating levers on hand-tripped presses having more than one operating station shall be interlocked to prevent the tripping of the press except by the "concurrent" use of all levers.

(6) *Two-hand trip.* (i) A two-hand trip shall have the individual operator's hand controls protected against unintentional operation and have the individual operator's hand controls arranged by design and construction and/or separation to require the use of both hands to trip the press and use a control arrangement requiring concurrent operation of the individual operator's hand controls.

(ii) Two-hand trip systems on full revolution clutch machines shall incorporate an antirepeat feature.

(iii) If two-hand trip systems are used on multiple operator presses, each operator shall have a separate set of controls.

(7) *Machines using part revolution clutches.* (i) The clutch shall release and the brake shall be applied when the external clutch engaging means is removed, deactivated, or deenergized.

(ii) A red color stop control shall be provided with the clutch/brake control system. Momentary operation of the stop control shall immediately deactivate the clutch and apply the brake. The stop control shall override any other control, and reactuation of the clutch shall require use of the operating (tripping) means which has been selected.

(iii) A means of selecting Off, "Inch," Single Stroke, and Continuous (when the continuous function is furnished) shall be supplied with the clutch/brake control to select type of operation of the press. Fixing of selection shall be by means capable of supervision by the employer.

(iv) The "Inch" operating means shall be designed to prevent exposure of the workers hands within the point of operation by:

(*a*) Requiring the concurrent use of both hands to actuate the clutch, or

(*b*) Being a single control protected against accidental actuation and so located that the worker cannot reach into the point of operation while operatng the single control.

(v) Two-hand controls for single stroke shall conform to the following requirements:

(*a*) Each hand control shall be protected against unintended operation and arranged by design, construction, and/or separation so that the concurrent use of both hands is required to trip the press.

(*b*) The control system shall be designed to permit an adjustment which will require concurrent pressure from both hands during the die closing portion of the stroke.

(*c*) The control system shall incorporate an antirepeat feature.

(*d*) The control systems shall be designed to require release of all operators' hand controls before an interrupted stroke can be resumed. This requirement pertains only to those single-stroke, two-

hand controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971.

(vi) [Reserved]

(vii) Controls for more than one operating station shall be designed to be activated and deactivated in complete sets of two operator's hand controls per operating station by means capable of being supervised by the employer. The clutch/brake control system shall be designed and constructed to prevent actuation of the clutch if all operating stations are bypassed.

(viii) Those clutch/brake control systems which contain both single and continuous functions shall be designed so that completion of continuous circuits may be supervised by the employer. The initiation of continuous run shall require a prior action or decision by the operator in addition to the selection of Continuous on the stroking selector, before actuation of the operating means will result in continuous stroking.

(ix) If foot control is provided, the selection method between hand and foot control shall be separate from the stroking selector and shall be designed so that the selection may be supervised by the employer.

(x) Foot operated tripping controls, if used, shall be protected so as to prevent operation from falling or moving objects, or from unintended operation by accidental stepping onto the foot control.

(xi) The control of air-clutch machines shall be designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating valve mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur. This requirement shall apply only to those clutch/brake air-valve controls manufactured and installed on or after August 31, 1971, but shall not apply to machines intended only for continuous, automatic feeding applications.

(xii) The clutch/brake control shall incorporate an automatic means to prevent initiation or continued activation of the Single Stroke or Continuous functions unless the press drive motor is energized and in the forward direction.

(xiii) The clutch/brake control shall automatically deactivate in event of failure of the power or pressure supply for the clutch engaging means. Reactivation of the clutch shall require restoration of normal supply and the use of the tripping mechanism(s).

(xiv) The clutch/brake control shall automatically deactivate in event of failure of the counterbalance(s) air supply. Reactivation of the clutch shall require restoration of normal air supply and use of the tripping mechanism(s).

(xv) Selection of bar operation shall be by means capable of being supervised by the employer. A separate pushbutton shall be employed to activate the clutch, and the clutch shall be activated only if the driver motor is deenergized.

(8) *Electrical.* (i) A main power disconnect switch capable of being locked only in the Off position shall be provided with every power press control system.

(ii) The motor start button shall be protected against accidental operation.

(iii) All mechanical power press controls shall incorporate a type of drive motor starter that will disconnect the drive motor from the power source in event of control voltage or power source failure, and require operation of the motor start button to restart the motor when voltage conditions are restored to normal.

(iv) All a.c. control circuits and solenoid valve coils shall be powered by not more than a nominal 240-volt d.c. supply obtained from a transformer with an isolated secondary. Higher voltages that may be necessary for operation of machine or control mechanisms shall be isolated from any control mechanism handled by the operator, but motor starters with integral Start-Stop buttons may utilize line voltage control. All d.c. control circuits shall be powered by not more than a nominal 240-volt d.c. supply isolated from any higher voltages.

(v) All clutch/brake control electrical circuits shall be protected against the possibility of an accidental ground in the control circuit causing false operation of the press.

(vi) Electrical clutch/brake control circuits shall incorporate features to minimize the possibility of an unintended stroke in the event of the failure of a control component to function properly, including relays, limit switches, and static output circuits.

(9) *Slide counterbalance systems.* (i) Spring counterbalance systems when used shall incorporate means to retain system parts in event of breakage.

(ii) Spring counterbalances when used shall have the capability to hold the slide and its attachments at midstroke, without brake applied.

(iii) Air counterbalance cylinders shall incorporate means to retain the piston and rod in case of breakage or loosening.

(iv) Air counterbalance cylinders shall have adequate capability to hold the slide and its attachments at any point in stroke, without brake applied.

(v) Air counterbalance cylinders shall incorporate means to prevent failure of capability (sudden loss of pressure) in event of air supply failure.

(10) *Air controlling equipment.* Air controlling equipment shall be protected against foreign material and water entering the pneumatic system of the press. A means of air lubrication shall be provided when needed.

(11) *Hydraulic equipment.* The maximum anticipated working pressures in any hydraulic system on a mechanical power press shall not exceed the safe working pressure rating of any component used in that system.

(12) *Pressure vessels.* All pressure vessels used in conjunction with power presses shall conform to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code for Pressure Vessels, 1968 Edition.

(13) *Control reliability.* When required by paragraph (c)(5) of this section, the control system shall be constructed that a failure within the system does prevent the normal stopping action f being applied to the press when requir but does prevent initiation of a succes stroke until the failure is corrected. failure shall be detectable by a sim test, or indicated by the control syst This requirement does not apply to th elements of the control system wh have no effect on the protection agai point of operation injuries.

(14) *Brake system monitoring.* Wh required by paragraph (c)(5) of this s tion, the brake monitor shall meet following requirements:

(i) Be so constructed as to autom ically prevent the activation of a succ sive stroke if the stopping time or bra ing distance deteriorates to a point wh the safety distance being utilized d not meet the requirements set forth paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(e) or (c)(3)(iv (c) of this section. The brake moni used with the Type B gate or move barrier device shall be installed in a ma ner to detect slide top-stop overrun yond the normal limit reasonably est lished by the employer.

(ii) Be installed on a press so that it indicates when the performa of the braking system has deterior to the extent described in paragra (b)(14)(i) of this section; and

[§1910.217(b)(14)(ii) amended at 40 F.R. 3982 on January 27, 1975.]

(iii) Be constructed and installed in manner to monitor brake system pe formance on each stroke.

[§1910.217(b)(13) and (b)(14) added at 39 F.R. 41841, December 3, 1974.]

(c) *Safeguarding the point of operation.*—(1) *General requirements.* (i) shall be the responsibility of the em ployer to provide and insure the use of "point of operation guards" or pro erly applied and adjusted point of opera tion devices on every operation per formed on a mechanical power pres See Table O–10.

(ii) The requirement of subdivisio (i) of this subparagraph shall not appl when the point of operation opening one-fourth inch or less. See Table O-1

(2) *Point of operation guards.* (i) Every point of operation guard sha meet the following design, construction application, and adjustment require ments:

(a) It shall prevent entry of hands o fingers into the point of operation b reaching through, over, under or aroun the guard;

(b) It shall conform to the maximum permissible openings of Table O–10;

(c) It shall, in itself, create no pinch point between the guard and movin machine parts;

(d) It shall utilize fasteners no readily removable by operator, so as t

e the possibility of misuse or
of essential parts;
shall facilitate its inspection, and
shall offer maximum visibility
oint of operation consistent with
r requirements.
die enclosure guard shall be at-
to the die shoe or stripper in a
sition.

A fixed barrier guard shall be
d securely to the frame of the
to the bolster plate.
An interlocked press barrier
shall be attached to the press
r bolster and shall be interlocked
e press clutch control so that the
cannot be activated unless the
tself, or the hinged or movable
of the guard are in position to
to the requirements of Table

The hinged or movable sections
interlocked press barrier guard
ot be used for manual feeding.
ard shall prevent opening of the
ked section and reaching into the
f operation prior to die closure or
o the cessation of slide motion.
agraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section
ng manual feeding through in-
ed press barrier devices.

0.217(c)(2)(v) amended
F.R. 41841, December 3,
]

The adjustable barrier guard
e securely attached to the press
ister plate, or die shoe, and shall be
d and operated in conformity
able O-10 and the requirements
subparagraph. Adjustments shall
de only by authorized personnel
qualifications include a knowledge
provisions of Table O-10 and this
agraph.
A point of operation enclosure
does not meet the requirements
subparagraph and Table O-10
e used only in conjunction with
f operation devices.

Point of operation devices. (i)
of operation devices shall protect
erator by:
Preventing and/or stopping nor-
roking of the press if the opera-
ands are inadvertently placed in
int of operation; or
Preventing the operator from in-
tently reaching into the point of
tion, or withdrawing his hands if
are inadvertently located in the
of operation, as the dies close; or

10.217(c)(3)(i)(b)
ded at 39 F.R. 41841,
mber 3, 1974.]

Preventing the operator from in-
tently reaching into the point of
tion at all times; or

10.217(c)(3)(i)(d) re-
d at 39 F.R. 41841,
mber 3, 1974.]

(e) Requiring application of both of the operator's hands to machine operating controls and locating such controls at such a safety distance from the point of operation that the slide completes the downward travel or stops before the operator can reach into the point of operation with his hands; or

(f) Enclosing the point of operation before a press stroke can be initiated, and maintaining this closed condition until the motion of the slide had ceased; or

(g) Enclosing the point of operation before a press stroke can be initiated, so as to prevent an operator from reaching into the point of operation prior to die closure or prior to cessation of slide motion during the downward stroke.

(ii) A gate or movable barrier device shall protect the operator as follows:

(a) A Type A gate or movable barrier device shall protect the operator in the manner specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(f) of this section, and

(b) A Type B gate or movable barrier device shall protect the operator in the manner specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(g) of this section.

(iii) A presence sensing point of operation device shall protect the operator as provided in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(a) of this section, and shall be interlocked into the control circuit to prevent or stop slide motion if the operator's hand or other part of his body is within the sensing field of the device during the downstroke of the press slide.

(a) The device may not be used on machines using full revolution clutches.

(b) The device may not be used as a tripping means to initiate slide motion.

(c) The device shall be constructed so that a failure within the system does not prevent the normal stopping action from being applied to the press when required, but does prevent the initiation of a successive stroke until the failure is corrected. The failure shall be indicated by the system.

(d) Muting (bypassing of the protective function) of such device, during the upstroke of the press slide, is permitted for the purpose of parts ejection, circuit checking, and feeding.

(e) The safety distance (D_S) from the sensing field to the point of operation shall be greater than the distance determined by the following formula:

$D_s = 63 \text{ inches/second} \times T_s$

where:

D_s = minimum safety distance (inches);
63 inches/second = hand speed constant; and
T_s = stopping time of the press measured at approximately 90° position of crankshaft rotation (seconds).

(f) Guards shall be used to protect all areas of entry to the point of operation not protected by the presence sensing device.

(iv) The pull-out device shall protect the operator as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(b) of this section, and shall include attachments for each of the operator's hands.

(a) Attachments shall be connected to and operated only by the press slide or upper die.

(b) Attachments shall be adjusted to prevent the operator from reaching into the point of operation or to withdraw the operator's hands from the point of operation before the dies close.

(c) A separate pull-out device shall be provided for each operator if more than one operator is used on a press.

(d) Each pull-out device in use shall be visually inspected and checked for proper adjustment at the start of each operator shift, following a new die set-up, and when operators are changed. Necessary maintenance or repair or both shall be performed and completed before the press is operated. Records of inspections and maintenance shall be kept in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(v) The sweep device may not be used for point of operation safeguarding after December 31, 1976.

[§1910.217(c)(3)(v) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(a)—(d)—Revoked

(vi) A holdout or a restraint device shall protect the operator as specified in subdivision (i)(c) of this subparagraph and shall include attachments for each of the operator's hands. Such attachments shall be securely anchored and adjusted in such a way that the operator is restrained from reaching into the point of operation. A separate set of restraints shall be provided for each operator if more than one operator is required on a press.

(vii) The two hand control device shall protect the operator as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(e) of this section.

(a) When used in press operations requiring more than one operator, separate two hand controls shall be provided for each operator, and shall be designed to require concurrent application of all operators' controls to activate the slide. The removal of a hand from any control button shall cause the slide to stop.

(b) Each two hand control shall meet the construction requirements of paragraph (b)(7)(v) of this section.

(c) The safety distance (D_S) between each two hand control device and the point of operation shall be greater than the distance determined by the following formula:

$D_s = 63 \text{ inches/second} \times T_s$; where:
D_s = minimum safety distance (inches);
63 inches/second = hand speed constant; and
T_s = stopping time of the press measured at approximately 90° position of chankshaft rotation (seconds).

(d) Two hand controls shall be fixed in position so that only a supervisor or safety engineer is capable of relocating the controls.

(viii) The two hand trip device shall protect the operator as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i)(e) of this section.

(a) When used in press operations requiring more than one operator, separate two hand trips shall be provided for each operator, and shall be designed to require concurrent application of all operators' controls to activate the slide.

[§1910.217(c)(3)(viii)(a) amended at 40 F.R. 3982, on January 27, 1975.]

(b) Each two hand trip shall meet the construction requirements of paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

(c) The safety distance (D_m) between the two hand trip and the point of operation shall be greater than the distance determined by the following formula:

$D_m = 63 \text{ inches/second} \times T_m$; where:

D_m = minimum safety distance (inches);

63 inches/second = hand speed constant; and

T_m = the maximum time the press takes for the die closure after it has been tripped (seconds). For full revolution clutch presses with only one engaging point T_m is equal to the time necessary for one and one-half revolutions of the crankshaft. For full revolution clutch presses with more than one engaging point, T_m shall be calculated as follows:

$$T_m = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\text{Number of engaging points per revolution}} \right\} \times \text{time necessary to complete one revolution of the crankshaft (seconds)}$$

(d) Two hand trips shall be fixed in position so that only a supervisor or safety engineer is capable of relocating the controls.

[§1910.217(c)(3)(vii), (viii) amended at 39 F.R. 41841, December 3, 1974.]

(ix) [Revoked]

[§1910.217(c)(3)(ix) revoked at 39 F.R. 41841, December 3, 1974.]

(4) *Hand feeding tools.* Hand feeding tools are intended for placing and removing materials in and from the press. Hand feeding tools are not a point of operation guard or protection device and shall not be used in lieu of the "guards" or devices required in this section.

(5) *Additional requirements for safeguarding.* Where the operator feeds or removes parts by placing one or both hands in the point of operation, and a two hand control, presence sensing device of Type B gate or movable barrier (on a part revolution clutch) is used for safeguarding:

(i) the employer shall use a control system and a brake monitor which comply with paragraphs (b) (13) and (14) of this section. This requirement shall be complied with by November 1, 1975;

(ii) the exception in paragraph (b) (7) (v) (d) of this section for two hand controls manufactured and installed before August 31, 1971 is not applicable under this paragraph (c) (5);

(iii) the control of air clutch machines shall be designed to prevent a significant increase in the normal stopping time due to a failure within the operating valve mechanism, and to inhibit further operation if such failure does occur, where a part revolution clutch is employed. The exception in paragraph (b) (7) (xi) of this section for controls manufactured and installed before August 31, 1971, is not applicable under this paragraph (c) (5)

[§1910.217(c)(5) added at 39 F.R. 41841, December 3, 1974.]

(d) *Design, construction, setting and feeding of dies.* (1) *General requirements.* Effective February 1, 1975, the employer shall: (i) use dies and operating methods designed to control or eliminate hazards to operating personnel, and (ii) furnish and enforce the use of hand tools for freeing and removing stuck work or scrap pieces from the die, so that no employee need reach into the point of operation for such purposes.

[§1910.217(d)(1) amended at 39 F.R. 41842, December 3, 1974.]

(2) [Revoked]

[§1910.217(d)(2) revoked at 39 F.R. 41842, December 3, 1974.]

(3) *Scrap handling.* The employer shall provide means for handling scrap from roll feed or random length stock operations. Scrap cutters used in conjunction with scrap handling systems shall be safeguarded in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section and with § 1910.219.

(4) *Guide post hazard.* The hazard created by a guide post (when it is located in the immediate vicinity of the operator) when separated from its bushing by more than one-fourth inch shall be considered as a point of operation hazard and be protected in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(5) *Unitized tooling.* If unitized tooling is used, the opening between the top of the punch holder and the face of the slide, or striking pad, shall be safeguarded in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(6) *Tonnage, stroke, and weight designation.* All dies shall be:

(i) Stamped with the tonnage, stroke requirements, or have these characteristics recorded if these records are readily available to the die setter;

(ii) Stamped to indicate upper die weight when necessary for air cushion balance pressure adjustment; and

(iii) Stamped to indicate complete die weight when handling equipment may become overloaded.

(7) *Die fastening.* Provision shall be made in both the upper and lower shoe for securely mounting the die to the bolster and slide. Where clamp or setscrews are used in conjunction with punch stems, additional means of securing the upper shoe to the slide shall be used.

(8) *Die handling.* Handling equipment attach points shall be provided on all dies requiring mechanical handling.

(9) *Diesetting.* (i) The employer shall establish a diesetting procedure that will insure compliance with paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) The employer shall provide pre-loaded turnover bars, for presses designed to accept such turnover bars.

(iii) The employer shall provide die stops or other means to prevent loss of control of the die while setting or removing dies in presses which are inclinable.

(iv) The employer shall provide and enforce the use of safety blocks for use whenever dies are being adjusted or repaired in the press.

(v) The employer shall provide brushes, swabs, lubricating rolls, or automatic or manual pressure guns so that operators and diesetters shall not be required to reach into the point of operation or other hazard areas to lubricate material, punches or dies.

(e) *Inspection, maintenance, and modification of presses.*—(1) *Inspection and maintenance records.* (i) It shall be the responsibility of the employer to establish and follow a program of periodic and regular inspections of his power presses to insure that all their parts, auxiliary equipment, and safeguards are in a safe operating condition and adjustment. The employer shall maintain records of these inspections and the maintenance work performed.

(ii) Each press shall be inspected and tested no less than weekly to determine the condition of the clutch/brake mechanism, antirepeat feature and single-stroke mechanism. Necessary maintenance or repair or both shall be performed and completed before the press is operated. The employer shall maintain records of these inspections and the maintenance work performed. These requirements do not apply to those presses which comply with paragraphs (b) (11) and (14) of this section.

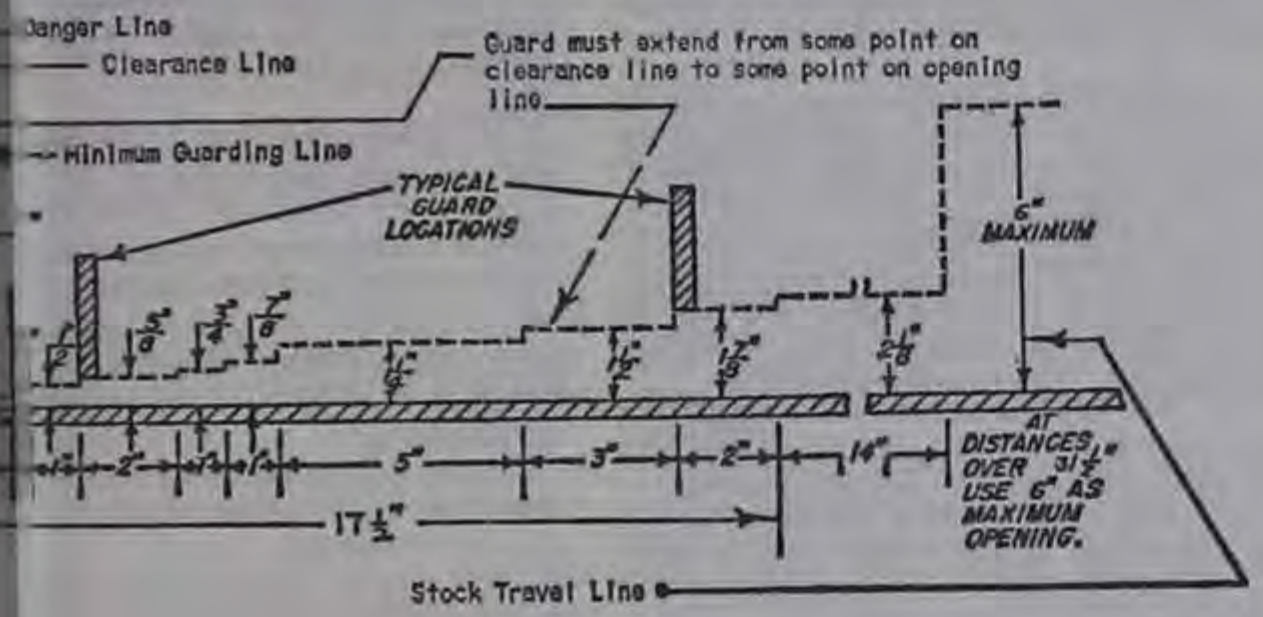
[§1910.217(e)(1) amended at 39 F.R. 41842, December 3, 1974.]

tification. It shall be the re- y of any person modifying a ss to furnish instructions with fication to establish new or uidelines for use and care of press so modified.

ining of maintenance person- ll be the responsibility of the o insure the original and con- mpetence of personnel caring cting, and maintaining power

ion of power presses—(1)—Revoked

truction to operators. The em- all train and instruct the op- the safe method of work before work on any operation covered



ion of above diagram:
agram shows the accepted safe etween the bottom edge of a guard able at various distances from the (point of operation).
rance line marks the distance re- revent contact between guard and rts.
imum guarding line is the distance e infeed side of the guard and the which is one-half inch from the s.
ious openings are such that for e hands an operator's fingers won't oint of operation.
stallation of point of operation before a job is released for op- check should be made to verify guard will prevent the operator's n reaching the point of operation.

TABLE O–10

of opening nt of opera- rd (inches)	*Maximum width of opening (inches)*
to 1½	¼
to 2½	⅜
to 3½	½
to 5½	⅝
to 6½	¾
to 7½	⅞
to 12½	1¼
to 15½	1½
to 17½	1⅞
to 31½	2⅛

le shows the distances that guards ositioned from the danger line in e with the required openings.

(g) *Reports of injuries to employees operating mechanical power presses.* The employer shall, within 30 days of the occurrence, report to either the Director of the Office of Standards Development, OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, or the State agency administering a plan approved by the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health all point of operation injuries to operators or other employees. The following information shall be included in the report:

(i) Employer's name, address and location of the workplace (establishment).

(ii) Employee's name, injury sustained, and the task being performed (operation, set-up, maintenance, or other).

(iii) Type of clutch used on the press (full revolution, part revolution, or direct drive).

(iv) Type of safeguard(s) being used (two hand control, two hand trip, pull-outs, sweeps, or other). If the safeguard is not described in this section, give a complete description.

(v) Cause of the accident (repeat of press, safeguard failure, removing stuck part or scrap, no safeguard provided, no safeguard in use, or other).

(vi) Type of feeding (manual with hands in dies or with hands out of dies, semiautomatic, automatic, or other).

(vii) Means used to actuate press stroke (foot trip, foot control, hand trip, hand control, or other).

(viii) Number of operators required for the operation and the number of operators provided with controls and safeguards.

[§1910.217(g) added at 39 F. R. 41842, December 3, 1974.]

§ 1910.218 Forging machines.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Use of lead.* The safety requirements of this subparagraph apply to lead casts or other use of lead in the forge shop or die shop.

(i) Thermostatic control of heating elements shall be provided to maintain proper melting temperature and prevent overheating.

(ii) Fixed or permanent lead pot installations shall be exhausted.

(iii) Portable units shall be used only in areas where good, general room ventilation is provided.

(iv) Personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, aprons, and other items) shall be worn.

(v) A covered container shall be provided to store dross skimmings.

(vi) Equipment shall be kept clean, particularly from accumulations of yellow lead oxide.

(2) *Inspection and maintenance.* It shall be the responsibility of the employer to maintain all forge shop equipment in a condition which will insure continued safe operation. This responsibility includes:

(i) Establishing periodic and regular maintenance safety checks and keeping records of these inspections.

(ii) Scheduling and recording inspection of guards and point of operation protection devices at frequent and regular intervals.

(iii) Training personnel for the proper inspection and maintenance of forging machinery and equipment.

(iv) All overhead parts shall be fastened or protected in such a manner that they will not fly off or fall in event of failure.

(3) *Hammers and presses.* (i) All hammers shall be positioned or installed in such a manner that they remain on or are anchored to foundations sufficient to support them according to applicable engineering standards.

(ii) All presses shall be installed in such a manner that they remain where they are positioned or they are anchored to foundations sufficient to support them according to applicable engineering standards.

(iii) Means shall be provided for disconnecting the power to the machine and for locking out or rendering cycling controls inoperable.

(iv) The ram shall be blocked when dies are being changed or other work is being done on the hammer. Blocks or wedges shall be made of material the strength and construction of which should meet or exceed the specifications and dimensions shown in Table O–11.

TABLE O-11—STRENGTH AND DIMENSIONS FOR WOOD RAM PROPS

Size of timber, inches [1]	Square inches in cross section	Minimum allowable crushing strength parallel to grain, p.s.i.[2]	Maximum static load within short column range [2]	Safety factor	Maximum recommended weight of forging hammer for timber used	Maximum allowable length of timber, inches
4 x 4	16	5,000	80,000	10	8,000	44
6 x 6	36	5,000	180,000	10	18,000	66
8 x 8	64	5,000	320,000	10	32,000	88
10 x 10	100	5,000	500,000	10	50,000	100
12 x 12	144	5,000	720,000	10	72,000	132

[1] Actual dimension.
[2] Adapted from U.S. Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 479. Hardwoods recommended are those whose ultimate crushing strength in compression parallel to grain are 5,000 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch) or greater.
[3] Slenderness ratio formula for short columns is $L/d = 11$, where L = length of timber in inches and d = least dimension in inches; this ratio should not exceed 11.

(v) Tongs shall be of sufficient length to clear the body of the worker in case of kickback, and shall not have sharp handle ends. The worker should be instructed in the proper body position when using tongs. Tongs should be checked periodically to see that they remain at the proper hardness level for the job. When rings or equivalent devices for locking tongs are used they should be inspected periodically to insure safe condition.

(vi) Oil swabs, or scale removers, or other devices to remove scale shall be provided. These devices shall be long enough to enable a man to reach the full length of the die without placing his hand or arm between the dies.

(vii) Material handling equipment shall be of adequate strength, size, and dimension to handle diesetting operations safely.

(viii) A scale guard of substantial construction shall be provided at the back of every hammer, so arranged as to stop flying scale.

(ix) A scale guard of substantial construction shall be provided at the back of every press, so arranged as to stop flying scale.

(b) *Hammers, general*—(1) *Keys.* Die keys and shims shall be made from a grade of material that will not unduly crack or splinter, and should not project more than 2 inches in front and 4 inches in back of ram or die.

(2) *Foot operated devices.* All foot operated devices (i.e., treadles, pedals, bars, valves, and switches) shall be substantially and effectively protected from unintended operation.

(c) *Presses.* All manually operated valves and switches shall be clearly identified and readily accessible.

(d) *Power-driven hammers*—(1) *Safety cylinder head.* Every steam or airhammer shall have a safety cylinder head to act as a cushion if the rod should break or pullout of the ram.

(2) *Shutoff valve.* Steam hammers shall be provided with a quick closing emergency valve in the admission pipeline at a convenient location. This valve shall be closed and locked in the off position while the hammer is being adjusted, repaired, or serviced, or when the dies are being changed.

(3) *Cylinder draining.* Steam hammers shall be provided with a means of cylinder draining, such as a self-draining arrangement or a quick-acting drain cock.

(4) *Pressure pipes.* Steam or air piping shall conform to the specifications of American National Standard ANSI B31.1.0–1967, Power Piping with Addenda issued before April 28, 1971.

(e) *Gravity hammers*—(1) *Air-lift hammers.* (i) Air-lift hammers shall have a safety cylinder head as required in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(ii) Air-lift hammers shall have an air shutoff valve as required in paragraph (d)(2) of this section and should be conveniently located and distinctly marked for ease of identification.

(iii) Air-lift hammers shall be provided with two drain cocks: one on main head cylinder, and one on clamp cylinder.

(iv) Air piping shall conform to the specifications of the ANSI B31.1.0–1967, Power Piping with Addenda issued before April 28, 1971.

(2) *Board drophammers.* (i) A suitable enclosure shall be provided to prevent damaged or detached boards from falling. The board enclosure shall be securely fastened to the hammer.

(ii) All major assemblies and fittings which can loosen and fall shall be properly secured in place.

(f) *Forging presses*—(1) *Mechanical forging presses.* When dies are being changed or maintenance is being performed on the press, the following shall be accomplished:

(i) The power to the press shall be locked out.

(ii) The flywheel shall be at rest.

(iii) The ram shall be blocked with a material the strength of which shall meet or exceed the specifications or dimensions shown in Table O–11.

(2) *Hydraulic forging presses.* When dies are being changed or maintenance is being performed on the press, the following shall be accomplished:

(i) The hydraulic pumps and power apparatus shall be locked out.

(ii) The ram shall be blocked with a material the strength of which shall meet or exceed the specifications or dimensions shown in Table O–11.

(g) *Trimming presses*—(1) *Hot trimming presses.* The requirements of paragraph (f)(1) of this section shall also apply to hot trimming presses.

(2) *Cold trimming presses.* Cold trimming presses shall be safeguarded in accordance with § 1910.217(c).

(h) *Upsetters*—(1) *General requirements.* All upsetters shall be installed so that they remain on their supporting foundations.

(2) *Lockouts.* Upsetters shall be provided with a means for locking out the power at its entry point to the machine and rendering its cycling control inoperable.

(3) *Manually operated controls.* All manually operated valves and switches shall be clearly identified and readily accessible.

(4) *Tongs.* Tongs shall be of sufficient length to clear the body of the worker in case of kickback, and shall not have sharp handle ends. The worker should be instructed in the proper body position when using tongs. Tongs should be checked periodically to see that they remain at the proper hardness level for the job. When rings or equivalent devices for locking tongs are used they should be inspected periodically to ensure safe condition.

(5) *Changing dies.* When dies are being changed, maintenance performed, or any work done on the machine, the power to the upsetter shall be locked out and the flywheel shall be at rest.

(i) *Other forging equipment*—(1) *Boltheading.* The provisions of paragraph (h) of this section shall apply to boltheading.

(2) *Rivet making.* The provisions of paragraph (h) of this section shall apply to rivet making.

(j) *Other forge facility equipment*—(1) *Billet shears.* A positive-type locking device for disconnecting the power to the shear shall be provided.

(2) *Saws.* Every saw shall be provided with a guard of not less than one-eighth inch sheet metal positioned to stop flying sparks. Suitable means should be provided to trap sparks below the saw. A tank of water placed below the saw is also desirable.

(3) *Conveyors.* Conveyor power transmission equipment shall be guarded in accordance with ANSI B20.1–1957, Safety Code for Conveyors, Cableways, and Related Equipment.

(4) *Shot blast.* The cleaning chamber shall have doors or guards to protect operators.

(5) *Grinding.* Personal protective equipment shall be used in grinding operations, and equipment shall be installed and maintained in accordance with ANSI B7.1–1970, Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels, and with § 1910.215.

§ 1910.219 Mechanical power-transmission apparatus.

(a) *General requirements.* (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: (i) Flat belts one (1) inch or less in width, (ii) flat belts two (2) inches or less in width which are free from metal lacings or fasteners, (iii) round belts

(½) inch or less in diameter; single strand V-belts, the width is thirteen thirty-seconds (13/32) ess.

rtical and inclined belts (para- e) (3) and (4) of this section) re than two and one-half (2½) ide and running at a speed of one thousand (1,000) feet per nd if free from metal lacings or s may be guarded with a nip- t and pulley guard.

r the Textile Industry, because resence of excessive deposits of ch constitute a serious fire haz- sides and face sections only of t belt and pulley guards are re- rovided the guard shall extend six (6) inches beyond the rim lley on the in-running and off- sides of the belt and at least inches away from the rim and he pulley in all other directions.

his section covers the principal with which power transmis- guards shall comply.

-ime-mover guards—(1) *Fly-* Flywheels located so that any even (7) feet or less above floor rm shall be guarded in accord- h the requirements of this sub- oh:

ith an enclosure of sheet, per- or expanded metal, or woven

ith guard rails placed not less een (15) inches nor more than 20) inches from rim. When fly- tends into pit or is within 12 floor, a standard toeboard shall rovided;

When the upper rim of flywheel s through a working floor, it entirely enclosed or surrounded rdrail and toeboard.

or flywheels with smooth rims feet or less in diameter, where ceding methods cannot be ap- e following may be used: A disk to the flywheel in such manner ver the spokes of the wheel on osed side and present a smooth and edge, at the same time pro- eans for periodic inspection. An ce, not exceeding four (4) inches , may be left between the outside the disk and the rim of the wheel d, to facilitate turning the wheel here a disk is used, the keys or ngerous projections not covered shall be cut off or covered. This ion does not apply to flywheels id web centers.

djustable guard to be used for engine or for running adjust- ay be provided at the flywheel r oil engines. A slot opening for will be permitted.

Wherever flywheels are above areas, guards shall be installed sufficient strength to hold the of the flywheel in the event of a wheel mounting failure.

ranks and connecting rods. and connecting rods, when ex- posed 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.

(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 fifteen (15) nor more than twenty (20) inches when rod is fully extended.

(4)—Revoked

(c) *Shafting*—(1) *Installation.* (i) Each continuous line of shafting shall be secured in position against excessive endwise movement.

(ii) Inclined and vertical shafts, particularly inclined idler shafts, shall be securely held in position against endwise thrust.

(2) *Guarding horizontal shafting.* (i) All exposed parts of horizontal shafting seven (7) feet 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.

(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 six (6) inches of the underside of table, or if shafting is located near floor within six (6) inches of floor. In every case the sides of trough shall extend at least two (2) inches beyond the shafting or protuberance.

(3) *Guarding vertical and inclined shafting.* Vertical and inclined shafting seven (7) feet 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.

(4) *Projecting shaft ends.* (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.

(ii) Unused keyways shall be filled up or covered.

(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:

(i) The basement, tower, or room occupied by transmission equipment is locked against unauthorized entrance.

(ii) The vertical clearance in passageways between the floor and power transmission beams, ceiling, or any other objects, is not less than five feet six inches (5 ft. 6 in.).

(iii) The intensity of illumination conforms to the requirements of ANSI A11.1–1965 (R–1970).

(iv)—Revoked

(v) The route followed by the oiler is protected in such manner as to prevent accident.

(d) *Pulleys*—(1) *Guarding.* Pulleys, any parts of which are seven (7) feet 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 six feet six inches (6 ft. 6 in.) from the floor or platform may be guarded with a disk covering the spokes.

(2) *Location of pulleys.* (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.

(ii) Where there are overhanging pulleys on line, jack, or countershafts with no bearing between the pulley and the outer end of the shaft, a guide to prevent the belt from running off the pulley should be provided.

(3) *Broken pulleys.* Pulleys with cracks, or pieces broken out of rims, shall not be used.

(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.

(5)—Revoked

(e) *Belt, rope, and chain drives*—(1) *Horizontal belts and ropes.* (i) Where both runs of horizontal belts are seven (7) feet or less from the floor level, the guard shall extend to at least fifteen (15) inches above the belt or to a standard height (see Table O–12), except that where both runs of a horizontal belt are 42 inches or less from the floor, the belt shall be fully enclosed in accordance with paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section.

(ii) In powerplants or power-development rooms, a guardrail may be used in lieu of the guard required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Overhead horizontal belts.* (i) Overhead horizontal belts, with lower parts seven (7) feet or less from the floor or platform, shall be guarded on sides and bottom in accordance with paragraph (o)(3) of this section.

(ii) Horizontal overhead belts more than seven (7) feet above floor or platform shall be guarded for their entire length under the following conditions:

(*a*) If located over passageways or work places and traveling 1,800 feet or more per minute.

(*b*) If center to center distance between pulleys is ten (10) feet or more.

(c) If belt is eight (8) inches or more in width.

(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:

(a) Completely barred by a guardrail or other barrier in accordance with paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section; or

(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.

(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.

(v)—Revoked

(3) *Vertical and inclined belts.* (i) Vertical and inclined belts shall be enclosed by a guard conforming to standards in paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section.

(ii) All guards for inclined belts shall be arranged in such a manner that a minimum clearance of seven (7) feet is maintained between belt and floor at any point outside of guard.

(4) *Vertical belts.* Vertical belts running over a lower pulley more than seven (7) feet above floor or platform shall be guarded at the bottom in the same manner as horizontal overhead belts, if conditions are as stated in subparagraphs (2)(ii) (a) and (c) of this paragraph.

(5) *Cone-pulley belts.* (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.

(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.

(iii) If the cone is located less than 3 feet from the floor or working platform, the cone pulley and belt shall be guarded to a height of 3 feet regardless of whether the belt is endless or laced with rawhide.

(6) *Belt tighteners.* (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.

(ii) Where suspended counterweights are used and not guarded by location, they shall be so encased as to prevent accident.

(f) *Gears, sprockets, and chains*—(1) *Gears.* Gears shall be guarded in accordance with one of the following methods:

(i) By a complete enclosure; or

(ii) By a standard guard as described in paragraph (o) of this section, at least seven (7) feet high extending six (6) inches above the mesh point of the gears; or

(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 six (6) feet from the floor a disk guard or a complete enclosure to the height of six (6) feet shall be required.

(2) *Hand-operated gears.* Subparagraph (1) of this paragraph 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.

(3) *Sprockets and chains.* All sprocket wheels and chains shall be enclosed unless they are more than seven (7) feet 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.

(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.

(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.

(h) *Keys, setscrews, and other projections.* (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 twenty (20) inches in diameter where they are within the plane of the rim of the pulley.

(2) It is recommended, however, that no projecting setscrews or oilcups be used in any revolving pulley or part of machinery.

(i) *Collars and couplings*—(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.

(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.

(j) *Bearing and facilities for oiling.* All oil cups and pans shall be securely fastened.

[§1910.219(j) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(k) *Guarding of clutches, cutoff couplings, and clutch pulleys*—(1) *Guarding.* Clutches, cutoff couplings, or clutch pulleys having projecting parts, where such clutches are located seven (7) feet 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.

(2) *Engine rooms.* In engine rooms a guardrail, preferably with toeboard, may be used instead of the guard required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, provided such a room is occupied only by engine room attendants.

(3)—Revoked

(l) *Belt shifters, clutches, shipper poles, perches, and fasteners*—(1) *Belt shifters.* (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.

(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 six feet six inches (6 ft. 6 in.) above floor level.

(iii) All belt and clutch shifters of the same type in each shop should move in the same direction to stop machines, i.e., either all right or all left. This does not apply to friction clutch on countershaft carrying two clutch pulleys with open and crossed belts, respectively. In this case the shifter handle has three positions and the machine is at a standstill when clutch handle is in the neutral or center position.

(2) *Belt shippers and shipper poles.* The use of belt poles as substitutes for mechanical shifters is not recommended.

[§1910.219(l)(2) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(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. Perches should be substantial and designed for the safe shifting of belts.

(4) *Belt fasteners.* Belts which of necessity must be shifted by hand and

thin seven (7) feet of the floor
ing platform which are not
in accordance with this section
t be fastened with metal in any
r with any other fastening which
truction or wear will constitute
lent hazard.

Standard guards—general re-
nts—(1) *Materials.* (i) Stand-
ditions shall be secured by the use
following materials. Expanded
perforated or solid sheet metal,
sh on a frame of angle iron, or
e securely fastened to floor or to
f machine.
All metal should be free from
nd sharp edges.
Revoked

Methods of manufacture. (i) Ex-
metal, sheet or perforated metal.
e mesh shall be securely fastened
ne.
[§1910.219(m)(2) amended at
43 F.R. 49797, October 24,
1978.]

(e)—Revoked

(iii)—Revoked

-Revoked

Approved materials—(1) *Mini-*
equirements. The materials and
ions specified in this paragraph
pply to all guards, except hori-
overhead belts, rope, cable, or
uards more than seven (7) feet
loor, or platform.
[§1910.219(o)(1) amended at
43 F.R. 49797, October 24,
1978.]

TABLE O-12—Revoked

Revoked

All guards shall be rigidly braced
hree (3) feet or fractional part of
eight to some fixed part of ma-
or building structure. Where
s exposed to contact with moving
ent additional strength may be
ary.

(c)—Revoked

Revoked

Wood guards. (i) Wood guards
e used in the woodworking and
al industries, in industries where
esence of fumes or where manu-
ng conditions would cause the
deterioration of metal guards;
construction work and in loca-
outdoors where extreme cold or
e heat make metal guards and
s undesirable. In all other indus-
ood guards shall not be used.

(a)—(e)—Revoked

Guards for horizontal overhead
(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.

(ii)—Revoked

(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 six (6) inches on each side. Overhead rope drive and block and roller-chain-drive guards shall be not less than six (6) inches 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 twenty (20) inch centers or under shall be not less than one-fourth inch from the nearest moving chain part, and on drives of over twenty (20) inch centers a minimum of one-half inch from the nearest moving chain part.

(iv)—(v)—Revoked

(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.

[§1910.219(o)(4) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(5) *Guardrails and toeboards.* (i) Guardrail shall be forty-two (42) inches in height, with midrail between top rail and floor.

(ii) Posts shall be not more than eight (8) feet 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 one and one-fourth (1¼) inches inside diameter, or larger. If made of metal shapes or bars, their section shall be equal in strength to that of one and one-half (1½) by one and one-half (1½) by three-sixteenths (3/16) inch angle iron. If made of wood, the posts shall be two by four (2 x 4) inches or larger. The upper rail shall be two by four (2 x 4) inches, or two one by four (1 x 4) strips, one at the top and one at the side of posts. The midrail may be one by four (1 x 4) inches or more. The rails (metal shapes, metal bars, or wood), should be on that side of the posts which gives the best protection and support. Where panels are fitted with expanded metal or wire mesh as noted in Table O–12 the middle rails may be omitted. Where guard is exposed to contact with moving equipment, additional strength may be necessary.

(iii) Toeboards shall be four (4) inches or more in height, of wood, metal, or of metal grill not exceeding one (1) inch mesh. Toeboards at flywheel pits should preferably be placed as close to edge of the pit as possible.

(p) *Care of equipment*—(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.

(2) *Shafting.* (i) Shafting shall be kept in alignment, free from rust and excess oil or grease.

(ii) Where explosives, explosive dusts, flammable vapors or flammable liquids exist, the hazard of static sparks from shafting shall be carefully considered.

(3) *Bearings.* Bearings shall be kept in alignment and properly adjusted.

(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.

(5) *Pulleys.* (i) Pulleys shall be kept in proper alignment to prevent belts from running off.

(ii) One or both pulleys carrying a nonshifting belt should have crowned faces.

(iii) Cast-iron pulleys should be tested frequently with a hammer to disclose cracks in rim or spokes. It should be borne in mind that the sound is usually the pulley.

TABLE O-13—Revoked

(iv) Split pulleys should be inspected to ascertain if all bolts holding together the sections of the pulley are tight.

(6) *Care of belts.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) Inspection shall be made of belts, lacings, and fasteners and such equipment kept in good repair.

(iii) Where possible, dressing should not be applied when belt or rope is in motion; but, if this is necessary, it should be applied where belts or rope leave pulley, not where they approach. The same precautions apply to lubricating chains. In the case of V-belts, belt dressing is neither necessary nor advisable.

(7) *Lubrication.* The regular oilers shall wear tight-fitting clothing and should use cans with long spouts to keep their hands out of danger. Machinery shall be oiled when not in motion, wherever possible.

§ 1910.220 Effective dates.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart O shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except as provided in the remaining paragraphs of this section.

(b) The following provisions shall become effective on February 15, 1972:
§ 1910.212(a).
§ 1910.213 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), and (r).
§ 1910.214 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), and (v).
§ 1910.215 (a) and (b).
§ 1910.216 (a), (b), (c), and (f).
§ 1910.217 (a), (b), (c), and (d).
§ 1910.218 (a), (b), (d), (e), (g), and (j).
§ 1910.219 (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (k).

(c) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a), (b), or (d) of this section, any provision in any other section of this subpart which contains in itself a specific effective date or time limitation shall become effective on such date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation.

(d) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, if any standard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other than a national consensus standard incorporated by reference in § 50–204.2 (a)(1), is or becomes applicable at any time to any employment and place of employment, by virtue of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, or the Service Contract Act of 1965, or the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, any corresponding established Federal standard in this Subpart O which is derived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall also become effective, and shall be applicable to such employment and place of employment, on the same date.

§ 1910.221 Sources of standards.

The standards contained in this Subpart O are derived from the following sources:

Standard	*Source*
§ 1910.212 --	41 CFR 50-204.5.
§ 1910.213 --	ANSI O1.1-1954 (R-1971), Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery.
§ 1910.214 --	ANSI 01.1-1954-(R 1961), Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery.
§ 1910.215 --	ANSI B7.1-1970, Safety Code for Abrasive Wheels.
§ 1910.216 --	ANSI B28.1-1967, Safety Code for Mills Calenders in the Rubber and Plastic Industries.
§ 1910.217 --	ANSI B11.1-1971, Safety Standard for Construction, Care, and Use of Mechanical Power Presses.
§ 1910.218 --	ANSI B24.1-1971, Safety Standard for Forging.
§ 1910.219 --	ANSI B15.1-1953-(P 1958) Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus

§ 1910.222 Standards organizations.

The standards and specifications of the following organizations have been referenced in this Subpart O: Copies of the references materials may be obtained from the issuing organizations

1. American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.
2. American Society of Mechanical Engineers. 345 East 47 Street, New York, NY 10017.

Subpart P—Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment

§ 1910.241 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

(a) *Explosive-actuated fastening tool terms*—(1) *Hammer-operated piston tool—low-velocity type.* A tool which, by means of a heavy mass hammer supplemented by a load, moves a piston designed to be captive to drive a stud, pin, or fastener into a work surface, always starting the fastener at rest and in contact with the work surface. It shall be so designed that when used with any load that accurately chambers in it and that is commercially available at the time the tool is submitted for approval, it will not cause such stud, pin, or fastener to have a mean velocity in excess of 300 feet per second when measured 6.5 feet from the muzzle end of the barrel.

(2) *High-velocity tool.* A tool or machine which, when used with a load, propels or discharges a stud, pin, or fastener, at velocities in excess of 300 feet per second when measured 6.5 feet from the muzzle end of the barrel, for the purpose of impinging it upon, affixing it to, or penetrating another object or material.

(3) *Low-velocity piston tool.* A tool that utilizes a piston designed to be captive to drive a stud, pin, or fastener into a work surface. It shall be so designed that when used with any load that accurately chambers in it and that is commercially available at the time the tool is submitted for approval, it will not cause such stud, pin, or fastener to have a mean velocity in excess of 300 feet per second when measured 6.5 feet from the muzzle end of the barrel.

(4) *Stud, pin, or fastener.* A fastening device specifically designed and manufactured for use in explosive-actuated fastening tools.

(5) *To chamber.* To fit properly without the use of excess force, the case being duly supported.

(6) *Explosive powerload, also known as load.* Any substance in any form capable of producing a propellant force.

(7) *Tool.* An explosive-actuated fastening tool, unless otherwise indicated, and all accessories pertaining thereto.

(8) *Protective shield or guard.* A device or guard attached to the muzzle end of the tool, which is designed to confine flying particles.

(b) *Abrasive wheel terms*—(1) *Mounted wheels.* Mounted wheels, usually 2-inch diameter or smaller, and of various shapes, may be either organic or inorganic bonded abrasive wheels. They are secured to plain or threaded steel mandrels.

(2) *Tuck pointing.* Removal, by grinding, of cement, mortar, or other nonmetallic jointing material.

(3) *Tuck pointing wheels.* Tuck pointing wheels, usually Type 1, reinforced organic bonded wheels have diameter, thickness and hole size dimension. They are subject to the same limitations use and mounting as Type 1 wheels fined in subparagraph (10) of this paragraph.

LIMITATION: Wheels used for tuck point should be reinforced, organic bonded. (§ 1910.243(c)(1)(ii)(c).)

(4) *Portable grinding.* A grinding eration where the grinding machine designed to be hand held and may easily moved from one location to other.

(5) *Organic bonded wheels.* Organ wheels are wheels which are bonded means of an organic material such resin, rubber, shellac, or other simi bonding agent.

(6) *Safety guard.* A safety guard is enclosure designed to restrain the pie of the grinding wheel and furnish possible protection in the event that t wheel is broken in operation.

(7) *Reinforced wheels.* The term "r inforced" as applied to grinding whe shall define a class of organic whe which contain strengthening fabric filament. The term "reinforced" does n cover wheels using such mechanical a ditions as steel rings, steel cup backs wire or tape winding.

(8) *Type 11 flaring cup wheels.* Ty 11 flaring cup wheels have double diam eter dimensions D and J, and in additi have thickness, hole size, rim and ba

TYPE 11 FLARING CUP WHEELS

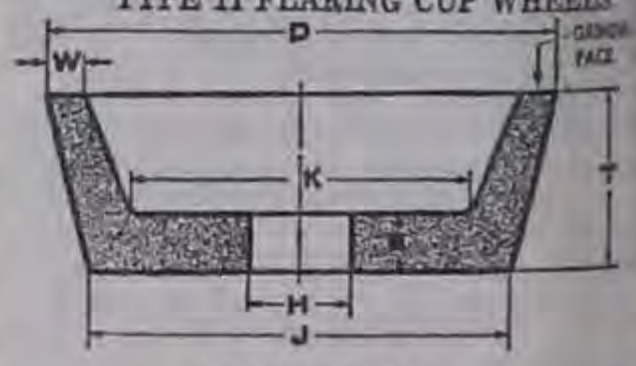


Figure P-1

Type 11 — Flaring-cup Wheel
Side grinding wheel having a wall flared or tapered outward from the back. Wall thickness at the back is normally greater than at the grinding face (W).

thickness dimensions. Grinding is alway performed on rim face, W dimensio Type 11 wheels are subject to all limita tions of use and mounting listed for Typ 6 straight sided cup wheels definition i subparagraph (9) of this paragraph.

LIMITATION: Minimum back thickness, dimension, should not be less than one fourth T dimension. In addition when un threaded hole wheels are specified the inside flat, K dimension, shall be large enough t accommodate a suitable flange.

(9) *Type 6 straight cup wheels.* Typ 6 cup wheels have diameter, thickness hole size, rim thickness, and back thick ness dimensions. Grinding is always per formed on rim face, W dimension.

LIMITATION: Minimum back thickness, I dimension, should not be less than one fourth T dimension. In addition, when un threaded hole wheels are specified, the inside flat, K dimension, must be large enough to accommodate a suitable flange.

TYPE 6 STRAIGHT CUP WHEELS

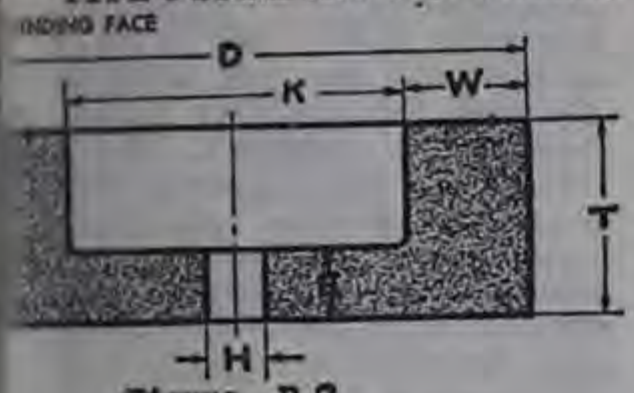


Figure P-2

Type 6 — Straight-cup Wheel
rinding wheel having a diameter, thickness and ith one side straight or flat and the opposite ssed. This type, however, differs from Type 6 the grinding is performed on the wall of the s created by the difference between the di- of the recess and the outside diameter of the Therefore, the wall dimension "W" takes nce over the diameter of the recess as an ential intermediate dimension to describe this shape type.

) *Type 1 straight wheels.* Type 1 ght wheels have diameter, thickness, hole size dimensions and should be only on the periphery. Type 1 wheels be mounted between flanges.

ITATION: Hole dimension (H) should e greater than two-thirds of wheel di- er dimension (D) for precision, cylin- l, centerless, or surface grinding appli- ns. Maximum hole size for all other cations should not exceed one-half l diameter.

TYPE 1 STRAIGHT WHEELS

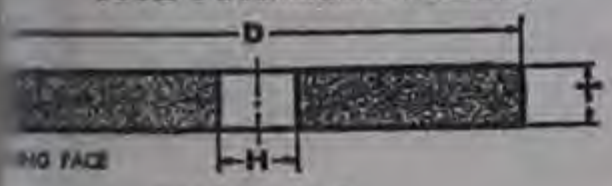


Figure P-3

Type 1 — Straight Wheel
eripheral grinding wheel having a diameter, thickness and hole.

)—Revoked

) *Jack terms*—(1) *Jack.* A jack is appliance for lifting and lowering or ing horizontally a load by applica- of a pushing force.

TE: Jacks may be of the following types: r and ratchet, screw and hydraulic.

) *Rating.* The rating of a jack is the imum working load for which it is gned to lift safely that load through- its specified amount of travel.

TE: To raise the rated load of a jack, the t of application of the load, the applied s, and the length of lever arm should be e designated by the manufacturer for particular jack considered.

.)10.242 Hand and portable powered tools and equipment, general.

a) *General requirements.* Each em- ver shall be responsible for the safe dition of tools and equipment used employees, including tools and equip- t which may be furnished by loyees.

b) *Compressed air used for cleaning.* mpressed air shall not be used for ning purposes except where reduced ess than 30 p.s.i. and then only with ctive chip guarding and personal pro- ive equipment.

§ 1910.243 Guarding of portable powered tools.

(a) *Portable powered tools.*—(1) *Portable circular saws.*—(i) All portable, power-driven circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 in 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 covering position.

(ii) Paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section does not apply to circular saws used in the meat industry for meat cutting purposes.

(2) *Switches and controls.*—(i) All hand-held powered circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 inches, electric, hydraulic or pneumatic chain saws, and percussion tools without positive accessory holding means shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch or control that will shut off the power when the pressure is released. All hand-held gasoline powered chain saws shall be equipped with a constant pressure throttle control that will shut off the power to the saw chain when the pressure is released.

(ii) All hand-held powered drills, tappers, fastener drivers, horizontal, vertical, and angle grinders with wheels greater than 2 inches in diameter, disc sanders with discs greater than 2 inches in diameter, belt sanders, reciprocating saws, saber, scroll, and jig saws with blade shanks greater than a nominal one-fourth inch, and other similarly operating powered tools shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch or 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.

(iii)(A) All other hand-held powered tools, such as, but not limited to, plater sanders, grinders with wheels 2 inches in diameter or less, disc sanders with discs 2 inches in diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, saber, scroll, and jig saws with blade shanks a nominal one-fourth of an inch wide or less, may be equipped with either a positive "on-off" control, or other controls as described by paragraph (a)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(B) Saber, scroll, and jig saws with nonstandard blade holders may use blades with shanks which are nonuniform in width, provided the narrowest portion of the blade shank is an integral part in mounting the blade.

(C) Blade shank width shall be measured at the narrowest portion of the blade shank when saber, scroll, and jig saws have nonstandard blade holders.

(D) "Nominal" in this subparagraph means ±0.05 inch.

(iv) The operating control on hand-held power tools shall be so located as to minimize the possibility of its accidental operation, if such accidental operation would constitute a hazard to employees.

(v) This subparagraph does not apply to concrete vibrators, concrete breakers, powered tampers, jack hammers, rock drills, garden appliances, household and kitchen appliances, personal care appliances, medical or dental equipment, or to fixed machinery.

[§1910.243(a)(1)&(2) amended at 38 F.R. 14373 effective July 31, 1973.]

(3) *Portable belt sanding machines.* Belt sanding machines shall be provided with guards at each nip point where the sanding belt runs onto a pulley. These guards shall effectively prevent the hands or fingers of the operator from coming in contact with the nip points. The unused run of the sanding belt shall be guarded against accidental contact.

(4) *Cracked saws.* All cracked saws shall be removed from service.

(5) *Grounding.*—Portable electric powered tools shall meet the electrical requirements of subpart S of this part.

[§1910.243(a)(5) amended at 38 F.R. 14374, July 31, 1973.]

(b) *Pneumatic powered tools and hose*—(1) *Tool retainer.*—A tool retainer shall be installed on each piece of utilization equipment which, without such a retainer, may eject the tool.

(2) *Airhose.*—Hose and hose connections used for conducting compressed air to utilization equipment shall be designed for the pressure and service to which they are subjected.

[§1910.243(b)(1)&(2) amended at 38 F.R. 14374 effective July 31, 1973.]

(c) *Portable abrasive wheels.*—(1) *General requirements.*—Abrasive wheels shall be used only on machine provided with safety guards as defined in paragraph (c)(1) through (4) of this section.

(i) *Exceptions.*—The requirements of this subparagraph (1) shall not apply to the following classes of wheels and conditions:

(A) Wheels used for internal work while within the work being ground;

(B) Mounted wheels used in portable operations 2 inches and smaller in diameter; (see definition § 1910.241(b)(1)); and

(C) Types 16, 17, 18, 18R, and 19 cones, and plugs, and threaded hole pot balls where the work offers protection.

(ii)(A) A 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.

(B) *Exception.*—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. 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.

(C) *Exception.*—The spindle end, nut, and outer flange may be exposed on portable machines designed for, and used with, type 6, 11, 27, and 28 abrasive wheels, cutting off wheels, and tuck pointing wheels.

[§1910.243(c) amended at 38 F.R. 14374 effective July 31, 1973.]

(2) *Cup wheels.* Cup wheels (Types 6 and 11) shall be protected by:

(i) Safety guards as specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph; or,

(ii) Special "revolving cup guards" which mount behind the wheel and turn with it. They shall be made of steel or other material with adequate strength and shall enclose the wheel sides upward from the back for one-third of the wheel thickness. The mounting features shall conform with all regulations. (See subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.) It is necessary to maintain clearance between the wheel side and the guard. The clearance shall not exceed one-sixteenth inch; or,

(iii) Some other form of guard that will insure as good protection as that which would be provided by the guards specified in subdivision (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph.

(3) *Vertical portable grinders.* Safety guards used on machines known as right angle head or vertical portable grinders shall have a maximum exposure angle of 180°, and the guard shall be so located so as to be between the operator and the wheel during use. Adjustment of guard shall be such that pieces of an accidentally broken wheel will be deflected away from the operator. (See Figure P–4.)

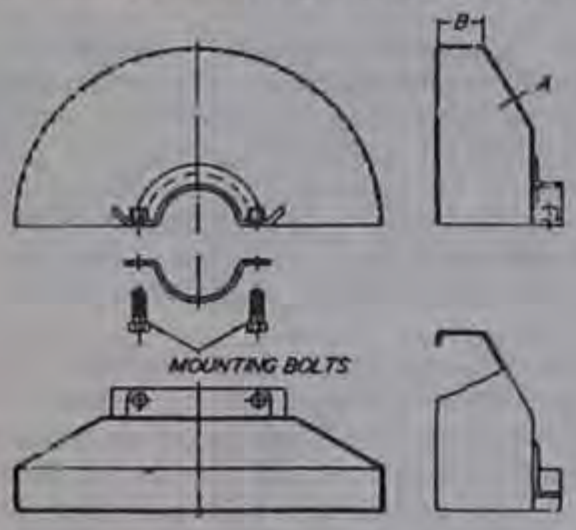


FIGURE NO. P-4

(4) *Other portable grinders.* The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides for safety guards used on other portable grinding machines shall not exceed 180° and the top half of the wheel shall be enclosed at all times. (See Figures P–5 and P–6.)

FIGURE NO. P-5

FIGURE NO. P-6

(5) *Mounting and inspection of abrasive wheels.* (i) Immediately before mounting, all wheels shall be closely inspected and sounded by the user (ring test, see Subpart O, § 1910.215(d)(1)) to make sure they have not been damaged in transit, storage, or otherwise. The spindle speed of the machine shall be checked before mounting of the wheel to be certain that it does not exceed the maximum operating speed marked on the wheel.

(ii) Grinding wheels shall fit freely on the spindle and remain free under all grinding conditions. A controlled clearance between the wheel hole and the machine spindle (or wheel sleeves or adaptors) is essential to avoid excessive pressure from mounting and spindle expansion. To accomplish this, the machine spindle shall be made to nominal (standard) size plus zero minus .002 inch, and the wheel hole shall be made suitably oversize to assure safety clearance under the conditions of operating heat and pressure.

(iii) All contact surfaces of wheels, blotters, and flangers shall be flat and free of foreign matter.

(iv) When a bushing is used in the wheel hole it shall not exceed the width of the wheel and shall not contact the flanges.

(v) Requirements for the use of flanges and blotters, see Subpart O, § 1910.215(c).

(6) *Excluded machinery.*—Natural sandstone wheels and metal, wooden, cloth, or paper discs, having a layer of abrasive on the surface are not covered by this paragraph.

[§1910.243(c)(6) added at 38 F.R. 14374 effective July 31, 1973.]

(d) *Explosive actuated fastening tools*—(1) *General requirements.* (i) Explosive-actuated fastening tools which are actuated by explosives or any similar means and propel a stud, pin, fastener, or other object for the purpose of affixing it by penetration to any other object shall meet the design requirements in "American National Standard Safe Requirements for Explosive-Actuated Fastening Tools," ANSI A10.3–1970. This requirement does not apply to devices designed for attaching objects to soft construction materials, such as wood, plaster, tar, dry wallboard, and the like, or to stud welding equipment.

(ii) Operators and assistants using tools shall be safeguarded by means of eye protection. Head and face protection shall be used, as required by working conditions, as set forth in Subpart I.

(2) *Inspection, maintenance, and handling*—(i) *High-velocity tools.* Tools of this type shall have the characteristics outlined in (*a*) through (*h*) of this subdivision.

(*a*) The muzzle end of the tool shall have a protective shield or guard at least 3½ inches in diameter, mounted perpendicular to and concentric with the barrel and designed to confine any flying fragments or particles that might otherwise create a hazard at the time of firing.

(*b*) Where a standard shield or guard cannot be used, or where it does not cover all apparent avenues through which flying particles might escape, a special shield, guard, fixture, or jig designed and built by the manufacturer of the tool being used, which provides this degree of protection, shall be used as a substitute.

(*c*) The tool shall be so designed that it cannot be fired unless it is equipped with a standard protective shield or guard, or a special shield, guard, fixture or jig.

(*d*) (*1*) The firing mechanism shall be so designed that the tool cannot fire during loading or preparation to fire, or if the tool should be dropped while loaded.

(*2*) Firing of the tool shall be dependent upon at least two separate and distinct operations of the operator, with the final firing movement being separate from the operation of bringing the tool into the firing position.

(*e*) The tool shall be so designed as not to be operable other than against the work surface, and unless the operator is holding the tool against the work surface with a force at least 5 pounds greater than the total weight of the tool.

(*f*) The tool shall be so designed that it will not operate when equipped with the standard guard indexed to the center position if any bearing surface of the guard is tilted more than 8° from contact with the work surface.

(*g*) The tool shall be so designed that positive means of varying the power are available or can be made available to the operator as part of the tool, or as an auxiliary, in order to make it possible for the operator to select a power level adequate to perform the desired work without excessive force.

(*h*) The tool shall be so designed that all breeching parts will be reasonably visible to allow a check for any foreign matter that may be present.

(ii) Tools of the low-velocity piston type shall have the characteristics outlined in *(a)* through *(e)* of this subdivision and any additional safety features he may wish to incorporate.

The muzzle end of the tool shall be
ned so that suitable protective
ls, guards, jigs, or fixtures, designed
uilt by the manufacturer of the tool
used, can be mounted perpendicu-
the barrel. A standard spall shield
be supplied with each tool.
(*l*) The tool shall be designed so
t shall not in ordinary usage propel
charge a stud, pin, or fastener while
ng or during preparation to fire, or
e tool should be dropped while
d.
Firing of the tool shall be depend-
pon at least two separate and dis-
operations of the operator, with the
firing movement being separate
the operation of bringing the tool
the firing position.
The tool shall be so designed as not
operable other than against a work
ce, and unless the operator is hold-
the tool against the work surface
a force at least 5 pounds greater
the total weight of the tool.
) The tool shall be so designed that
ive means of varying the power are
able or can be made available to the
ator as part of the tool, or as an
liary, in order to make it possible for
perator to select a power level ade-
e to perform the desired work with-
excessive force.
) The tool shall be so designed that
breeching parts will be reasonably
le to allow a check for any foreign
er that may be present.
i) Tools of the hammer-operated
n tools—low-velocity type shall have
characteristics outlined in (*a*)
ugh (*e*) of this subdivision.
) The muzzle end of the tool shall be
designed that suitable protective
lds, guards, jigs, or fixtures, designed
built by the manufacturer of the tool
g used, can be mounted perpendicu-
to the barrel. A standard spall shield
l be supplied with each tool.
) The tool shall be so designed that
nall not in ordinary usage propel or
harge a stud, pin, or fastener while
ling, or during preparation to fire, or
he tool should be dropped while
led.
) Firing of the tool shall be de-
dent upon at least two separate and
inct operations of the operator, with
final firing movement being separate
n the operation of bringing the tool
the firing position.
) The tool shall be so designed that
tive means of varying the power are
liable or can be made available to the
rator as part of the tool, or as an aux-
y, in order to make it possible for the
rator to select a power level adequate
perform the desired work without ex-
sive force.
e) The tool shall be so designed that
breeching parts will be reasonably
ble to allow a check for any foreign
tter that may be present.
1910.243(d)(2)(i), (ii),
i (iii) amended at 43
R. 49797, October 24,
78.]

(3) *Requirements for loads and fasteners.* (i) There shall be a standard means of identifying the power levels of loads used in tools.

[§1910.243(c)(3)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(ii)—Revoked

TABLE P-1—Revoked

(iii) No load (cased or caseless) shall be used if it will accurately chamber in any existing approved commercially available low-velocity piston tool or hammer operated piston tool—low-velocity type and will cause a fastener to have a mean velocity in excess of 300 feet per second when measured 6.5 feet from the muzzle end of the barrel. No individual test firing of a series shall exceed 300 feet per second by more than 8 percent.

(iv) Fasteners used in tools shall be only those specifically manufactured for use in such tools.

(4) *Operating requirements.* (i) Before using a tool, the operator shall inspect it to determine to his satisfaction that it is clean, that all moving parts operate freely, and that the barrel is free from obstructions.

(ii) When a tool develops a defect during use, the operator shall immediately cease to use it, until it is properly repaired.

(iii) Tools shall not be loaded until just prior to the intended firing time. Neither loaded nor empty tools are to be pointed at any workmen, and hands should be kept clear of the open barrel end.

(iv) No tools shall be loaded unless being prepared for immediate use, nor shall an unattended tool be left loaded.

(v) In case of a misfire, the operator shall hold the tool in the operating position for at least 30 seconds. He shall then try to operate the tool a second time. He shall wait another 30 seconds, holding the tool in the operating position; then he shall proceed to remove the explosive load in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Misfired cartridges should be placed carefully in a metal container filled with water, and returned to the supervisor for disposal.

(vi) A tool shall never be left unattended in a place where it would be available to unauthorized persons.

(vii) 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.

(viii) 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.

(ix) (*a*) Fasteners shall not be driven directly into materials such as brick or concrete closer than 3 inches from the unsupported edge or corner, or into steel surfaces closer than one-half inch from the unsupported edge or corner, unless a special guard, fixture, or jig is used. (Exception: Low-velocity tools may drive no closer than 2 inches from an edge in concrete or one-fourth inch in steel.)

(*b*) When fastening other materials, such as a 2- by 4-inch wood section to a concrete surface, it is permissible to drive a fastener of no greater than 7/32-inch shank diameter not closer than 2 inches from the unsupported edge or corner of the work surface.

(x) Fasteners shall not be driven through existing holes unless a positive guide is used to secure accurate alignment.

(xi) No fastener shall be driven into a spalled area caused by an unsatisfactory fastening.

(xii) Tools shall not be used in an explosive or flammable atmosphere.

(xiii) All tools shall be used with the correct shield, guard, or attachment recommended by the manufacturer.

(xiv) Any tool found not in proper working order shall be immediately removed from service. The tool shall be inspected at regular intervals and shall be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(e) *Power lawnmowers*—(1) *General requirements.* (i) Power lawnmowers of the walk-behind, riding-rotary, and reel power lawnmowers designed for sale to the general public shall meet the design specifications in "American National Standard Safety Specifications for Power Lawnmowers" ANSI B71.1-X1968. These specifications do not apply to sulky-type mowers, flail mowers, sicklebar mowers, or mowers designed for commercial use.

(ii) All power-driven chains, belts, and gears shall be so positioned or otherwise guarded to prevent the operator's accidental contact therewith, during normal starting, mounting, and operation of the machine.

(iii) A shutoff device shall be provided to stop operation of the motor or engine. This device shall require manual and intentional reactivation to restart the motor or engine.

(iv) All positions of the operating controls shall be clearly identified.

(v) The words, "Caution. Be sure the operating control(s) is in neutral before starting the engine," or similar wording shall be clearly visible at an engine starting control point on self-propelled mowers.

(2) *Walk-behind and riding rotary mowers.* (i) The mower blade shall be enclosed except on the bottom and the enclosure shall extend to or below the lowest cutting point of the blade in the lowest blade position.

(ii) Guards which must be removed to install a catcher assembly shall comply with the following:

(*a*) Warning instructions shall be affixed to the mower near the opening stating that the mower shall not be used

without either the catcher assembly or the guard in place.

(*b*) The catcher assembly or the guard shall be shipped and sold as part of the mower.

(*c*) The instruction manual shall state that the mower shall not be used without either the catcher assembly or the guard in place.

(*d*) The catcher assembly, when properly and completely installed, shall not create a condition which violates the limits given for the guarded opening.

(iii) Openings in the blade enclosure, intended for the discharge of grass, shall be limited to a maximum vertical angle of the opening of 30°. Measurements shall be taken from the lowest blade position.

(iv) The total effective opening area of the grass discharge opening(s) shall not exceed 1,000 square degrees on units having a width of cut less than 27½ inches, or 2,000 square degrees on units having a width of cut 27½ inches or over.

(v) The word "Caution." or stronger wording, shall be placed on the mower at or near each discharge opening.

(vi) [Revoked]

[§1910.243(e)(2)(vi) revoked at 38 F.R. 14374, effective July 31, 1973.]

(vii) Blade(s) shall stop rotating from the manufacturer's specified maximum speed within 15 seconds after declutching, or shutting off power.

(viii) In a multipiece blade, the means of fastening the cutting members to the body of the blade or disc shall be so designed that they will not become worn to a hazardous condition before the cutting members themselves are worn beyond use.

(ix) The maximum tip speed of any blade shall be 19,000 feet per minute.

(3) *Walk-behind rotary mowers.* (i) The horizontal angle of the opening(s) in the blade enclosure, intended for the discharge of grass, shall not contact the operator area

(ii) There shall be one of the following at all openings in the blade enclosure intended for the discharge of grass:

(*a*) A minimum unobstructed horizontal distance of 3 inches from the end of the discharge chute to the blade tip circle.

(*b*) A rigid bar fastened across the discharge opening, secured to prevent removal without the use of tools. The bottom of the bar shall be no higher than the bottom edge of the blade enclosure.

(iii) The highest point(s) of the front of the blade enclosure, except discharge openings, shall be such that any line extending a maximum of 15° downward from the horizontal toward the blade shaft axis (axes) shall not intersect the horizontal plane within the blade tip circle. The highest point(s) on the blade enclosure front, except discharge-openings, shall not exceed 1¼ inches above the lowest cutting point of the blade in the lowest blade position. Mowers with a swingover handle are to be considered as having no front in the blade enclosure and therefore shall comply with subparagraph (2)(i) of this paragraph.

[§1910.243(e)(3)(iii) amended at 38 F.R. 14374, effective July 31, 1973.]

(iv) The mower handle shall be fastened to the mower so as to prevent loss of control by unintentional uncoupling while in operation.

(v) A positive upstop or latch shall be provided for the mower handle in the normal operating position(s). The upstop shall not be subject to unintentional disengagement during normal operation of the mower. The upstop or latch shall not allow the center or the handle grips to come closer than 17 inches horizontally behind the closest path of the mower blade(s) unless manually disengaged.

(vi) A swing-over handle, which complies with the above requirements, will be permitted.

(vii) Wheel drive disengaging controls, except deadman controls, shall move opposite to the direction of the vehicle motion in order to disengage the drive. Deadman controls shall comply with § 1910.241(c)(11) and may operate in any direction to disengage the drive.

[§1910.243(e)(3)(vii) added at 38 F.R. 14374, effective July 31, 1973.]

(4) *Riding rotary mowers.* (i) The highest point(s) of all openings in the blade enclosure, front shall be limited by a vertical angle of opening of 15° and a maximum distance of 1¼ inches above the lowest cutting point of the blade in the lowest blade position.

(ii) Opening(s) shall be placed so that grass or debris will not discharge directly toward any part of an operator seated in a normal operator position.

(iii) There shall be one of the following at all openings in the blade enclosure intended for the discharge of grass:

(*a*) A minimum unobstructed horizontal distance of 6 inches from the end of the discharge chute to the blade tip circle.

(*b*) A rigid bar fastened across the discharge opening, secured to prevent removal without the use of tools. The bottom of the bar shall be no higher than the bottom edge of the blade enclosure.

(iv) Mowers shall be provided with stops to prevent jackknifing or locking of the steering mechanism.

(v) Vehicle stopping means shall be provided.

(vi) Hand-operated wheel drive disengaging controls shall move opposite to the direction of vehicle motion in order to disengage the drive. Foot-operated wheel drive disengaging controls shall be depressed to disengage the drive. Deadman controls, both hand and foot operated, shall comply with § 1910.241(c)(11) and may operate in any direct disengage the drive.

[§1910.243(e)(4)(vi) added at 38 F.R. 14374, effective July 31, 1973.

§ 1910.244 Other portable tools equipment.

(a) *Jacks*—(1) *Loading and mar*
(i) The operator shall make sure the jack used has a rating sufficier lift and sustain the load.

(ii) The rated load shall be legibly permanently marked in a prominen cation on the jack by casting, stamp or other suitable means.

(2) *Operation and maintenance.* In the absence of a firm foundation base of the jack shall be blocke there is a possibility of slippage of cap, a block shall be placed in betv the cap and the load.

(ii) The operator shall watch the indicator, which shall be kept clear order to determine the limit of tra The indicated limit shall not be over

(iii) After the load has been rai it shall be cribbed, blocked, or other secured at once.

(iv) Hydraulic jacks exposed to fr ing temperatures shall be supplied v an adequate antifreeze liquid.

(v) All jacks shall be properly lul cated at regular intervals. The lubric ing instructions of the manufactu should be followed, and only lubrica recommended by him should be usec

(vi) Each jack shall be thorous inspected at times which depend upon service conditions. Inspections shall not less frequent than the following:

(*a*) For constant or intermittent at one locality, once every 6 months,

(*b*) For jacks sent out of shop special work, when sent out and wh returned,

(*c*) For a jack subjected to abnorm load or shock, immediately before a immediately thereafter.

(vii) Repair or replacement pa shall be examined for possible defec

(viii) Jacks which are out of ord shall be tagged accordingly, and sh not be used until repairs are made.

(b) *Abrasive blast cleaning nozzl* The blast cleaning nozzles shall equipped with an operating valve wh must be held open manually. A suppo shall be provided on which the noz may be mounted when it is not in u

§ 1910.245 Effective dates.

(a) The provisions of this Subpart shall become effective on August 27, 19 except as provided in the remaini paragraphs of this section.

(b) The following provisions shall b come effective on February 15, 1972:

§ 1910.243 (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (b)(1 (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (d)(1), (d)(2), a (e)

(c) Notwithstanding anything i paragraph (a), (b), or (d) of this sectio

provision in any other section of this art which contains in itself a specific tive date or time limitation shall be effective on such date or shall apn accordance with such limitation.) Notwithstanding anything in graph (a) of this section, if any dard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other a national consensus standard inorated by reference in § 50–204.2 1), is or becomes applicable at any to any employment and place of ment, by virtue of the Walsh-Healey ic Contracts Act, or the Service Con- Act of 1965, or the National ndation on Arts and Humanities Act 965, any corresponding established ral standard in this Subpart P which rived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall become effective, and shall be apable to such employment and place of loyment, on the same date.

10.246 Sources of standards.

ec.	Source
241(a)	ANSI A10.3 (1970), Safety Requirements for explosive actuated fastening tools.
241(b)	ANSI B7.1–1970, Safety Code for the use, care, and protection of abrasive wheels.
241(c)	ANSI B71.1–1968, Safety Specifications for power lawn mowers.
241(d)	ANSI B30.1–1943, Safety Code for jacks.
242	41 CFR 50–204.4 and 50–204.8.
243(a)	ANSI O1.1–1954 (R1961), Safety Code for woodworking machines.
243(b)	ANSI B19.1–1938, Compressed Air Machinery and Equipment.
243(c)	ANSI B7.1–1970, Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels.
243(d)	ANSI A10.3–1970, Explosive Actuated Fastening Tools.
243(e)	ANSI B71.1–1968, Safety Specifications for Power Lawn Mowers.
244(a)	ANSI B30.1–1943 (R1952), Safety Code for Jacks.
244(b)	ANSI Z9.4–1968, Ventilation and Safe Practices of Abrasive Blasting Operations.

910.247 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following ganization have been referenced in this part. Copies of the referenced materials may be obtained from the issuing ganization.

erican National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018.

part Q—Welding, Cutting, and Brazing

910.251 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

a) "Welder" and "welding operator" an any operator of electric or gas lding and cutting equipment.

b) "Approved" means listed or apved by a nationally recognized test- laboratory, such as Factory Mutual gineering Corp., or Underwriters' boratories, Inc.

(c) All other welding terms are used in accordance with American Welding Society—Terms and Definitions—A3.0–1969.

§ 1910.252 Welding, cutting, and brazing.

(a) *Installation and operation of oxygen-fuel gas systems for welding and cutting*—(1) *General requirements.* (i) *Flammable mixture.* Mixtures of fuel gases and air or oxygen may be explosive and shall be guarded against. No device or attachment facilitating or permitting mixtures of air or oxygen with flammable gases prior to consumption, except at the burner or in a standard torch, shall be allowed unless approved for the purpose.

(ii) *Maximum pressure.* Under no condition shall acetylene be generated, piped (except in approved cylinder manifolds) or utilized at a pressure in excess of 15 p.s.i. gage pressure or 30 p.s.i. absolute pressure. (The 30 p.s.i. absolute pressure limit is intended to prevent unsafe use of acetylene in pressurized chambers such as caissons, underground excavations or tunnel construction.) This requirement is not intended to apply to storage of acetylene dissolved in a suitable solvent in cylinders manufactured and maintained according to U.S. Department of Transportation requirements, or to acetylene for chemical use. The use of liquid acetylene shall be prohibited.

(iii) *Apparatus.* Only approved apparatus such as torches, regulators or pressure-reducing valves, acetylene generators, and manifolds shall be used.

(iv) *Personnel.* Workmen in charge of the oxygen or fuel-gas supply equipment, including generators, and oxygen or fuel-gas distribution piping systems shall be instructed and judged competent by their employers for this important work before being left in charge. Rules and instructions covering the operation and maintenance of oxygen or fuel-gas supply equipment including generators, and oxygen or fuel-gas distribution piping systems shall be readily available.

(2) *Cylinders and containers*—(i) *Approval and marking.* (a) All portable cylinders used for the storage and shipment of compressed gases shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation, 49 CFR Parts 171–179.

(b) Compressed gas cylinders shall be legibly marked, for the purpose of identifying the gas content, with either the chemical or the trade name of the gas. Such marking shall be by means of stenciling, stamping, or labeling, and shall not be readily removable. Whenever practical, the marking shall be located on the shoulder of the cylinder. This method conforms to the American National Standard Method for Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers to Identify the Material Contained, ANSI Z48.1–1954.

(c) Compressed gas cylinders shall be equipped with connections complying with the American National Standard Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections, ANSI B57.1–1965.

(d) All cylinders with a water weight capacity of over 30 pounds shall be equipped with means of connecting a valve protection cap or with a collar or recess to protect the valve.

(ii) *Storage of cylinders—general.* (a) Cylinders shall be kept away from radiators and other sources of heat.

(b) Inside of buildings, cylinders shall be stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet 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 spaces 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.

(c) Empty cylinders shall have their valves closed.

(d) Valve protection caps, where cylinder is designed to accept a cap, shall always be in place, hand-tight, except when cylinders are in use or connected for use.

(iii) *Fuel-gas cylinder storage.* Inside a building, cylinders, except those in actual use or attached ready for use, shall be limited to a total gas capacity of 2,000 cubic feet or 300 pounds of liquefied petroleum gas.

(a) For storage in excess of 2,000 cubic feet total gas capacity of cylinders or 300 pounds of liquefied petroleum gas, a separate room or compartment conforming to the requirements specified in subparagraphs (6)(vi)(a) (8) and (9) of this paragraph shall be provided, or cylinders shall be kept outside or in a special building. Special buildings, rooms or compartments shall have no open flame for heating or lighting and shall be well ventilated. They may also be used for storage of calcium carbide in quantities not to exceed 600 pounds, when contained in metal containers complying with subparagraphs (7)(i) (a) and (b) of this paragraph. Signs should be conspicuously posted in such rooms reading, "Danger—No Smoking, Matches or Open Lights," or other equivalent wording.

(b) Acetylene cylinders shall be stored valve end up.

(iv) *Oxygen storage.* (a) Oxygen cylinders shall not be stored near highly combustible material, especially oil and grease; or near reserve stocks of carbide and acetylene or other fuel-gas cylinders, or near any other substance likely to cause or accelerate fire; or in an acetylene generator compartment.

(b) Oxygen cylinders stored in outside generator houses shall be separated from the generator or carbide storage rooms by a noncombustible partition having a fire-resistance rating of at least 1 hour. This partition shall be without openings and shall be gastight.

be brazed with silver-brazing alloy or similar high melting point (not less than 800° F.) filler metal.

(iii) *Installation.* (*a*) Distribution lines shall be installed and maintained in a safe operating condition.

(*b*) All piping shall be run as directly as practicable, protected against physical damage, proper allowance being made for expansion and contraction, jarring and vibration. Pipe laid underground in earth shall be located below the frost line and protected against corrosion. After assembly, piping shall be thoroughly blown out with air, nitrogen, or carbon dioxide to remove foreign materials. For oxygen piping, only oil-free air, oil-free nitrogen, or oil-free carbon dioxide shall be used.

[§1910.252(a)(4)(iii)(b) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(*c*) Only piping which has been welded or brazed shall be installed in tunnels, trenches or ducts. Shutoff valves shall be located outside such conduits. Oxygen piping may be placed in the same tunnel, trench or duct with fuel-gas pipelines, provided there is good natural or forced ventilation.

(*d*) Low points in piping carrying moist gas shall be drained into drip pots constructed so as to permit pumping or draining out the condensate at necessary intervals. Drain valves shall be installed for this purpose having outlets normally closed with screw caps or plugs. No open end valves or petcocks shall be used, except that in drips located out of doors, underground, and not readily accessible, valves may be used at such points if they are equipped with means to secure them in the closed position. Pipes leading to the surface of the ground shall be cased or jacketed where necessary to prevent loosening or breaking.

(*e*) Gas cocks or valves shall be provided for all buildings at points where they will be readily accessible for shutting off the gas supply to these buildings in any emergency. Underground valve boxes or manholes should be avoided wherever possible. There shall also be provided a shutoff valve in the discharge line from the generator, gas holder, manifold or other source of supply.

(*f*) Shutoff valves shall not be installed in safety relief lines in such a manner that the safety relief device can be rendered ineffective.

(*g*) Fittings and lengths of pipe shall be examined internally before assembly and, if necessary, freed from scale or dirt. Oxygen piping and fittings shall be washed out with a suitable solution which will effectively remove grease and dirt but will not react with oxygen. Hot water solutions of caustic soda or trisodium phosphate are effective cleaning agents for this purpose.

(*h*) Piping shall be thoroughly blown out after assembly to remove foreign materials. For oxygen piping, oil-free air, oil-free nitrogen, or oil-free carbon dioxide shall be used. For other piping, air or inert gas may be used.

(*i*) When flammable gas lines or other parts of equipment are being purged of air or gas, open lights or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted near uncapped openings.

(*j*) No welding or cutting shall be performed on an acetylene or oxygen pipeline, including the attachment of hangers or supports, until the line has been purged. Only oil-free air, oil-free nitrogen, or oil-free carbon dioxide shall be used to purge oxygen lines.

(iv) *Painting and signs.* (*a*) Underground pipe and tubing and outdoor ferrous pipe and tubing shall be covered or painted with a suitable material for protection against corrosion.

(*b*) Aboveground piping systems shall be marked in accordance with the American National Standard Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems, ANSI A13.1–1956.

(*c*) Station outlets shall be marked to indicate the name of the gas.

(v) *Testing.* (*a*) Piping systems shall be tested and proved gastight at 1½ times the maximum operating pressure and shall be thoroughly purged of air before being placed in service. The material used for testing oxygen lines shall be oil free and noncombustible. Flames shall not be used to detect leaks.

(*b*) When flammable gas lines or other parts of equipment are being purged of air or gas, sources of ignition shall not be permitted near uncapped openings.

(5) *Protective equipment, hose, and regulators.*—(i) *General.* Equipment shall be installed and used only in the service for which it is approved and as recommended by the manufacturer.

(ii) *Pressure relief devices.* Service piping systems shall be protected by pressure relief devices set to function at not more than the design pressure of the system and discharging upwards to a safe location.

(iii) *Piping protective equipment.* The fuel-gas and oxygen piping systems including portable outlet headers shall incorporate the protective equipment shown in Figures Q–1, Q–2, and Q–3

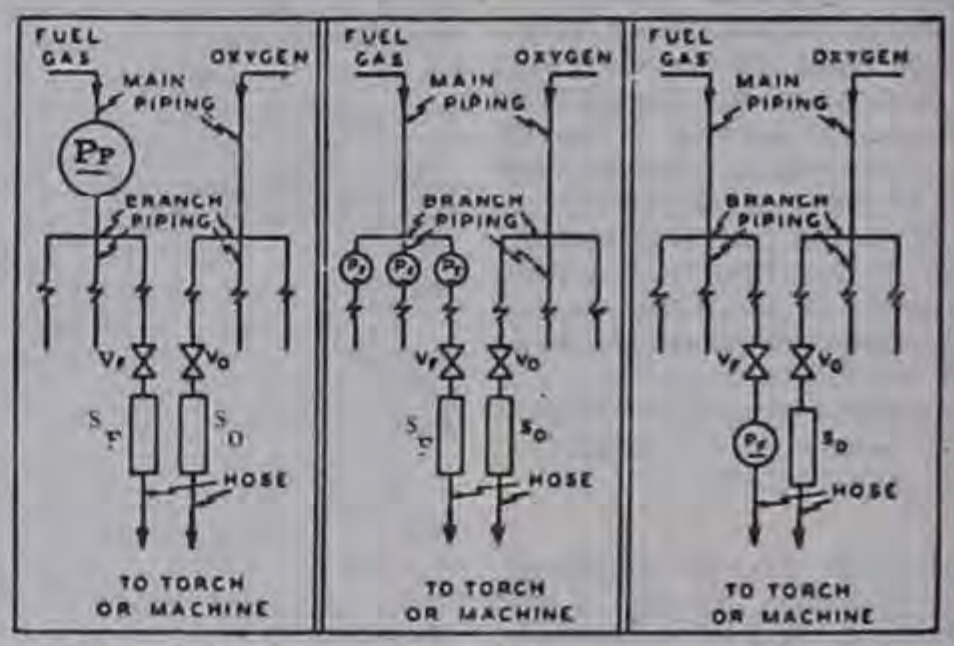


Fig. Q-1 Fig. Q-2 Fig. Q-3

LEGEND
P_P — Protective equipment in fuel gas piping
V_F — Fuel gas station outlet valve
V_O — Oxygen station outlet valve
S_F — Backflow prevention device(s) at fuel gas station outlet
S_O — Backflow prevention device(s) at oxygen station outlet

When only a portion of a fuel-gas system is to be used with oxygen, only that portion need comply with subparagraph (5)(iii)(*a*) of this paragraph.

(*b*) Approved protective equipment (designated P_P in Figs. Q–1, Q–2, and Q–3) shall be installed in fuel-gas piping to prevent:

(*1*) Backflow of oxygen into the fuel-gas supply system;

(*2*) Passage of a flash back into the fuel-gas supply system; and

(*3*) Excessive back pressure of oxygen in the fuel-gas supply system. The three functions of the protective equipment may be combined in one device or may be provided by separate devices.

(*i*) The protective equipment shall be located in the main supply line, as in Figure Q–1 or at the head of each branch line, as in Figure Q–2 or at each location where fuel-gas is withdrawn, as in Figure Q–3. Where branch lines are of 2-inch pipe size or larger or of substantial length, protective equipment (designated as P_P) shall be located as shown in either Q–2 and Q–3.

(*ii*) Backflow protection shall be provided by an approved device that will prevent oxygen from flowing into the fuel-gas system or fuel from flowing into the oxygen system (see S_P, Figs. Q–1 and Q–2)

(*iii*) Flash-back protection shall be provided by an approved device that will prevent flame from passing into the fuel-gas system.

(*iv*) Back-pressure protection shall be provided by an approved pressure-relief device set at a pressure not greater than the pressure rating of the backflow or the flashback protection device, whichever is lower. The pressure-relief device shall be located on the downstream side of the backflow and flashback protection de-

vent from the pressure-relief
ll be at least as large as the
ce inlet and shall be installed
w points that may collect mois-
v points are unavoidable, drip
drains closed with screw plugs
hall be installed at the low
e vent terminus shall not en-
rsonnel or property through
arge; shall be located away
ion sources; and shall termi-
nood or bend.

pipeline protective equipment
tes a liquid, the liquid level
aintained, and a suitable anti-
y be used to prevent freezing.

el gas for use with equipment
ring oxygen shall be withdrawn
of the piping protective

ation outlet protective equip-
A check valve, pressure regu-
draulic seal, or combination of
ices shall be provided at each
utlet, including those on port-
iers, to prevent backflow, as
Figures Q–1, Q–2, and Q–3 and
d as S_P and So.
nen approved pipeline protec-
ment (designated P_P) is located
tion outlet as in Figure Q–3, no
l check valve, pressure regula-
draulic seal is required.
shutoff valve (designated V_P
shall be installed at each sta-
et and shall be located on the
side of other station outlet
t.
the station outlet is equipped
etachable regulator, the outlet
minate in a union connection
plies with the Regulator Con-
tandards, 1958, Compressed Gas
on.
the station outlet is connected
o a hose, the outlet shall termi-
a union connection complying
Standard Hose Connection
tions, 1957, Compressed Gas
on.
ation outlets may terminate in
eads to which permanent con-
are to be made, such as to a

ation outlets shall be equipped
tachable outlet seal cap secured
This cap shall be used to seal
t except when a hose, a regula-
ping is attached.
Where station outlets are
with approved backflow and
protective devices, as many as
ches may be supplied from one
utlet through rigid piping, pro-
ch outlet from such piping is
with a shutoff valve and pro-
e fuel-gas capacity of any one
es not exceed 15 cubic feet per

ubdivision does not apply to ma-

ose and hose connections. (*a*)
oxy-fuel gas service shall com-
the Specification for Rubber
Hose, 1958, Compressed Gas As-
sociation and Rubber Manufacturers Association.

(b)—Revoked

(c) When parallel lengths of oxygen and acetylene hose are taped together for convenience and to prevent tangling, not more than 4 inches out of 12 inches shall be covered by tape.

(*d*) Hose connections shall comply with the Standard Hose Connection Specifications, 1957, Compressed Gas Association.

(*e*) Hose connections shall be clamped or otherwise securely fastened in a manner that will withstand, without leakage, twice the pressure to which they are normally subjected in service, but in no case less than a pressure of 300 p.s.i. Oil-free air or an oil-free inert gas shall be used for the test.

(*f*) Hose showing leaks, burns, worn places, or other defects rendering it unfit for service shall be repaired or replaced.

(vi) *Pressure-reducing regulators.* (*a*) Pressure-reducing regulators shall be used only for the gas and pressures for which they are intended. The regulator inlet connections shall comply with Regulator Connection Standards, 1958, Compressed Gas Association.

(*b*) When regulators or parts of regulators, including gages, need repair, the work shall be performed by skilled mechanics who have been properly instructed.

(*c*) Gages on oxygen regulators shall be marked "USE NO OIL."

(*d*) Union nuts and connections on regulators shall be inspected before use to detect faulty seats which may cause leakage of gas when the regulators are attached to the cylinder valves.

[§1910.252(a)(5)(vi)(d) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(6) *Acetylene generators*—(i) *Approval and marking.* (*a*) Generators shall be of approved construction and shall be plainly marked with the maximum rate of acetylene in cubic feet per hour for which they are designed; the weight and size of carbide necessary for a single charge; the manufacturer's name and address; and the name or number of the type of generator.

(*b*) Carbide shall be of the size marked on the generator nameplate.

(ii) *Rating and pressure limitations.* (*a*) The total hourly output of a generator shall not exceed the rate for which it is approved and marked. Unless specifically approved for higher ratings, carbide-feed generators shall be rated at 1 cubic foot per hour per pound of carbide required for a single complete charge.

(*b*) Relief valves shall be regularly operated to insure proper functioning. Relief valves for generating chambers shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 15 p.s.i.g. Relief valves for hydraulic back pressure valves shall be set to open at a pressure not in excess of 20 p.s.i.g.

(*c*) Nonautomatic generators shall not be used for generating acetylene at pressures exceeding 1 p.s.i.g., and all water overflows shall be visible.

(iii) *Location.* The space around the generator shall be ample for free, unobstructed operation and maintenance and shall permit ready adjustment and charging.

(iv) *Stationary acetylene generators (automatic and nonautomatic).* (*a*) (*1*) The foundation shall be so arranged that the generator will be level and so that no excessive strain will be placed on the generator or its connections. Acetylene generators shall be grounded.

(2) Generators shall be placed where water will not freeze. The use of common salt (sodium chloride) or other corrosive chemicals for protection against freezing is not permitted. (For heating systems see subdivision (6) (vi) (*c*) of this subparagraph.)

(*3*) Except when generators are prepared in accordance with subdivision (vii) (*e*) of this subparagraph, sources of ignition shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms.

(*4*) Water shall not be supplied through a continuous connection to the generator except when the generator is provided with an adequate open overflow or automatic water shutoff which will effectively prevent overfilling of the generator. Where a noncontinuous connection is used, the supply line shall terminate at a point not less than 2 inches above the regularly provided opening for filling so that the water can be observed as it enters the generator.

(5) Unless otherwise specifically approved, generators shall not be fitted with continuous drain connections leading to sewers, but shall discharge through an open connection into a suitably vented outdoor receptacle or residue pit which may have such connections. An open connection for the sludge drawoff is desirable to enable the generator operator to observe leakage of generating water from the drain valve or sludge cock.

(*b*) (*1*) Each generator shall be provided with a vent pipe.

[§1910.252(a)(6)(iv)(b)(1) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(2) The escape or relief pipe shall be rigidly installed without traps and so that any condensation will drain back to the generator.

(*3*) The escape or relief pipe shall be carried full size to a suitable point outside the building. It shall terminate in a hood or bend located at least 12 feet above the ground, preferably above the roof, and as far away as practicable from windows or other openings into buildings and as far away as practicable from sources of ignition such as flues or chimneys and tracks used by locomotives. Generating chamber relief pipes shall

not be inter-connected but shall be separately led to the outside air. The hood or bend shall be so constructed that it will not be obstructed by rain, snow, ice, insects, or birds. The outlet shall be at least 3 feet from combustible construction.

(c) (1) Gas holders shall be constructed on the gasometer principle, the bell being suitably guided. The gas bell shall move freely without tendency to bind and shall have a clearance of at least 2 inches from the shell.

(2) The gas holder may be located in the generator room, in a separate room or out of doors. In order to prevent collapse of the gas bell or infiltration of air due to a vacuum caused by the compressor or booster pump or cooling of the gas, a compressor or booster cutoff shall be provided at a point 12 inches or more above the landing point of the bell. When the gas holder is located indoors, the room shall be ventilated in accordance with subdivision (vi)(b) of this subparagraph and heated and lighted in accordance with subdivisions (vi) (c) and (d) of this subparagraph.

(3) When the gas holder is not located within a heated building, gas holder seals shall be protected against freezing.

(4) Means shall be provided to stop the generator-feeding mechanism before the gas holder reaches the upper limit of its travel.

(5) When the gas holder is connected to only one generator, the gas capacity of the holder shall be not less than one-third of the hourly rating of the generator.

(6) If acetylene is used from the gas holder without increase in pressure at some points but with increase in pressure by a compressor or booster pump at other points, approved piping protective devices shall be installed in each supply line. The low-pressure protective device shall be located between the gas holder and the shop piping, and the medium-pressure protective device shall be located between the compressor or booster pump and the shop piping (see Figure Q–4). Approved protective equipment (designated P_F) is used to prevent: Backflow of oxygen into the fuel-gas supply system; passage of a flashback into the fuel-gas supply system; and excessive back pressure of oxygen in the fuel-gas supply system. The three functions of the protective equipment may be combined in one device or may be provided by separate devices.

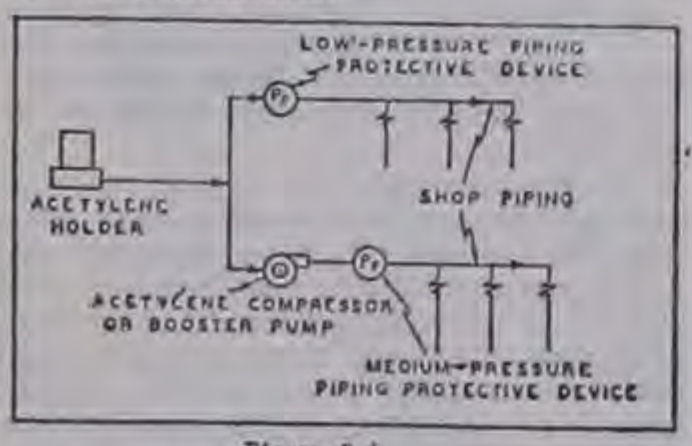


Figure Q-4

(d) (1) The compressor or booster system shall be of an approved type.

(2) Wiring and electrical equipment in compressor or booster pump rooms or enclosures shall conform to the provisions of section 1910.324 for Class I, Division 2 locations.

(3) Compressors and booster pump equipment shall be located in well-ventilated areas away from open flames, electrical or mechanical sparks, or other ignition sources.

(4) Compressor or booster pumps shall be provided with pressure relief valves which will relieve pressure exceeding 15 p.s.i.g. to a safe outdoor location as provided in subdivision (b) of this subdivision, or by returning the gas to the inlet side or to the gas supply source.

(5) Compressor or booster pump discharge outlets shall be provided with approved protective equipment. (See subparagraph (5) of this paragraph.)

(v) *Portable acetylene generators.* (a) (1) All portable generators shall be of a type approved for portable use.

(2) Portable generators shall not be used within 10 feet of combustible material other than the floor.

(3) Portable generators shall not be used in rooms of total volume less than 35 times the total gas-generating capacity per charge of all generators in the room. Generators shall not be used in rooms having a ceiling height of less than 10 feet. (To obtain the gas-generating capacity in cubic feet per charge, multiply the pounds of carbide per charge by 4.5.)

(4) Portable generators shall be protected against freezing. The use of salt or other corrosive chemical to prevent freezing is prohibited.

(b) (1) Portable generators shall be cleaned and recharged and the air mixture blown off outside buildings.

(2) When charged with carbide, portable generators shall not be moved by crane or derrick.

(3) When not in use, portable generators shall not be stored in rooms in which open flames are used unless the generators contain no carbide and have been thoroughly purged of acetylene. Storage rooms shall be well ventilated.

(4) When portable acetylene generators are to be transported and operated on vehicles, they shall be securely anchored to the vehicles. If transported by truck, the motor shall be turned off during charging, cleaning, and generating periods.

(5) Portable generators shall be located at a safe distance from the welding position so that they will not be exposed to sparks, slag, or misdirection of the torch flame or overheating from hot materials or processes.

(vi) *Outside generator houses and inside generator rooms for stationary acetylene generators.* (a) (1) No opening in any outside generator house shall be located within 5 feet of any opening in another building.

(2) Walls, floors, and roofs of outside generator houses shall be of noncombustible construction.

(3) When a part of the generator house is to be used for the storage [illegible] manifolding of oxygen cylinders, [illegible] space to be so occupied shall be separated from the generator or carbide storage section by partition walls continuous from floor to roof or ceiling, of the type of construction stated in subdivision (a)(2) of this subdivision. Such separation walls shall be without openings and shall be joined to the floor, other walls and ceiling or roof in a manner to effect a permanent gas-tight joint.

(4) Exit doors shall be located so as to be readily accessible in case of emergency.

(5) Explosion venting for outside generator houses and inside generator rooms shall be provided in exterior walls or roofs. The venting areas shall be equal to not less than 1 square foot per 50 cubic feet of room volume and may consist of any one or any combination of the following: Walls of light, noncombustible material preferably single-thickness single-strength glass; lightly fastened hatch covers; lightly fastened swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward; lightly fastened walls or roof designed to relieve at a maximum pressure of 3 pounds per square foot.

(6) The installation of acetylene generators within buildings shall be restricted to buildings not exceeding one story in height; provided, however, that this will not be construed as prohibiting such installations on the roof or top floor of a building exceeding such height.

(7) Generators installed inside buildings shall be enclosed in a separate room.

[§1910.252(a)(6)(vi)(a)(7) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(8) The walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings of inside generator rooms shall be of noncombustible construction having a fire-resistance rating of at least 1 hour. The walls or partitions shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. At least one wall of the room shall be an exterior wall.

(9) Openings from an inside generator room to other parts of the building shall be protected by a swinging type self-closing fire door for a Class B opening and having a rating of at least 1 hour. Windows in partitions shall be wired glass and approved metal frames with fixed sash. Installation shall be in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA 80–1970.

(b) Inside generator rooms or outside generator houses shall be well ventilated with vents located at floor and ceiling levels.

(c) Heating shall be by steam, hot water, enclosed electrically heated elements or other indirect means. Heating by flames or fires shall be prohibited in outside generator houses or inside generator rooms, or in any enclosure communicating with them.

(d) (1) Generator houses or rooms shall have natural light during daylight hours. Where artificial lighting is neces-

hall be restricted to electric lamps d in a fixed position. Unless spe- approved for use in atmospheres ing acetylene, such lamps shall be d with enclosures of glass or other ibustible material so designed and cted as to prevent gas vapors aching the lamp or socket and to breakage. Rigid conduit with ed connections shall be used.

Lamps installed outside of wired- anels set in gas-tight frames in erior walls or roof of the gener- ouse or room are acceptable.

Electric switches, telephones, and r electrical apparatus which may a spark, unless specifically ap- for use inside acetylene generator shall be located outside the gen- house or in a room or space sep- from the generator room by a gas- partition, except that where the tor system is designed so that no fill opening or other part of the tor is open to the generator house during the operation of the gen- and so that residue is carried in piping from the residue discharge to a point outside the generator or room, electrical equipment in nerator house or room shall con- o the provisions of Subpart S of rt for Class I, Division 2 locations.

Maintenance and operation. (*a*) horized persons shall not be per- l in outside generator houses or in- enerator rooms.

Operating instructions shall be l in a conspicuous place near the tor or kept in a suitable place ble for ready reference.

When recharging generators the of operations specified in the in- ions supplied by the manufacturer be followed.

In the case of batch-type gener- when the charge of carbide is ex- ed and before additional carbide led, the generating chamber shall be flushed out with water, renew- e water supply in accordance with nstruction card furnished by the facturer.

The water-carbide residue mixture ed from the generator shall not be arged into sewer pipes or stored in near open flames. Clear water from e settling pits may be discharged sewer pipes.

The carbide added each time the ator is recharged shall be sufficient fill the space provided for carbide ut ramming the charge. Steel or ferrous tools shall not be used in buting the charge.

Generator water chambers shall pt filled to proper level at all times t while draining during the re- ing operation.

Whenever repairs are to be made e generator is to be charged or car- s to be removed, the water chamber be filled to the proper level.

Previous to making repairs involv- elding, soldering, or other hot work ther operations which produce a source of ignition, the carbide charge and feed mechanism shall be completely removed. All acetylene shall be expelled by completely flooding the generator shell with water and the generator shall be disconnected from the piping system. The generator shall be kept filled with water, if possible, or positioned to hold as much water as possible.

(*f*) Hot repairs shall not be made in a room where there are other generators unless all the generators and piping have been purged of acetylene. Hot repairs should preferably be made out of doors.

(7) *Calcium carbide storage*—(i) *Packaging.* (*a*) Calcium carbide shall be contained in metal packages of sufficient strength to prevent rupture. The packages shall be provided with a screw top or equivalent. These packages shall be constructed water- and air-tight. Solder shall not be used in such a manner that the package would fail if exposed to fire.

(*b*) Packages containing calcium carbide shall be conspicuously marked "Calcium Carbide—Dangerous If Not Kept Dry" or with equivalent warning.

(*c*) Caution: Metal tools, even the so-called spark resistant type may cause ignition of an acetylene and air mixture when opening carbide containers.

(*d*) Sprinkler systems shall not be installed in carbide storage rooms.

(ii) *Storage indoors.* (*a*) Calcium carbide in quantities not to exceed 600 pounds may be stored indoors in dry, waterproof, and well-ventilated locations.

(*1*) Calcium carbide not exceeding 600 pounds may be stored indoors in the same room with fuel-gas cylinders.

(*2*) Packages of calcium carbide, except for one of each size, shall be kept sealed. The seals shall not be broken when there is carbide in excess of 1 pound in any other unsealed package of the same size of carbide in the room.

(*b*) Calcium carbide exceeding 600 pounds but not exceeding 5,000 pounds shall be stored:

(*1*) In accordance with subdivision (*c*) of this subdivision.

(*2*) In an inside generator room or outside generator house; or

(*3*) In a separate room in a one-story building which may contain other occupancies, but without cellar or basement beneath the carbide storage section. Such rooms shall be constructed in accordance with subdivision (vi) (*a*) (*8*) and (*9*) of this subdivision and ventilated in accordance with subdivision (vi) (*b*) of this subdivision. These rooms shall be used for no other purpose.

(*c*) Calcium carbide in excess of 5,000 pounds shall be stored in one-story buildings without cellar or basement and used for no other purpose, or in outside generator houses. If the storage building is of noncombustible construction, it may adjoin other one-story buildings if separated therefrom by unpierced firewalls; if it is detached less than 10 feet from such building or buildings, there shall be no opening in any of the mutually exposing sides of such buildings within 10 feet. If the storage building is of combustible construction, it shall be at least 20 feet from any other one- or two-story building, and at least 30 feet from any other building exceeding two stories.

[§1910.252(a)(7)(ii)(c) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(iii) *Storage outdoors.* (*a*) Calcium carbide in unopened metal containers may be stored outdoors.

(*b*) Carbide containers to be stored outdoors shall be examined to make sure that they are in good condition. Periodic reexaminations shall be made for rusting or other damage to a container that might affect its water or air tightness.

(*c*) The bottom tier of each row shall be placed on wooden planking or equivalent, so that the containers will not come in contact with the ground or ground water.

(d)—Revoked

(*e*) Containers of carbide which have been in storage the longest shall be used first.

(8)(i)—Revoked

(ii)—Revoked

(b) *Application, installation, and operation of arc welding and cutting equipment*—(1) *General*—(i) *Equipment selection.* Welding equipment shall be chosen for safe application to the work to be done as specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(ii) *Installation.* Welding equipment shall be installed safely as specified by subparagraph (3) of this paragraph.

(iii) *Instruction.* Workmen designated to operate arc welding equipment shall have been properly instructed and qualified to operate such equipment as specified in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(2) *Application of arc welding equipment*—(i) *General.* Assurance of consideration of safety in design is obtainable by choosing apparatus complying with the Requirements for Electric Arc-Welding Apparatus, NEMA EW-1-1962, National Electrical Manufacturers Association or the Safety Standard for Transformer-Type Arc-Welding Machines, ANSI C33.2—1956, Underwriters' Laboratories.

(ii) *Environmental conditions.* (*a*) Standard machines for arc welding service shall be designed and constructed to carry their rated load with rated temperature rises where the temperature of the cooling air does not exceed 40° C. (104° F.) and where the altitude does not exceed 3,300 feet, and shall be suitable for operation in atmospheres containing gases, dust, and light rays produced by the welding arc.

(*b*) Unusual service conditions may exist, and in such circumstances ma-

chines shall be especially designed to safely meet the requirements of the service. Chief among these conditions are:

(*1*) Exposure to unusually corrosive fumes.

(*2*) Exposure to steam or excessive humidity.

(*3*) Exposure to excessive oil vapor.

(*4*) Exposure to flammable gases.

(*5*) Exposure to abnormal vibration or shock.

(*6*) Exposure to excessive dust.

(*7*) Exposure to weather.

(*8*) Exposure to unusual seacoast or shipboard conditions.

(iii) *Voltage.* Open circuit (No load) voltages of arc welding and cutting machines should be as low as possible consistent with satisfactory welding or cutting being done. The following limits shall not be exceeded:

(*a*) Alternating-current machines

(*1*) Manual arc welding and cutting—80 volts.

(2) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(*b*) Direct-current machines

(*1*) Manual arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(2) Automatic (machine or mechanized) arc welding and cutting—100 volts.

(*c*) When special welding and cutting processes require values of open circuit voltages higher than the above, means shall be provided to prevent the operator from making accidental contact with the high voltage by adequate insulation or other means.

(*d*) For a.c. welding under wet conditions or warm surroundings where perspiration is a factor, the use of reliable automatic controls for reducing no load voltage is recommended to reduce the shock hazard.

(iv) *Design.* (*a*) A controller integrally mounted in an electric motor driven welder shall have capacity for carrying rated motor current, shall be capable of making and interrupting stalled rotor current of the motor, and may serve as the running overcurrent device if provided with the number of overcurrent units as specified by Subpart S of this part. Starters with magnetic undervoltage release should be used with machines installed more than one to a circuit to prevent circuit overload caused by simultaneously starting of several motors upon return of voltage.

(*b*) On all types of arc welding machines, control apparatus shall be enclosed except for the operating wheels, levers, or handles.

[§1910.252(b)(2)(iv)(b) amended at 43 F.R. 49797, October 24, 1978.]

(*c*) Input power terminals, tap change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits shall be completely enclosed and accessible only by means of tools.

(*d*) Terminals for welding leads should be protected from accidental electrical contact by personnel or by metal objects i.e., vehicles, crane hooks, etc. Protection may be obtained by use of: dead-front receptacles for plug connections; recessed openings with nonremovable hinged covers; heavy insulating sleeving or taping or other equivalent electrical and mechanical protection. If a welding lead terminal which is intended to be used exclusively for connection to the work is connected to the grounded enclosure, it must be done by a conductor at least two AWG sizes smaller than the grounding conductor and the terminal shall be marked to indicate that it is grounded.

(*e*) No connections for portable control devices such as push buttons to be carried by the operator shall be connected to an a.c. circuit of higher than 120 volts. Exposed metal parts of portable control devices operating on circuits above 50 volts shall be grounded by a grounding conductor in the control cable.

(*f*) Auto transformers or a.c. reactors shall not be used to draw welding current directly from any a.c. power source having a voltage exceeding 80 volts.

(3) *Installation of arc welding equipment*—(i) *General.* Installation including power supply shall be in accordance with the requirements of Subpart S of this part.

(ii) *Grounding.* (*a*) The frame or case of the welding machine (except engine-driven machines shall be grounded under the conditions and according to the methods prescribed in Subpart S of this part.

(*b*) Conduits containing electrical conductors shall not be used for completing a work-lead circuit. Pipelines shall not be used as a permanent part of a work-lead circuit, but may be used during construction, extension or repair providing current is not carried through threaded joints, flanged bolted joints, or caulked joints and that special precautions are used to avoid sparking at connection of the work-lead cable.

(*c*) Chains, wire ropes, cranes, hoists, and elevators shall not be used to carry welding current.

(*d*) Where a structure, conveyor, or fixture is regularly employed as a welding current return circuit, joints shall be bonded or provided with adequate current collecting devices and appropriate periodic inspection should be conducted to ascertain that no condition of electrolysis or shock, or fire hazard exists by virtue of such use.

(*e*) All ground connections shall be checked to determine that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current.

(iii) *Supply connections and conductors.* (*a*) A disconnecting switch or controller shall be provided at or near each welding machine which is not equipped with such a switch or controller mounted as an integral part of the chine. The switch shall be in accord with Subpart S of this part. Ove rent protection shall be provide specified in Subpart S of this part. connect switch with overload prote or equivalent disconnect and prote means, permitted by Subpart S of part, shall be provided for each intended for connection to a arc welding machine.

(*b*) For individual welding mach the rated current-carrying capacity the supply conductors shall be not than the rated primary current of welding machines.

(*c*) For groups of welding mach the rated current-carrying capacity conductors may be less than the sum the rated primary currents of the ing machines supplied. The conduc rating shall be determined in each according to the machine loading b on the use to be made of each machine and the allowance permit in the event that all the welding chines supplied by the conductors not be in use at the same time.

(*d*) In operations involving arc welders on one structure, d.c. weld process requirements may require the of both polarities; or supply cir limitations for a.c. welding may req distribution of machines among phases of the supply circuit. In such no load voltages between electrode hol ers will be 2 times normal in d.c. 1.41, 1.73, or 2 times normal on a.c. chines. Similar voltage differences exist if both a.c. and d.c. welding are on the same structure.

(*1*) All d.c. machines shall be con nected with the same polarity.

(2) All a.c. machines shall be con nected to the same phase of the sup circuit and with the same instantane polarity.

(4) *Operation and maintenance—General.* Workmen assigned to operate maintain arc welding equipment sh be acquainted with the requirements subparagraphs (b), (d), (e), and (f) this section; if doing gas-shielded arc welding, also Recommended Safe Pra tices for Gas-Shielded Arc Weldin A6.1–1966, American Welding Society

(ii) *Machine hook up.* Before star ing operations all connections to the ma chine shall be checked to make certa they are properly made. The work le shall be firmly attached to the wor magnetic work clamps shall be fre from adherent metal particles of spatte on contact surfaces. Coiled welding cab shall be spread out before use to av serious overheating and damage to in sulation.

(iii) *Grounding.* Grounding of th welding machine frame shall be checke Special attention shall be given to safe ground connections of portable machine

(iv) *Leaks.* There shall be no leak of cooling water, shielding gas or engi fuel.

(v) *Switches.* It shall be determine that proper switching equipment for shutting down the machine is provided

Manufacturers' instructions. rules and instructions covering on of equipment supplied by the acturers shall be strictly followed.

Electrode holders. Electrode when not in use shall be so placed cy cannot make electrical contact rsons, conducting objects, fuel or ssed gas tanks.

Electric shock. Cables with within 10 feet of the holder shall used. The welder should not coil welding electrode cable around f his body.

Maintenance. (a) The operator report any equipment defect or hazard to his supervisor and the the equipment shall be discon- until its safety has been assured. s shall be made only by qualified nel.

Machines which have become wet e thoroughly dried and tested be- ing used.

Work and electrode lead cables be frequently inspected for wear mage. Cables with damaged in- n or exposed bare conductors shall aced. Joining lengths of work and de cables shall be done by the connecting means specifically in- for the purpose. The connecting shall have insulation adequate service conditions.

Installation and operation of re- e welding equipment—(1) *Gen-* (i) *Installation.* All equipment e installed by a qualified electri- n conformance with Subpart S part. There shall be a safety-type necting switch or a circuit breaker uit interrupter to open each power to the machine, conveniently d at or near the machine, so that ower can be shut off when the ne or its controls are to be serv-

Thermal protection. Ignitron used in resistance welding equip- shall be equipped with a thermal tion switch.

Personnel. Workmen designated rate resistance welding equipment ave been properly instructed and l competent to operate such equip-

Guarding. Controls of all auto- or air and hydraulic clamps shall anged or guarded to prevent the or from accidentally activating

Spot and seam welding machines ortable)—(i) *Voltage.* All exter- eld initiating control circuits shall e on low voltage, not over 120 for the safety of the operators.

Capacitor welding. Stored energy acitor discharge type of resistance g equipment and control panels ing high voltage (over 550 volts) e suitably insulated and protected mplete enclosures, all doors of shall be provided with suitable in- ks and contacts wired into the con- ircuit (similar to elevator inter- . Such interlocks or contacts shall be so designed as to effectively interrupt power and short circuit all capacitors when the door or panel is open. A manually operated switch or suitable positive device shall be installed, in addition to the mechanical interlocks or contacts, as an added safety measure assuring absolute discharge of all capacitors.

(iii) *Interlocks.* All doors and access panels of all resistance welding machines and control panels shall be kept locked and interlocked to prevent access, by unauthorized persons, to live portions of the equipment.

(iv) *Guarding.* All press welding machine operations, where there is a possibility of the operator's fingers being under the point of operation, shall be effectively guarded by the use of a device such as an electronic eye safety circuit, two hand controls or protection similar to that prescribed for punch press operation, § 1910.217. All chains, gears, operating bus linkage, and belts shall be protected by adequate guards, in accordance with § 1910.219.

(v) *Shields.* The hazard of flying sparks shall be, wherever practical, eliminated by installing a shield guard of safety glass or suitable fire-resistant plastic at the point of operation. Additional shields or curtains shall be installed as necessary to protect passing persons from flying sparks. (See paragraph (e)(2)(i)(c) of this section.)

(vi) *Foot switches.* All foot switches shall be guarded to prevent accidental operation of the machine.

(vii) *Stop buttons.* Two or more safety emergency stop buttons shall be provided on all special multispot welding machines, including 2-post and 4-post weld presses.

(viii) *Safety pins.* On large machines, four safety pins with plugs and receptacles (one in each corner) shall be provided so that when safety pins are removed and inserted in the ram or platen, the press becomes inoperative.

(ix) *Grounding.* Where technically practical, the secondary of all welding transformers used in multispot, projection and seam welding machines shall be grounded. This may be done by permanently grounding one side of the welding secondary current circuit. Where not technically practical, a center tapped grounding reactor connected across the secondary or the use of a safety disconnect switch in conjunction with the welding control are acceptable alternates. Safety disconnect shall be arranged to open both sides of the line when welding current is not present.

(3) *Portable welding machines*—(i) *Counterbalance.* All portable welding guns shall have suitable counterbalanced devices for supporting the guns, including cables, unless the design of the gun or fixture makes counterbalancing impractical or unnecessary.

(ii) *Safety chains.* All portable welding guns, transformers and related equipment that is suspended from overhead structures, eye beams, trolleys, etc. shall be equipped with safety chains or cables. Safety chains or cables shall be capable of supporting the total shock load in the event of failure of any component of the supporting system.

(iii) *Clevis.* Each clevis shall be capable of supporting the total shock load of the suspended equipment in the event of trolley failure.

(iv) *Switch guards.* All initiating switches, including retraction and dual schedule switches, located on the portable welding gun shall be equipped with suitable guards capable of preventing accidental initiation through contact with fixturing, operator's clothing, etc. Initiating switch voltage shall not exceed 24 volts.

(v) *Moving holder.* The movable holder, where it enters the gun frame, shall have sufficient clearance to prevent the shearing of fingers carelessly placed on the operating movable holder.

(vi) *Grounding.* The secondary and case of all portable welding transformers shall be grounded. Secondary grounding may be by center tapped secondary or by a center tapped grounding reactor connected across the secondary.

[§1910.252(c)(3)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(4) *Flash welding equipment.*—(i) *Ventilation and flash guard.* Flash welding machines shall be equipped with a hood to control flying flash. In cases of high production, where materials may contain a film of oil and where toxic elements and metal fumes are given off, ventilation shall be provided in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) *Fire curtains.* For the protection of the operators of nearby equipment, fire-resistant curtains or suitable shields shall be set up around the machine and in such a manner that the operators movements are not hampered.

(5)—Revoked

(6) *Maintenance.* Periodic inspection shall be made by qualified maintenance personnel, and records of the same maintained. The operator shall be instructed to report any equpiment defects to his supervisor and the use of the equipment shall be discontinued until safety repairs have been completed.

(d) *Fire prevention and protection*—(1) *Basic precautions.* For elaboration of these basic precautions and of the special precautions of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph as well as a delineation of the fire protection and prevention responsibilities of welders and cutters, their supervisors (including outside contractors) and those in management on whose property cutting and welding is to be performed, see, Standard for Fire Prevention in Use of Cutting and Welding Processes, NFPA Standard 51B, 1962. The basic precautions for fire prevention in welding or cutting work are:

(i) *Fire hazards.* If the object to be welded or cut cannot readily be moved, all movable fire hazards in the vicinity shall be taken to a safe place.

(ii) *Guards.* If the object to be welded or cut cannot be moved and if all the fire hazards cannot be removed, then guards shall be used to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards.

(iii) *Restrictions.* If the requirements stated in subdivision (i) and (ii) of this subdivision cannot be followed then welding and cutting shall not be performed.

(2) *Special precautions.* When the nature of the work to be performed falls within the scope of subdivision (ii) of this subdivision certain additional precautions may be necessary:

(i) *Combustible material.* Wherever there are floor openings or cracks in the flooring that cannot be closed, precautions shall be taken so that no readily combustible materials on the floor below will be exposed to sparks which might drop through the floor. The same precautions shall be observed with regard to cracks or holes in walls, open doorways and open or broken windows.

(ii) *Fire extinguishers.* Suitable fire extinguishing equipment shall be maintained in a state of readiness for instant use. Such equipment may consist of pails of water, buckets of sand, hose or portable extinguishers depending upon the nature and quantity of the combustible material exposed.

(iii) *Fire watch.* (*a*) Fire watchers shall be required whenever welding or cutting is performed in locations where other than a minor fire might develop, or any of the following conditions exist:

(*1*) Appreciable combustible material, in building construction or contents, closer than 35 feet to the point of operation.

(2) Appreciable combustibles are more than 35 feet away but are easily ignited by sparks.

(3) Wall or floor openings within a 35-foot radius expose combustible material in adjacent areas including concealed spaces in walls or floors.

(*4*) Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, walls, ceilings, or roofs and are likely to be ignited by conduction or radiation.

(*b*) Fire watchers shall have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use. They shall be familiar with facilities for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire. They shall watch for fires in all exposed areas, try to extinguish them only when obviously within the capacity of the equipment available, or otherwise sound the alarm. A fire watch shall be maintained for at least a half hour after completion of welding or cutting operations to detect and extinguish possible smoldering fires.

(iv) *Authorization.* Before cutting or welding is permitted, the area shall be inspected by the individual responsible for authorizing cutting and welding operations. He shall designate precautions to be followed in granting authorization to proceed preferably in the form of a written permit.

(v) *Floors.* Where combustible materials such as paper clippings, wood shavings, or textile fibers are on the floor, the floor shall be swept clean for a radius of 35 feet. Combustible floors shall be kept wet, covered with damp sand, or protected by fire-resistant shields. Where floors have been wet down, personnel operating arc welding or cutting equipment shall be protected from possible shock.

(vi) *Prohibited areas.* Cutting or welding shall not be permitted in the following situations:

(*a*) In areas not authorized by management.

(*b*) In sprinklered buildings while such protection is impaired.

(*c*) In the presence of explosive atmospheres (mixtures of flammable gases, vapors, liquids, or dusts with air), or explosive atmospheres that may develop inside uncleaned or improperly prepared tanks or equipment which have previously contained such materials, or that may develop in areas with an accumulation of combustible dusts.

(*d*) In areas near the storage of large quantities of exposed, readily ignitible materials such as bulk sulfur, baled paper, or cotton.

(vii) *Relocation of combustibles.* Where practicable, all combustibles shall be relocated at least 35 feet from the work site. Where relocation is impracticable, combustibles shall be protected with flameproofed covers or otherwise shielded with metal or asbestos guards or curtains. Edges of covers at the floor should be tight to prevent sparks from going under them. This precaution is also important at overlaps where several covers are used to protect a large pile.

(viii) *Ducts.* Ducts and conveyor systems that might carry sparks to distant combustibles shall be suitably protected or shut down.

(ix) *Combustible walls.* Where cutting or welding is done near walls, partitions, ceiling or roof of combustible construction, fire-resistant shields or guards shall be provided to prevent ignition.

(x) *Noncombustible walls.* If welding is to be done on a metal wall, partition, ceiling or roof, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition of combustibles on the other side, due to conduction or radiation, preferably by relocating combustibles. Where combustibles are not relocated, a fire watch on the opposite side from the work shall be provided.

(xi) *Combustible cover.* Welding shall not be attempted on a metal partition, wall, ceiling or roof having a combustible covering nor on walls or partitions of combustible sandwich-type panel construction.

(xii) *Pipes.* Cutting or welding on pipes or other metal in contact with combustible walls, partitions, ceilings or roofs shall not be undertaken if the work is close enough to cause ignition conduction.

(xiii) *Management.* Management recognize its responsibility for the usage of cutting and welding equipm on its property and:

(*a*) Based on fire potentials of p facilities, establish areas for cutting welding, and establish procedures cutting and welding, in other areas.

(*b*) Designate an individual respo ble for authorizing cutting and wel operations in areas not specifically signed for such processes.

(*c*) Insist that cutters or welders their supervisors are suitably traine the safe operation of their equipm and the safe use of the process.

(*d*) Advise all contractors about fl mable materials or hazardous condit of which they may not be aware.

(xiv) *Supervisor.* The Supervisor:

(*a*) Shall be responsible for the handling of the cutting or welc equipment and the safe use of the ting or welding process.

(*b*) Shall determine the combust materials and hazardous areas presen likely to be present in the work locati

(*c*) Shall protect combustibles fr ignition by the following:

(*1*) Have the work moved to a lo tion free from dangerous combustible

(2) If the work cannot be moved, h the combustibles moved to a safe d tance from the work or have the co bustibles properly shielded agai ignition.

(3) See that cutting and welding so scheduled that plant operations th might expose combustibles to ignition not started during cutting or welding.

(*d*) Shall secure authorization for t cutting or welding operations from t designated management representati

(*e*) Shall determine that the cutter welder secures his approval that con tions are safe before going ahead.

(*f*) Shall determine that fire prote tion and extinguishing equipment a properly located at the site.

(*g*) Where fire watches are requir he shall see that they are available at t site.

(xv) *Fire prevention precautio* Cutting or welding shall be permitt only in areas that are or have been ma fire safe. Within the confines of an ope ating plant or building, cutting and wel ing should preferably be done in a sp cific area designed for such work, su as a maintenance shop or a detach outside location. Such areas should be noncombustible or fire-resistive co struction, essentially free of combustib and flammable contents, and suitab segregated from adjacent areas. Wh work cannot be moved practically, as most construction work, the area shall b made safe by removing combustibles protecting combustibles from ignitio sources.

(3) *Welding or cutting containers—* *Used containers.* No welding, cutting, other hot work shall be performed

drums, barrels, tanks or other con-
rs until they have been cleaned so
oughly as to make absolutely certain
there are no flammable materials
nt or any substances such as
s, tars, acids, or other materials
h when subjected to heat, might pro-
flammable or toxic vapors. Any pipe
or connections to the drum or vessel
be disconnected or blanked.

) *Venting and purging.* All hollow
s, cavities or containers shall be
d to permit the escape of air or
before preheating, cutting or weld-
Purging with inert gas is recom-
ded.

) *Confined spaces*—(i) *Accidental*
ct. When arc welding is to be sus-
ed for any substantial period of
, such as during lunch or overnight,
lectrodes shall be removed from the
ers and the holders carefully located
at accidental contact cannot occur
the machine be disconnected from
power source.

) *Torch valve.* In order to eliminate
possibility of gas escaping through
or improperly closed valves, when
welding or cutting, the torch valves
l be closed and the gas supply to the
h positively shutoff at some point
ide the confined area whenever the
h is not to be used for a substantial
od of time, such as during lunch hour
overnight. Where practicable, the
h and hose shall also be removed
the confined space.

) *Protection of personnel*—(1) *Gen-*
—(i) Railing. A welder or helper
ing on platforms, scaffolds, or run-
s shall be protected against falling.
may be accomplished by the use of
ngs, safety belts, life lines, or some
r equally effective safeguards.

1) *Welding cable.* Welders shall place
ding cable and other equipment so
it is clear of passageways, ladders,
stairways.

3) *Eye protection*—(i) *Selection.* (*a*)
mets or hand shields shall be used
ing all arc welding or arc cutting op-
tions, excluding submerged arc weld-
Goggles should also be worn during
welding or cutting operations to pro-
protection from injurious rays from
acent work, and from flying objects.
goggles may have either clear or
red glass, depending upon the
ount of exposure to adjacent welding
rations. Helpers or attendants shall
provided with proper eye protection.
(*b*) Goggles or other suitable eye pro-
tion shall be used during all gas weld-
or oxygen cutting operations. Spec-
les without side shields, with suitable
r lenses are permitted for use during
welding operations on light work, for
ch brazing or for inspection.
(*c*) All operators and attendants of re-
sance welding or resistance brazing
ipment shall use transparent face
elds or goggles, depending on the par-
ular job, to protect their faces or eyes,
required.

(*d*) Eye protection in the form of suitable goggles shall be provided where needed for brazing operations not covered in (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of this subdivision.

(ii) *Specifications for protectors.* (*a*) Helmets and hand shields shall be made of a material which is an insulator for heat and electricity. Helmets, shields and goggles shall be not readily flammable and shall be capable of withstanding sterilization.

(*b*) Helmets and hand shields shall be arranged to protect the face, neck and ears from direct radiant energy from the arc.

(*c*) Helmets shall be provided with filter plates and cover plates designed for easy removal.

(*d*) All parts shall be constructed of a material which will not readily corrode or discolor the skin.

(*e*) Goggles shall be ventilated to prevent fogging of the lenses as much as practicable.

(*f*) Cover lenses or plates should be provided to protect each helmet, hand shield or goggle filter lens or plate.

(*g*) All glass for lenses shall be tempered, substantially free from striae, air bubbles, waves and other flaws. Except when a lens is ground to provide proper optical correction for defective vision, the front and rear surfaces of lenses and windows shall be smooth and parallel.

(*h*) Lenses shall bear some permanent distinctive marking by which the source and shade may be readily identified.

(*i*) The following is a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers. These recommendations may be varied to suit the individual's needs.

Welding operation	*Shade No.*
Shielded metal-arc welding—1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch electrodes	10
Gas-shielded arc welding (nonferrous)—1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch electrodes	11
Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous)—1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding:	
3/16-, 7/32-, 1/4-inch electrodes	12
5/16-, 3/8-inch 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, 6 inches and over	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) 1/2 inch and over	6 or 8

NOTE: In gas welding or oxygen cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter or lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the operation.

(*j*) All filter lenses and plates shall meet the test for transmission of radiant energy prescribed in ANSI Z87.1–1968—American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.

(iii) *Protection from arc welding rays.* Where the work permits, the welder should be enclosed in an individual booth painted with a finish of low reflectivity such as zinc oxide (an important factor for absorbing ultraviolet radiations) and lamp black, or shall be enclosed with noncombustible screens similiarly painted. Booths and screens shall permit circulation of air at floor level. Workers or other persons adjacent to the welding areas shall be protected from the rays by noncombustible or flameproof screens or shields or shall be required to wear appropriate goggles.

(3) *Protective clothing*—(i) *General requirements.* Employees exposed to the hazards created by welding, cutting, or brazing operations shall be protected by personal protective equipment in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.132. Appropriate protective clothing required for any welding operation will vary with the size, nature and location of the work to be performed.

(ii)—Revoked

(4) *Work in confined spaces*—(i) *General.* As used herein confined space is intended to mean a relatively small or restricted space such as a tank, boiler, pressure vessel, or small compartment of a ship.

(ii) *Ventilation.* Ventilation is a prerequisite to work in confined spaces. For ventilation requirements see paragraph (f) of this section.

(iii) *Securing cylinders and machinery.* When welding or cutting is being performed in any confined spaces the gas cylinders and welding machines shall be left on the outside. Before operations are started, heavy portable equipment mounted on wheels shall be securely blocked to prevent accidental movement.

(iv) *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 preplanned rescue procedure shall be stationed outside to observe the welder at all times and be capable of putting rescue operations into effect.

(v) *Electrode removal.* When arc welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time, such as during lunch or overnight, all electrodes shall be removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact cannot occur and the machine disconnected from the power source.

(vi) *Gas cylinder shutoff.* In order to to eliminate the possibility of gas escaping through leaks or improperly closed valves, when gas welding or cutting, the torch valves shall be closed and the fuel-gas and oxygen supply to the torch positively shut off at some point outside the confined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour or overnight. Where practicable the torch and hose shall also be removed from the confined space.

(vii) *Warning sign.* After welding operations are completed, the welder shall

mark the hot metal or provide some other means of warning other workers.

(f) *Health protection and ventilation*—(1) *General*—(i) *Contamination.* The requirements in this paragraph have been established on the basis of the following three factors in arc and gas welding which govern the amount of contamination to which welders may be exposed:

(*a*) Dimensions of space in which welding is to be done (with special regard to height of ceiling).

(*b*) Number of welders.

(*c*) Possible evolution of hazardous fumes, gases, or dust according to the metals involved.

(ii) *Ventilation.* It is recognized that in individual instances other factors may be involved in which case ventilation or respiratory protective devices should be provided as needed to meet the equivalent requirements of this section. Such factors would include:

(*a*) Atmospheric conditions.

(*b*) Heat generated.

(*c*) Presence of volatile solvents.

(iii) *Screens.* When welding must be performed in a space entirely screened on all sides, the screens shall be so arranged that no serious restriction of ventilation exists. It is desirable to have the screens so mounted that they are about 2 feet above the floor unless the work is performed at so low a level that the screen must be extended nearer to the floor to protect nearby workers from the glare of welding.

(iv) *Maximum allowable concentration.* Local exhaust or general ventilating systems shall be provided and arranged to keep the amount of toxic fumes, gases, or dusts below the maximum allowable concentration as specified in § 1910.1000.

(v) *Precautionary labels.* A number of potentially hazardous materials are employed in fluxes, coatings, coverings, and filler metals used in welding and cutting or are released to the atmosphere during welding and cutting. These include but are not limited to the materials itemized in paragraphs (f) (5) through (12) of this section. The suppliers of welding materials shall determine the hazard, if any, associated with the use of their materials in welding, cutting, etc.

(*a*) All filler metals and fusible granular materials shall carry the following notice, as a minimum, on tags, boxes, or other containers:

CAUTION

Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. Use adequate ventilation. See ANSI Z49.1–1967 Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society.

(*b*) Brazing (welding) filler metals containing cadmium in significant amounts shall carry the following notice on tags, boxes, or other containers:

WARNING

CONTAINS CADMIUM—POISONOUS FUMES MAY BE FORMED ON HEATING

Do not breathe fumes. Use only with adequate ventilation such as fume collectors, exhaust ventilators, or air-supplied respirators. See ANSI Z49.1–1967.

If chest pain, cough, or fever develops after use call physician immediately.

(*c*) Brazing and gas welding fluxes containing fluorine compounds shall have a cautionary wording to indicate that they contain fluorine compounds. One such cautionary wording recommended by the American Welding Society for brazing and gas welding fluxes reads as follows:

CAUTION

CONTAINS FLUORIDES

This flux when heated gives off fumes that may irritate eyes, nose and throat.

1. Avoid fumes—use only in well-ventilated spaces.
2. Avoid contact of flux with eyes or skin.
3. Do not take internally.

[§1910.252(f)(1)(v)(b) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(2) *Ventilation for general welding and cutting*—(i) *General.* Mechanical ventilation shall be provided when welding or cutting is done on metals not covered in subparagraphs (5) through (12) of this paragraph. (For specific materials, see the ventilation requirements of subparagraphs (5) through (12) of this paragraph.)

(*a*) In a space of less than 10,000 cubic feet per welder.

(*b*) In a room having a ceiling height of less than 16 feet.

(*c*) In confined spaces or where the welding space contains partitions, balconies, or other structural barriers to the extent that they significantly obstruct cross ventilation.

(ii) *Minimum rate.* Such ventilation shall be at the minimum rate of 2,000 cubic feet per minute per welder, except where local exhaust hoods and booths as per subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, or airline respirators approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for such purposes are provided. Natural ventilation is considered sufficient for welding or cutting operations where the restrictions in subdivision (i) of this subdivision are not present.

(3) *Local exhaust hoods and booths.* Mechanical local exhaust ventilation may be by means of either of the following:

(i) *Hoods.* Freely movable hoods intended to be placed by the welder as near as practicable to the work being welded and provided with a rate of airflow sufficient to maintain a velocity in the direction of the hood of 100 linear feet per minute in the zone of welding when the hood is at its most remote distance from the point of welding. The rates of ventilation required to accomplish this control velocity using a 3-inch wide flanged suction opening are shown in the following table:

Welding zone	Minimum air flow [1] cubic feet/minutes	[2] Ins
4 to 6 inches from arc or torch	150	
6 to 8 inches from arc or torch	275	
8 to 10 inches from arc or torch	425	
10 to 12 inches from arc or torch	600	

[1] When brazing with cadmium bearing mate when cutting on such materials increased rates of tion may be required.

[2] Nearest half-inch duct diameter based on 4,(per minute velocity in pipe.

(ii) *Fixed enclosure.* A fixed encl with a top and not less than two which surround the welding or cu operations and with a rate of ai sufficient to maintain a velocity from the welder of not less than linear feet per minute.

(4) *Ventilation in confined spa* (i) *Air replacement.* All welding and ting operations carried on in con spaces shall be adequately ventilat prevent the accumulation of toxic m rials or possible oxygen deficiency. applies not only to the welder but to helpers and other personnel in immediate vicinity. All air replacing withdrawn shall be clean and respir

(ii) *Airline respirators.* In such cumstances where it is impossible to vide such ventilation, airline respira or hose masks approved by the Bureau of Mines for this purpose s be used.

(iii) *Self-contained units.* In areas mediately hazardous to life, hose ma with blowers or self-contained breath equipment shall be used. The breath equipment shall be approved by the Bureau of Mines.

(iv) *Outside helper.* Where weld operations are carried on in confi spaces and where welders and helpers provided with hose masks, hose ma with blowers or self-contained breath equipment approved by the U.S. Bur of Mines, a worker shall be stationed the outside of such confined spaces to sure the safety of those working with

(v) *Oxygen for ventilation.* Oxy shall never be used for ventilation.

(5) *Fluorine compounds*—(i) *Gene* In confined spaces, welding or cutt involving fluxes, coverings, or oth materials which contain fluorine co pounds shall be done in accordance w subparagraph (4) of this paragraph. fluorine compound is one that conta fluorine, as an element in chemical co bination, not as a free gas.

(ii) *Maximum allowable concentr tion.* The need for local exhaust ventil tion or airline respirators for welding cutting in other than confined spa will depend upon the individual circu stances. However, experience has sho such protection to be desirable for fixe location production welding and for production welding on stainless stee Where air samples taken at the weldi location indicate that the fluorides libe ated are below the maximum allowab

itration, such protection is not ary.

Zinc—(i) *Confined spaces.* In con- paces welding or cutting involving earing base or filler metals or coated with zinc-bearing mate- hall be done in accordance with agraph (4) of this paragraph.

Indoors. Indoors, welding or cut- volving zinc-bearing base or filler coated with zinc-bearing mate- shall be done in accordance with ragraph (3) of this paragraph.

Lead—(i) *Confined spaces.* In ed spaces, welding involving lead- metals (erroneously called lead- g) shall be done in accordance subparagraph (4) of this para-

Indoors. Indoors, welding involv- d-base metals shall be done in ac- ce with subparagraph (3) of this aph.

Local ventilation. In confined or indoors, welding or cutting in- g metals containing lead, other s an impurity, or involving metals with lead-bearing materials, in- g paint shall be done using local st ventilation or airline respirators. ors such operations shall be done respiratory protective equipment ved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines ch purposes. In all cases, workers immediate vicinity of the cutting ion shall be protected as necessary al exhaust ventilation or airline tors.

Beryllium. Welding or cutting in- outdoors, or in confined spaces in- g beryllium-containing base or metals shall be done using local ex- ventilation and airline respirators atmospheric tests under the most e conditions have established that orkers' exposure is within the ac- ble concentrations defined by § 1910.

In all cases, workers in the im- te vicinity of the welding or cut- operations shall be protected as ary by local exhaust ventilation line respirators.

Cadmium.—(i) *General.* Welding ting indoors or in confined spaces ing cadmium-bearing or cadmium- l base metals shall be done using exhaust ventilation or airline res- rs unless atmospheric tests under ost adverse conditions have estab- that the workers' exposure is the acceptable concentrations de- by §1910.1000. Outdoors such opera- shall be done using respiratory pro- e equipment such as fume respi- approved by the U.S. Bureau of for such purposes.

Confined space. Welding (braz- involving cadmium-bearing filler s shall be done using ventilation as ribed in paragraph (3) or (4) of aragraph if the work is to be done onfined space.

(10) *Mercury.* Welding or cutting indoors or in a confined space involving metals coated with mercury-bearing materials including paint, shall be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions have established that the workers' exposure is within the acceptable concentrations defined by § 1910.1000. Outdoors such operations shall be done using respiratory protective equipment approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for such purposes.

(11) *Cleaning compounds*—(i) *Manufacturer's instructions.* In the use of cleaning materials, because of their possible toxicity or flammability, appropriate precautions such as manufacturers instructions shall be followed.

(ii) *Degreasing.* Degreasing or other cleaning operations involving chlorinated hydrocarbons shall be so located that no vapors from these operations will reach or be drawn into the atmosphere surrounding any welding operation. In addition, trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene should be kept out of atmospheres penetrated by the ultraviolet radiation of gas-shielded welding operations.

(12) *Cutting of stainless steels.* Oxygen cutting, using either a chemical flux or iron powder or gas-shielded arc cutting of stainless steel, shall be done using mechanical ventilation adequate to remove the fumes generated.

(13) *First-aid equipment.* First-aid equipment shall be available at all times. On every shift of welding operations there should be present employees trained to render first aid. All injuries shall be reported as soon as possible for medical attention. First aid shall be rendered until medical attention can be provided.

(g) *Industrial applications* — (1) *Transmission pipeline*—(i) *General.* The requirements of paragraphs (b), (e), and (f) of this section shall be observed.

(ii) *Field shop operations.* Where field shop operations are involved for fabrication of fittings, river crossings, road crossings, and pumping and compressor stations the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), and (f) of this section shall be observed.

(iii) *Electric shock.* When arc welding is performed in wet conditions, or under conditions of high humidity, special protection against electric shock shall be supplied.

(iv) *Pressure testing.* In pressure testing of pipelines, the workers and the public shall be protected against injury by the blowing out of closures or other pressure restraining devices. Also, protection shall be provided against expulsion of loose dirt that may have become trapped in the pipe.

(v) *Construction standards.* The welded construction of transmission pipelines shall be conducted in accordance with the Standard for Welding Pipe Lines and Related Facilities, API Std. 1104–1968.

(vi) *Flammable substance lines.* The connection, by welding, of branches to pipelines carrying flammable substances shall be performed in accordance with Welding or Hot Tapping on Equipment Containing Flammables, API Std. PSD No. 2201–1963.

(vii) *X-ray inspection.* The use of X-rays and radioactive isotopes for the inspection of welded pipeline joints shall be carried out in conformance with the American National Standard Safety Standard for Non-Medical X-ray and Sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, ANSI Z54.1–1963.

(2) *Mechanical piping systems*—(i) *General.* The requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), and (f) of this section shall be observed.

(ii) *X-ray inspection.* The use of X-rays and radioactive isotopes for the inspection of welded piping joints shall be in conformance with the American National Standard Safety Standard for Non-Medical X-ray and Sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, ANSI Z54.1–1963.

§ 1910.253 Sources of standards.

Sec.	Source
1910.251...	ANSI Z49.1–1967, Safety in Welding and Cutting.
1910.252...	(a) NFPA—51–1969, Welding and Cutting Oxygen Fuel Gas Systems. (b) ANSI Z–49.1 1967, Safety in Welding and Cutting. (c) NFPA 51B 1962, Cutting and Welding Processes. (d) 41 CFR 50–204.7.

§ 1910.254 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organizations have been referenced in this subpart. Copies of the referenced standards may be obtained from the issuing organizations. The names and addresses of the issuing organizations are as follows:

(a) American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

(b) National Fire Protection Association
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

(c) Compressed Gas Association, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036

(d) American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006.

(e) American Welding Society, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

(f) Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

[§1910.254 amended at 40 F.R. 18426, April 28, 1975.]

Subpart R—Special Industries

§ 1910.261 Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section applies to establishments where pulp, paper, and paperboard are manufactured and converted. This section does not apply to logging and the transportation of logs to pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.

(2) *Standards incorporated by reference.* Standards covering issues of occupational safety and health which have general application without regard to any specific industry are incorporated by reference in paragraphs (b) through (m) of this section and in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph and made applicable under this section. Such standards shall be construed according to the rules set forth in § 1910.5.

(3) *General incorporation of standards.* Establishments subject to this section shall comply with the following standards of the American National Standards Institute:

(i) Practice for Industrial Lighting, A11.1—1965 (R–1970).

(ii) Safety Requirements for Floor and Wall Openings, Railings, and Toe Boards, A12.1—1967.

(iii) Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems, A13.1—1956.

(iv) Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders, A14.1—1968.

(v) Safety Code for Portable Metal Ladders, A14.2—1956.

(vi) Safety Code for Fixed Ladders, A14.3—1956.

(vii) Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Moving Walks, A17.1—1965, including Supplements A17.1a—1967, A17.1b—1968, A17.1c—1969, and A17.1d—1970.

(viii) Practice for the Inspection of Elevators (Inspector's Manual), A17.2—1960, including Suppelements A17.2a—1965 and A17.2b—1967.

(ix) Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus, B15.1—1953 (Reaffirmed 1958).

(x) Safety Code for Conveyors, Cableways, and Related Equipment, B20.1—1957.

(xi) Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks, and Hoists, B30.2—1943 (Reaffirmed 1952 and partially revised by B30.2.0—1967 and B30.5—1968).

(xii) Overhead and Gantry Cranes, B30.2.0—1967 (Partial Revision of B30.2—1943).

(xiii) Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes, B30.5—1968 (Partial Revision of B30.2—1943).

(xiv) Power Piping, B31.1.0—1967 and addenda B31.10a—1969. Fuel Gas Piping, B31.2—1968.

(xv) Safety Code for Powered Industrial Trucks, B56.1—1969.

(xvi) Identification of Gas-Mask Canisters, K13.1—1967.

(xvii) Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery, O1.1—1954 (Reaffirmed 1961).

(xviii) Requirements for Sanitation in Places of Employment, Z4.1—1968.

(xix) Safety Code for Ventilation and Operation of Open-Surface Tanks, Z9.1—1951.

(xx) Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2—1960.

(xxi) Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions, Z12.12—1968.

(xxii) Method of Measurement of Real-Ear Attenuation of Ear Protectors at Threshold, Z24.22—1957.

(xxiii) Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying, Z33.1—1961.

(xxiv) Specifications for Accident Prevention Signs, Z35.1—1968.

(xxv) Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1—1968 (Partial Revision of Z2.1—1959).

(xxvi) Practices for Respiratory Protection, Z88.2—1969.

(xxvii) Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, Z89.1—1969.

(4) *Other standards.* The following standards shall be considered standards under this section:

(i) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels, including addenda 1969.

(ii) Building Exits Code for Life Safety from Fire, NFPA 101—1970.

(iii) Safety in the Handling and Use of Explosives, IME Pamphlet No. 17, July 1960, Institute of Makers of Explosives.

(b) *Safe practices*—(1) *Guards.* All driving mechanisms, power-transmission apparatus, and prime movers shall be constructed, guarded, and used in conformity with American National Standard B15.1—1963 (Reaffirmed 1958).

(2) *Personal protective clothing and equipment.* Foot protection, shin-guards, hard hats, noise attenuation devices, or other personal protective clothing and equipment shall be worn when the extent of the hazard is such as to warrant their use. Such equipment shall be worn whenever specifically required by other paragraphs of this section. All equipment shall be maintained in accordance with applicable American National Standards. Respirators, goggles, and protective masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and other such equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected before being used by another employee. Eye, head, respiratory, and ear protection, where specified, shall conform to American National Standards Z24.22—1957, Z87.1—1968, Z88.2—1969, and Z89.1—1969.

(3) *Floors and platforms.* Floors, platforms, and work surfaces shall be maintained in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(4) *Lockouts.* Devices such as padlocks shall be provided for locking out the source of power at the main disconnect switch. Before any maintenance, inspection, cleaning, adjusting, or servicing of equipment (electrical, mechanical, or other) that requires entrance into or close contact with the machinery or equipment, the main power disconnect switch or valve, or both, controlling its source of power or flow of material, shall be locked out or blocked off with padlock, blank flange, or similar device.

(5) *Vessel entering.* Lifelines and ty harness shall be worn by anyo tering closed vessels, tanks, chi and similar equipment, and a perso be stationed outside in a position t dle the line and to summon assi in case of emergency. The air in the sels shall be tested for oxygen defici and the presence of both toxic and plosive gases and vapors, before en into closed vessels, tanks, etc., a mitted. Self-contained air- or oxy supply masks shall be readily avail in case of emergency. Work shall no done on equipment under condi where an injury would result if a v were unexpectedly opened or closed less the valve has been locked in a position.

(6) *Industrial power trucks.* All ma trial power truck operations shall b form to American National Stand B56.1–1969. All forklift trucks shall provided with overhead guards. guards shall be designed in compli with American National Stand B56.1—1969. Design requirements sh provide protection for the liquid petro um tank.

(7) *Emergency lighting.* Emerg lighting shall be provided wherever i necessary for employees to remain their machines or stations to shut do equipment in case of power failur Emergency lighting shall be provided stairways and passageways or alsewh used by employees for emergency e in case of power failure. Emerg lighting shall be provided in all pla first aid and medical facilities.

(c) *Handling and storage of pulpwood and pulp chips*—(1) *Handling pulpwood with forklift trucks.* Wh large forklift trucks, or lift trucks wit clam-jaws, are used in the yard, the op erator's enclosed cab shall be provide with an escape hatch, whenever the hydraulic arm blocks escape through side doors.

(2) *Handling pulpwood with crane or stackers.* (i) Where locomotive cran are used for loading or unloading pulp wood, the pulpwood shall be piled so as to allow a clearance of not less than 8½ inches between the pile and the end of the cab of any locomotive crane in use when the cab is turned in any working position.

(ii) The minimum distance of the pulpwood pile from the centerline of a standard-gage track shall be maintained at not less than 8½ feet.

(iii) Logs shall be piled in an orderly and stable manner, with no projection into walkways or roadways.

(iv) Railroad cars shall not be spotted on tracks adjacent to the locomotive cranes unless a 24-inch clearance is maintained, as required in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(v) The handling and storage of other materials shall conform to subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph with respect to clearance.

(vi) Equipment and practices shall conform to American National Standards B30.2—1943 (Reaffirmed 1952) and B30.2.0—1967.

ersonal protective equipment
ises as foot, head, and eye pro-
all be required for workers on
s.
No person shall be permitted to
eath a suspended load, bucket,

ndling pulpwood from ships.
ers and gangplanks with rail-
oat docks shall meet the re-
ts of American National Stand-
.1—1967, A14.1—1968, A14.2—
d A14.3—1956, and shall be
astened in place.
ie hatch tender shall be re-
signal the hoisting engineer
the load only after the men
in the hold are in the clear.
he air in the ship's hold, tanks,
l vessels shall be tested for
eficiency and for both toxic and
gases and vapors.
ndling pulpwood from flatcars
ther railway cars. (i) Railroad
or the conveyance of pulpwood
arallel to the length of the car
equipped with safety-stake

here pulpwood is loaded cross-
flatcar sufficient stakes of sizes
ler than 4 by 4 inches shall be
prevent the load from shifting.
When it is necessary to cut
those on the unloading side
partially cut through first, and
binder wires cut on the oppo-
Wire cutters equipped with long
handles shall be used. No per-
be permitted along the dump-
of the car after the stakes have

When steel straps without stakes
, the steel straps shall be cut
safe area to prevent employees
ng struck by the falling logs.
atcars and all other cars shall
ked during unloading. Where
nt is not provided with hand
rail clamping chocks shall be

derail shall be used to prevent
nt of other rail equipment into
re persons are working.
ndling pulpwood from trucks.
ing of stakes and binder wires
done in accordance with sub-
h 4(iii) of this paragraph.
Where binder chain and steel
re used, the binder chains shall
sed and the stakes tripped from
site side of the load spillage.
Where binder chains and crane
e used, the crane slings shall be
and taut before the binder
re released. The hooker shall see
helper is clear before signaling
movement of the load.
andling pulp chips from railway
All cars shall be securely fas-
place and all employees in the
fore dumping is started.
ersonal protective equipment for
es as foot, head, and eye protec-
all be provided, and employees
ar the equipment when working
oodyard. Ear protection shall be
when the noise level may be

(7) *Handling pulp chips from trucks and trailers.* (i) All trucks and trailers shall be securely fastened in place and all employees in the clear before dumping is started.

(ii) Personal protective equipment shall be in accordance with subparagraph (6)(ii) of this paragraph.

(8) *Cranes.* (i) Crane boom and load capacities as specified by the manufacturer shall be posted in the cab of the crane in accordance with American National Standards B30.2—1943 (reaffirmed 1968) and B30.2.0—1967.

(ii) A safety device such as a heavy chain or cable at least equal in strength to the lifting cables shall be fastened to the boom and to the frame of the boom crane (if it is other than locomotive) at the base. Alternatively, a telescoping safety device shall be fastened to the boom and to the cab frame, so as to prevent the boom from snapping back over the cab in the event of lifting cable breakage.

(iii) A crane shall not be operated where any part thereof may come within 10 feet of overhead powerlines (or other overhead obstructions) unless the powerlines have been deenergized. The boom shall be painted bright yellow from and including the head sheave to a point 6 feet down the boom towards the cab.

(iv) Standard signals for the operation of cranes shall be established for all movements of the crane, in accordance with American National Standards B30.2—1943 (reaffirmed 1968) and B30.2.0—1967.

(v) Only one member of the crew shall be authorized to give signals to the crane operator.

(vi) All cranes shall be equipped with a suitable warning device such as a horn or whistle.

(vii) A sheave guard shall be provided beneath the head sheave of the boom.

(9) *Traffic warning signs or signals.* (i) A flagman shall direct the movement of cranes or locomotives being moved across railroad tracks or roads, and at any points where the vision of the operator is restricted. The flagman must always remain in sight of the operator when the crane or locomotive is in motion. The blue flag policy shall be used to mark stationary cars day and night. This policy shall include marking the track in advance of the spotted cars (flag for daytime, light for darkness).

(ii) After cars are spotted for loading or unloading, warning flags or signs shall be placed in the center of the track at least 50 feet away from the cars and a derail set to protect workmen in the car.

(10) *Illumination.* Artificial illumination shall be provided when loading or unloading is performed after dark, in accordance with American National Standard A11.1—1965 (R—1970).

(11) *Bridge or dock plates.* The construction and use of bridge or dock plates shall conform to requirements of American National Standard B56.1—1969.

(12) *Barking devices.* When barking drums are employed in the yard, the requirements of paragraph (e)(12) of this section shall apply.

(13) *Hand tools.* Handles of wood hooks shall be locked to the shank to prevent them from rotating.

(14) *Removal of pulpwood.* (i) The ends of a woodpile shall be properly sloped and cross-tiered into the pile. Upright poles shall not be used at the ends of woodpiles. To knock down wood from the woodpile, mechanical equipment shall be used to permit employees to keep in the clear of loosened wood.

(ii) If dynamite is used to loosen the pile, only authorized personnel shall be permitted to handle and discharge the explosive. An electric detonator is preferable for firing; if a fuse is used, it shall be an approved safety fuse with a burning rate of not less than 120 seconds per yard and a minimum length of 3 feet, in accordance with Safety in the Handling and Use of Explosives, IME Pamphlet No. 17, July 1960.

(15) *Belt conveyors.* (i) The sides of the conveyor shall be constructed so that the wood will not fall off.

(ii) Where conveyors cross passageways or roadways, a horizontal platform shall be provided under the conveyor extending out from the sides of the conveyor a distance equal to 1½ times the length of the wood handled. The platform shall extend the width of the road plus 2 feet on each side and shall be kept free of wood and rubbish. The edges of the platform shall be provided with toeboards or other protection to prevent wood from falling, in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(iii) All conveyors for pulpwood shall have the inrunning nips between chain and sprockets guarded; also, turning drums shall be guarded.

(iv) Every belt conveyor shall have an emergency stop cable extending the length of the conveyor so that it may be stopped from any location along the line, or conveniently located stop buttons within 10 feet of each work station, in accordance with American National Standard B20.1—1957.

(16) *Signs.* Where conveyors cross walkways or roadways in the yards, signs reading "Danger—Overhead Conveyor" or an equivalent warning shall be erected, in accordance with American National Standard Z35.1—1968.

(d) *Handling and storage of raw materials other than pulpwood or pulp chips*—(1) *Personal protective equipment.* (i) Whenever possible, all dust, fumes, and gases incident to handling materials shall be controlled at the source, in accordance with American National Standard Z9.2—1960. Where control at the source is not possible, respirators with goggles or protective masks shall be provided, and employees shall wear them when handling alum, clay, soda ash, lime, bleach powder, sulfur, chlorine, and similar materials, and when opening rag bales.

(ii) When handling liquid acid or alkali, workmen shall be provided with approved eye and face protection and protective clothing, in accordance with American National Standard Z87.1—1968.

(2) *Clearance.* (i) When materials are being piled inside a building and upon platforms, an aisle clearance at least 3 feet greater than the widest truck in use shall be provided.

(ii) Baled paper and rags stored inside a building shall not be piled closer than 18 inches to walls, partitions, or sprinkler heads.

(3) *Piling and unpiling pulp.* (i) Piles of wet lap pulp (unless palletized) shall be stepped back one-half the width of the sheet for each 8 feet of pile height. Sheets of pulp shall be interlapped to make the pile secure. Pulp shall not be piled over pipelines to jeopardize pipes, or so as to cause overloading of floors, or to within 18 inches below sprinkler heads.

(ii) Piles of pulp shall not be undermined when being unpiled.

(iii) Floor capacities shall be clearly marked on all floors.

(4) *Chocking rolls.* (i) Where pulp or paper rolls are of uniform size, cribbing should be constructed to keep rolls from moving.

(ii) Where rolls are pyramided two or more high, chocks shall be installed between each roll on the floor and at every row. The face of each chock should be formed on a radius to conform to the average roll size in use. Where pulp and paper rolls are stored on smooth floors in processing areas, rubber chocks with wooden core shall be used.

(iii) When rolls are decked two or more high, the bottom rolls shall be chocked on each side to prevent shifting in either direction.

(iv) A supply of portable roll chocks should be available to be used where there are gaps in the bottom row of rolls. [§1910.261(d)(4)(iv) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(e) *Preparing pulpwood*—(1) *Gang and slasher saws.* A guard shall be provided in front of all gang and slasher saws to protect workers from wood thrown by saws. A guard shall be placed over tail sprockets.

(2) *Slasher tables.* Saws shall be stopped and power switches shall be locked out and tagged whenever it is necessary for any person to be on the slasher table.

(3) *Slasher drive belts, pulleys, and shafts.* All belts, pulleys, and shafts shall be guarded in accordance with American National Standard B15.1—1955 (Reaffirmed 1958).

(4) *Runway to the jack ladder.* The runway from the pond or unloading dock to the table shall be protected with standard handrails and toeboards. Inclined portions shall have cleats or equivalent nonslip surfacing, in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967. Protective equipment shall be provided for persons working over water.

(5) *Guards below table.* Where not protected by the frame of the machine, the underside of the slasher saws shall be enclosed with guards.

(6) *Conveyors.* The requirements of paragraph (c)(15)(iv) of this section shall apply.

(7) *Circular saws (not slasher saws).* Saws shall be provided with standard guards, in accordance with American National Standard 01.1—1954 (Reaffirmed 1961).

(8) *Barker feed.* Each barker shall be equipped with a feed and turnover device which will make it unnecessary for the operator to hold a bolt or log by hand during the barking operation. Eye, ear, and head protection shall be provided for the operator, in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(9) *Guards.* A guard shall be installed around barkers to confine flying particles, in accordance with American National Standard B15.1—1953 (Reaffirmed 1958).

(10) *Stops.* All control devices shall be locked out and tagged when knives are being changed.

(11) *Speed governor.* Water wheels, when directly connected to barker disks or grinders, shall be provided with speed governors, if operated with gate wide open.

(12) *Continuous barking drums.* (i) When platforms or floors allow access to the sides of the drums, a standard railing shall be constructed around the drums. When two or more drums are arranged side by side, proper walkways with standard handrails shall be provided between each set, in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(ii) Sprockets and chains, gears, and trunnions shall have standard guards, in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(iii) Whenever it becomes necessary for a workman to go within a drum, the driving mechanism shall be locked and tagged, at the main disconnect switch, in accordance with paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(13) *Intermittent barking drums.* In addition to motor switch, clutch, belt shifter, or other power disconnecting device, intermittent barking drums shall be equipped with a device which may be locked to prevent the drum from moving while it is being emptied or filled.

(14) *Hydraulic barkers.* Hydraulic barkers shall be enclosed with strong baffles at the inlet and the outlet. The operator shall be protected by at least five-ply laminated glass.

(15) *Splitter block.* The block upon or against which the wood is rested shall have a corrugated surface or other means provided that the wood will not slip. Wood to be split, and also the splitting block, shall be free of ice, snow, or chips. The operator shall be provided with eye and foot protection. A clear and unobstructed view shall be maintained between equipment and workers around the block and the workers' help area.

(16) *Power control.* Power for the operation of the splitter shall be controlled by a clutch or equivalent device.

(17) *Knot cleaners.* The operators of knot cleaners of the woodpecker type shall wear eye protection equipment. Knot cleaners of the woodpecker [illegible] should be enclosed to protect [illegible] from flying chips.

(18) *Chipper spout.* The feed [illegible] to the chipper spout shall be arranged in such a way that the operator does not stand in a direct line with the chipper spout. All chipper spouts shall be enclosed to a height of at least 42 [illegible] from the floor or operator's platform. If practical, a mirror should be [illegible] to enable the chipper feeder to see the chute. When other protection is not sufficient, the operator shall wear a safety belt line. The safety belt line shall be fastened in such a manner as to make it impossible for the operator to fall into the throat of the chipper. Eye protection equipment shall be worn by the operator and others in the immediate area if there is any possibility that the noise level may be harmful (see § 1910.95).

(19) *Carriers for knives.* Carriers shall be provided and used for transporting of knives.

(f) *Rag and old paper preparation*—(1) *Ripping and trimming tools.* Hand knives and scissors shall have blunt points, shall be fastened to the table with chain or thong, and shall not be carried on the person but placed safely in racks or sheaths when not in use.

(ii) Hand knives and sharpening steels shall be provided with guards at the junction of the handle and the blade.

(2) *Shredders, cutters, and dusters.* (i) Rotating heads or cylinders shall be completely enclosed except for an opening at the feed side sufficient to permit only the entry of stock. The enclosure shall extend over the top of the first pair of rolls. It shall be constructed either of solid material or with mesh or openings not exceeding one-half inch and be substantial enough to contain flying particles and prevent accidental contact with moving parts. The enclosure shall be bolted or locked into place.

(ii) A smooth-pivoted idler roll resting on the stock or feed table shall be provided in front of feed rolls except when arrangements prevent the operator from standing closer than 36 inches to any part of the feed rolls.

(iii) Any manually fed cutter, shredder, or duster shall be provided with an idler roll as per subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph or the operator shall use special hand-feeding tools.

(iv) Hoods of cutters, shredders, and dusters shall have exhaust ventilation in accordance with American National Standard Z9.2—1960.

(3) *Blowers.* (i) Blowers used for transporting rags shall be provided with feed hoppers having outer edges located not less than 48 inches from the fan.

(ii) The arrangement of the blower discharge outlets and work areas shall be such as to prevent material from falling on workers.

(4) *Conveyors.* Conveyors and conveyor drive belts and pulleys shall be fully enclosed or, if open and within 7 feet of the floor, shall be construc-

ied in accordance with para-
(15) of this section and Amer-
ional Standards B15.1—1953
ed 1958) and B20.1—1957.
t. Measures for the control of
be provided, in accordance with
National Standards Z33.1—
1—1968, and Z88.2—1969.
cookers. (i) When cleaning,
, or other work requires that
ter rag cookers, all steam and
ves, or other control devices,
ocked and tagged in the closed
osition. Blank flanging of pipe-
ceptable in place of closed and
ves.
nen cleaning, inspection, or
k requires that persons must
cooker, one person shall be
outside in a position to ob-
assist in case of emergency,
ance with paragraph (b)(5) of
n.
pplied air respirators should be
persons when spreading mate-
e cookers.
cookers shall be provided with
alves in accordance with the
iler and Pressure Vessel Code,
III, Unfired Pressure Vessels—
a Addenda.
emical processes of making
Sulfur burners. (i) Sulfur-
ouses shall be safely and ade-
entilated, and every precaution
aken to guard against dust ex-
azards and fires, in accordance
nerican National Standards
30 and Z12.12—1968.
nsparking tools and equipment
sed in handling dry sulfur.
ulfur storage bins shall be kept
sulfur dust accumulation, and
should be designed with explo-
f, in accordance with American
Standard Z9.2—1960.
lectrical equipment shall be of
sion-proof type, in accordance
requirements of §§ 1910.322
1910.328.
lfur-melting equipment shall not
d in the burner room.
otection for employees (acid
(i) Gas masks, fitted with canis-
taining absorbents for the par-
acids, gases, or mists involved,
provided for employees of the
artment.
upplied air respirators shall be
ally located for emergency and
se.
During inspection, repairs, or
ance of acid towers, the work-
ll be provided with eye protec-
upplied air respirator, a safety
l an attached lifeline. The line
extended to an attendant sta-
utside the tower opening.
id tower structure. Outside ele-
hall be inspected daily during
months when ice materially
afety. Elevators, runways, stairs,
the acid tower shall be inspected
for defects that may occur be-
exposure to acid or corrosive

anks (acid). (i) Tanks shall be
cid and shall be washed out with
nd fresh air shall be blown into
them before allowing men to enter. Men entering the tanks shall be provided with supplied air respirators, lifebelts, and attached lifelines.

(ii) A man shall be stationed outside to summon assistance if necessary. All intake valves to a tank shall be blanked off or disconnected.

(5) *Clothing.* Where lime slaking takes place, employees shall be provided with rubber boots, rubber gloves, protective aprons, and eye protection. A deluge shower and eye fountain shall be provided to flush the skin and eyes to counteract lime or acid burns.

(6) *Lead burning.* When lead burning is being done within tanks, fresh air shall be forced into the tanks so that fresh air will reach the face of the worker first and the direction of the current will never be from the source of the fumes toward the face of the workers. Supplied air respirators (constant-flow type) shall be provided.

(7) *Hoops for acid storage tanks.* Hoops of tanks shall be made of rods rather than flat strips and shall be safely maintained by scheduled inspections.

(8) *Chip and sawdust bins.* Steam or compressed-air lances, or other facilities, shall be used for breaking down the arches caused by jamming in chip lofts. No worker shall be permitted to enter a bin unless provided with a safety belt, with line attached, and an attendant stationed at the bin to summon assistance.

(9) *Exits (digester building).* At least one unobstructed exit at each end of the room shall be provided on each floor of a digester building.

(10) *Gas masks (digester building).* Gas masks shall be available. These masks shall furnish adequate protection against sulfurous acid and chlorine gases, and shall be inspected and tested at frequent intervals, not to exceed 1 month, in accordance with American National Standards Z87.1—1968, and Z88.2—1969.

(11) *Elevators.* (i) Elevators shall be constructed in accordance with American National Standard A17.1–1965.

(ii) Elevators shall be equipped with gas masks for the maximum number of passengers.

(iii) Elevators shall be equipped with an alarm system to advise of failure.

(12) *Blowoff valves and piping.* (i) The blowoff valve of a digester shall be arranged so as to be operated from another room, remote from safety valves.

(ii) Through bolts instead of cap bolts shall be used on all digester pipings.

(iii) Heavy duty pipe, valves, and fittings shall be used between the digester and blow pit. These valves, fittings, and pipes shall be inspected at least semiannually to determine the degree of deterioration and should be replaced when necessary.

(iv) Digester blow valves shall be pinned or locked in closed position throughout the entire cooking period.

(13) *Blow pits and blow tanks.* (i) Blow-pit openings shall be preferably on the side of the pit instead of on top. When located on top, openings shall be as small as possible and shall be provided with railings, in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(ii) A specially constructed ladder shall be used for access to blow pits, to be constructed so that the door of the blow pit cannot be closed when the ladder is in place; other means shall be provided to prevent the closing of the pit door when anyone is in the pit.

(iii) A signaling device shall be installed in the digester and blow-pit rooms and chip bins to be operated as a warning before and while digesters are being blown.

(iv) Blow-pit hoops shall be maintained in a safe condition.

(14) *Blowing digester.* (i) Blowoff valves shall be opened slowly.

(ii) After the digester has started to be blown, the blowoff valve shall be left open, and the hand plate shall not be removed until the digester cook signals the blow-pit man that the blow is completed. Whenever it becomes necessary to remove the hand plate to clear stock, operators shall wear eye protection equipment and protective clothing to guard against burns from hot stock.

(iii) Means shall be provided whereby the digester cook shall signal the man in the chip bin before starting to load the digester.

(iv) When a digester is to be blown, or is blowing, red warning lights should be lighted, and these warning lights should be located in such a manner as to alert all personnel to leave whose duties do not require them to be in the vicinity of the digester during this operation.

(15) *Inspecting and repairing digester.* (i) Valves controlling lines leading into a digester shall be locked out and tagged. The keys to the locks shall be in the possession of a person or persons doing the inspecting or making repairs.

(ii) Fresh air shall be blown into the digester constantly while workmen are inside. Supplied air respirators shall be available in the event the fresh air supply fails or is inadequate.

(iii) No inspector shall enter a digester unless a lifeline is securely fastened to his body by means of a safety belt and at least one other experienced employee is stationed outside the digester to handle the line and to summon assistance. All ladders and lifelines shall be inspected before each use.

(iv) The concentration of lead dust in the air shall not exceed the limits specified in § 1910.1000.

(v) All employees entering digesters for inspection or repair work shall be provided with protective headgear. Eye protection and dust masks shall be provided to workmen while the old brick lining is being removed, in accordance with American National Standards, Z87.1—1968, Z88.2—1969, and Z89.1—1969.

(vi) Sanitary facilities shall be provided as specified in American National Standard Z4.1—1968.

(16) *Pressure tanks-accumulators (acid).* (i) Safety regulations governing inspection and repairing of pressure tanks-accumulators (acid) shall be the same as those specified in subparagraph (15) of this paragraph.

(ii) The pressure tanks-accumulators shall be inspected twice annually. (See the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, with Addenda.)

(17) *Pressure vessels (safety devices).* (i) A safety valve shall be installed in a separate line from each pressure vessel; no hand valve shall be installed between this safety valve and the pressure vessel. Safety valves shall be checked between each cook to be sure they have not become plugged or corroded to the point of being inoperative. (See the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, with Addenda.)

(ii) All safety devices shall conform to Paragraph U-2 in the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels—1968, with Addenda.

(18) *Miscellaneous.* Insofar as the processes of the sulfate and soda operations are similar to those of the sulfite processes, the standard of subparagraphs (1) through (17) of this paragraph shall apply.

(i) Quick operating showers, bubblers, etc., shall be available for emergency use in case of caustic soda burns.

(ii) Rotary tenders, smelter operators, and those cleaning smelt spouts shall be provided with eye protection equipment (fitted with lenses that filter out the harmful rays emanating from the light source) when actively engaged in their duties, in accordance with American National Standard Z87.1—1968.

(iii) Heavy-duty pipe, valves, and fittings shall be used between digester and blow pit. These shall be inspected at least semiannually to determine the degree of deterioration and repaired or replaced when necessary, in accordance with American National Standards B31.1—1955, B31.1a—1963, B31.1.0—1967, and B31.2—1968.

(iv) Smelt-dissolving tanks shall be covered and the cover kept closed, except when samples are being taken.

(v) Smelt tanks shall be provided with vent stacks and explosion doors, in accordance with American National Standard Z9.1—1951.

(19) *Blow lines.* (i) Each digester should have two independent "gas-off" lines and a reducing valve in the high-pressure steam line with a safety valve between the digester and the reducing valve. Two gas-off lines are recommended so that if one plugs with pulp, the other may be used, and the hazard of unplugging with the digester under pressure overcome. With the installation of a reducing valve and a safety valve, it is improbable that pressure will exceed the maximum allowable working pressure of the digester.

(ii) Where the blow-off lines from several digesters lead into one pipe, the handles of all cocks should be set uniformly, or some equivalent arrangement should be provided so that a man can see at a glance whether all cocks are set right or not. If valves instead of cocks are provided, a type with a rising spindle should be used.

(iii) When blow lines from more than one digester lead into one pipe, the cock or valve of the blow line from the tank being inspected or repaired shall be locked or tagged out, or the line shall be disconnected and blocked off.

(20) *Furnace room.* Exhaust ventilation shall be provided where niter cake is fed into a rotary furnace and shall be so designed and maintained as to keep the concentration of hydrogen sulfide gas below the parts per million listed in § 1910.1000.

(21) *Inspection and repair of tanks.* All piping leading to tanks shall be blanked off or valved and locked or tagged. Any lines to sewers shall be blanked off to protect workers from air contaminants.

(22) *Welding.* Welding on blow tanks, accumulator tanks, or any other vessels where turpentine vapor or other combustible vapor could gather shall be done only after the vessel has been completely purged of fumes. Fresh air shall be supplied workers inside of vessels.

(23) *Turpentine systems and storage tanks.* Nonsparking tools and ground hose shall be used when pumping out the tank. The tank shall be surrounded by a berm or moat.

(h) *Bleaching*—(1) *Bleaching engines.* Bleaching engines, except the Bellmer type, shall be completely covered on the top, with the exception of one small opening large enough to allow filling but too small to admit a man. This opening should be covered by a door and guarded with standard guardrail and toeboards. Platforms leading from one engine to another shall have standard guardrails, in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(2) *Bleach mixing rooms.* (i) The room in which the bleach powder is mixed shall be provided with adequate exhaust ventilation, located at the floor level, in accordance with American National Standard Z9.1—1951.

(ii) Chlorine gas shall be carried away from the work place and breathing area by an exhaust system. The gas shall be rendered neutral or harmless before being discharged into the atmosphere. The requirements of American National Standard Z9.2—1960 shall apply to this subdivision.

(iii) Gas masks shall be provided for emergency use, in accordance with American National Standards K13.1—1967 and Z88.2—1969.

(iv) For emergency and rescue work, independent self-contained oxygen masks or supplied air equipment shall be provided. (See American National Standards Z88.2—1969.)

(3) *Liquid chlorine.* (i) Tanks of liquid chlorine shall be stored in an adequately ventilated unoccupied room, where their possible leakage cannot affect workers.

(ii) Gas masks capable of abs chlorine shall be supplied, conv placed, and regularly inspected workers who may be exposed to chl gas shall be instructed in their use.

(iii) For emergency and rescue independent self-contained oxy masks or supplied air equipment sh provided.

(iv) At least two exits, remote each other, shall be provided fo rooms in which chlorine is stored.

(v) Spur tracks upon which tank containing chlorine and caustic are ted and connected to pipelines sh protected by means of a derail in of the cars. Blue flag policy shou invoked, in accordance with para (c)(9) of this section.

(vi) All chlorine, caustic, and lines shall be marked for positive id fication, in accordance with Amer National Standard A13.1—1967.

(4) *Bagged or drummed chem* Bagged or drummed chemicals re efficient handling to prevent damag spillage. Certain oxidizing chemicals in bleaching pulp and also in some tizing work require added precau for safety in storage and handling storage, these chemicals must be iso from combustible materials and o chemicals with which they will r such as acids. They must also be dry, clean and uncontaminated.

(i) *Mechanical pulp process*—(1) *grinders.* (i) Water wheels directly nected to pulp grinders shall be pro with speed governors limiting the ripheral speed of the grinder to that ommended by the manufacturer.

(ii) Doors of pocket grinders shal arranged so as to keep them from clo accidentally.

(2) *Butting saws.* Hood guards s be provided on butting saws, in acc ance with American National Stand O1.1—1954 (reaffirmed 1961).

(3) *Floors and platforms.* The requ ments of paragraph (b)(3) of this sec shall apply.

(4) *Personal protection.* Persons posed to falling material shall wear head, foot, and shin protection equ ment, in accordance with Ameri National Standards Z87.1—1968, Z89 1969, Z89.1—1969, and Z41.1—1967.

(j) *Stock preparation* — (1) *shredders.* (i) Cutting heads shall completely enclosed except for an ope ing at the feed side sufficient to per only entry of stock. The enclosure sh be bolted or locked in place. The en sure shall be of solid material or w mesh or other openings not exceed one-half inch.

(ii) Either a slanting feed table w its outer edge not less than 36 inches fr the cutting head or an automatic feed device shall be provided.

(iii) Repairs for cleaning of blocks shall be done only when the shredder shutdown and control devices locked.

(iv) All power-driven mechanis shall be guarded in accordance w paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

lp conveyors. Pulp conveyors veyor drive belts and pulleys fully enclosed, or if open and feet of the floor, shall be con- and guarded in accordance with National Standard B20.1—

ors, steps, and platforms. The ents of paragraph (b)(3) of on shall apply.

aters. (i) Beater rolls shall be with covers.

uard rails 42 inches high shall ded around beaters where tub less than 42 inches from the accordance with paragraph (b) nis section and American Na- andard A12.1—1967.

Then cleaning, inspecting, or rk requires that persons enter ers, all control devices shall be tagged out, in accordance with h (b)(4) of this section.

Then beaters are fed from floor e chute opening, if less than 42 on the floor, shall be provided mplete rail or other enclosure. for manual feeding shall be only for entry of stock and shall ded with at least two perma- ecured crossrails, in accordance National Standard A12.1—

hen beaters are fed manually floor above, conveniently located cy stop devices should be pro- the top level.

loors around beaters shall be with sufficient drainage to re- stes.

ulpers. (i) All pulpers having the ny other opening of vessel less inches from the floor or work shall have such openings by railed or other enclosures. ual charging, openings shall be t only to permit the entry of d shall be provided with at least manently secured crossrails, in nce with American National d A12.1—1967.

When cleaning, inspecting, or ork requires that persons enter ers, they shall be equipped with elt and lifeline, and one person stationed outside at a position to and assist in case of emergency.

When cleaning, inspecting, or ork requires that persons enter all steam, water, or other control shall be locked or tagged out. anging and tagging of pipe lines table in place of closed and locked d valves. Blank flanging of steam ter lines shall be acceptable in valve locks.

All power mechanisms shall be in accordance with American Standard B15.1—1953 (re- 1958).

tock chests. (i) All control de- all be locked or tagged out when enter stock chests, in accordance ragraph (b)(4) of this section.

All power mechanisms shall be in accordance with paragraph of this section.

(iii) When cleaning, inspecting, or other work requires that persons enter stock chests, they shall be provided with a low-voltage extension light.

(k) *Machine room*—(1) *Emergency stops.* Paper machines shall be equipped with devices that will stop the machine quickly in an emergency. The devices shall consist of push buttons for electric motive power (or electrically operated engine stops), pull cords connected directly to the prime mover, control clutches, or other devices, interlocked with adequate braking action. The devices shall be tested periodically by making use of them when stopping the machine and shall be so located that any person working on the machine can quickly disconnect the machine from the source of power in case of emergency.

(2) *Drives.* (i) All drives, pulleys, couplings, and shafts on equipment requiring service while operating shall have standard guards in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(ii) All drives shall be provided with lockout devices at the power switch which interrupts the flow of current to the unit.

(iii) All ends of rotating shafts including dryer drum shafts shall be completely guarded.

(iv) All accessible disengaged doctor blades should be covered.

(v) All exposed shafts shall be guarded. Crossovers shall be provided.

(vi) Oil cups and grease fittings shall be placed in a safe area remote from nip and heat hazards.

(3) *Protective equipment.* Face shields, aprons, and rubber gloves shall be provided for workmen handling acids in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2) and (d)(1) of this section.

(4) *Walkways.* Steps and footwalks along the fourdrinier and press section shall have nonslip surfacing and be complete with standard handrails, when practical, in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(5) *Floor openings.* All flush floor openings in the bottom of the wire pit should be guarded with a barrier-type guard.

(6) *Steps.* Steps of uniform rise and tread with nonslip surfaces shall be provided at each press in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(7) *Plank walkways.* A removable plank shall be provided along each press, with standard guardrails installed. The planks shall have nonslip surfaces in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(8) *Dryer lubrication.* If a gear bearing must be oiled while the machine is in operation, an automatic oiling device to protect the oiler shall be provided, or oil cups and grease fittings shall be placed along the walkways out of reach of hot pipes and dryer gears.

(9) *Levers.* All levers carrying weights shall be constructed so that weights will not slip or fall off.

(10) *First dryer.* Either a permanent guardrail or apron guard or both shall be installed in front of the first dryer in each section in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(11) *Steam and hot-water pipes.* All exposed steam and hot-water pipes within 7 feet of the floor or working platform or within 15 inches measured horizontally from stairways, ramps, or fixed ladders shall be covered with an insulating material, or guarded in such manner as to prevent contact.

(12) *Dryer gears.* Dryer gears shall be guarded excepting where the oilers' walkway is removed out of reach of the gears' nips and spokes and hot pipes in accordance with American National Standard B15.1—1953 (reaffirmed 1958).

(13) *Broke hole.* (i) A guardrail shall be provided at broke holes in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(ii) Where pulpers are located directly below the broke hole on a paper machine and where the broke hole opening is large enough to permit a worker to fall through, any employee pushing broke down the hole shall wear a safety belt attached to a safety belt line. The safety belt line shall be fastened in such a manner that it is impossible for the person to fall into the pulper.

(iii) An alarm bell or a flashing light shall be actuated before dropping material through the broke hole.

(14) *Feeder belt.* A feeder belt or other effective device shall be provided for starting paper through the calendar stack.

(15) *Steps.* Steps or ladders of uniform rise and tread with nonslip surfaces shall be provided at each calendar stack. Handrails and hand grips shall be provided at each calendar stack in accordance with American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(16) *Grounding.* All calendar stacks and spreader bars shall be grounded as protection against shock induced by static electricity in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.314.

(17) *Sole plates.* All exposed sole plates between dryers, calenders, reels, and rewinders shall have a nonskid surface.

(18) *Nip points.* The hazard of the nip points on all calender rolls shall be eliminated or minimized by means of an effective barrier device, or by feeding the paper into the rolls by means of a rope carrier, air jets, or hand feeding devices. Nips where paper is not being fed into the calender should be protected by barriers. Adequate nip warning signs should be used at all nip points that cannot be guarded physically.

(19) *Platforms.* (i) A nonslip walkway with standard handrail should be provided on both sides of the stacks, in accordance with the American National Standard A12.1—1967.

(ii) A nonslip platform should also be provided at the top of the calender stack if access to that area is required for changing rolls.

(20) *Scrapers.* Alloy steel scrapers with pullthrough blades approximately 3 by 5 inches in size shall be used to remove "scabs" from calender rolls.

(21) *Illumination.* Permanent lighting shall be installed in all areas where employees are required to make machine adjustments and sheet transfers in accordance with the American National Standard A11.1—1965 (R 1970).

(22) *Control panels.* Floor stand panels should be protected from being hit by moving equipment. All control panel handles and buttons shall be protected from accidental contact.

(23)—Revoked

(24) *Lifting reels.* (i) The reels shall stop rotating before being lifted from bearings.

(ii) All lifting equipment (clamps, cables, and slings) shall be maintained in a safe condition and inspected regularly.

(iii) Reel shafts with square block ends shall be guarded.

(25) *Feeder belts.* Feeder belts, carrier ropes, air carriage, or other equally effective means shall be provided for starting paper into the nip or drum-type reels.

(26) *Inrunning nip.* (i) Where the nipping points of all drum winders and rewinders is on the operator's side, it shall be guarded by barrier guards interlocked with the drive mechanism.

(ii) A zero speed switch should be installed to prevent the guard from being raised while the roll is turning.

(27) *Core collars.* Set screws for securing core collars to winding and unwinding shafts shall not protrude above the face of the collar. All edges of the collar with which an operator's hand comes in contact shall be beveled to remove all sharp corners.

(28) *Slitter knives.* Slitter knives shall be guarded so as to prevent accidental contact. Carriers shall be provided and used for transportation of slitter knives.

(29) *Winder shaft.* All shafts should be equipped with a winder collar guide. The winder shall have a guide rail to align the shaft for easy entrance into the opened rewind shaft bearing housings. If the winder is large and the rewind shafts are too heavy for manual insertion, powered rewind shaft injectors should be employed.

(30) *Core shaft.* When the core shaft weighs in excess of the safe standard, a mechanical device such as a dolly shall be provided for carrying all or part of the weight when it is being removed from the set of paper and placed in the dressing brackets on the winder. In the event that the force required to extract the shaft from the cores is excessive, even though the weight of the shaft is being supported, a powered shaft puller should be employed to relieve the operator of physical strain.

(31) *Winder area.* A nonskid surface shall be provided in the front vicinity of the winder to prevent accidental slipping.

(32) *Radiation.* Special standards regarding the use of radiation equipment shall be posted and followed as required by § 1910.96.

(l) *Finishing room*—(1) *Cleaning rolls.* Rolls shall be cleaned only on the outrunning side.

(2) *Emergency stops.* Electrically or manually operated quick power disconnecting devices, interlocked with braking action, shall be provided on all operating sides of the machine within easy reach of all employees. These devices shall be tested by making use of them when stopping the machine.

(3) *Core collars.* The requirements of paragraph (k)(27) of this section and the American National Standard B15 1953 (reaffirmed 1958) shall apply.

(4) *Elevators.* These shall be accordance with American National Standard A17.1—1965.

(5) *Control panels.* The requirements of paragraph (k)(22) of this section shall apply.

(6) *Guillotine-type cutters.* (i) Each guillotine-type cutter shall be equipped with a control which requires the operator and his helper, if any, to use both hands to engage the clutch.

(ii) Each guillotine-type cutter shall be equipped with a nonrepeat device.

(iii) Carriers shall be provided and used for transportation of guillotine-type cutter knives.

(7) *Rotary cutter.* (i) On single-knife machines a guard shall be provided at a point of contact to the knife.

(ii) On duplex cutters the protection required for single-knife machines shall be provided for the first knife, and a hood shall be provided for the second knife.

(iii) Safe access shall be provided to the knives of a rotary cutter by means of catwalks with nonslip surfaces, railings, and toeboards in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(iv) A guard shall be provided for the spreader or squeeze roll at the nip side on sheet cutters.

(v) Electrically or manually operated quick power disconnecting devices with adequate braking action shall be provided on all operating sides of the machine within easy reach of all operators.

(vi) The outside slitters shall be guarded.

(8) *Platers.* (i) A guard shall be arranged across the face of the rolls to serve as a warning that the operator's hand is approaching the danger zone.

(ii) A quick power disconnecting device shall be installed on each machine within easy reach of the operator.

(9) *Finishing room rewinders.* (i) The nipping points of all drum winders and rewinders located on the operator's side shall be guarded by either automatic or manually operated barrier guards of sufficient height to protect fully anyone working around them. The barrier guard shall be interlocked with the drive mechanism to prevent operating above jog speed without the guard in place.

A zero speed switch should be installed to prevent the guard from being raised while the roll is turning.

(ii) A nonskid surface shall be provided in front of the rewinder to prevent an employee from slipping in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(iii) Mechanical lifting devices shall be provided for placing and removing rolls from the machine.

(10) *Control panels.* The requirements of paragraph (k)(22) of this section apply.

(11) *Roll-type embosser.* The nip point located on the operator's side shall be guarded by either automatic or manually operated barrier guards interlocked with the drive.

(12) *Sorting and counting tables.* Tables shall be smooth and free from splinters, with edges and corners rounded.

(ii) Paddles shall be smooth and free from splinters.

(13) *Roll splitters.* The nip point at cutter knife shall be guarded by either automatic or manually operated barrier guards.

(m) *Materials handling*—(1) *Powered trucks.* No person shall be permitted to ride on a powered hand truck unless it is so designed by the manufacturer. The limit switch shall be on operator handle—30 degrees each way from the 0 degree angle up and down.

(2) *Power trucks.* Power trucks shall comply with American National Standard B56.1—1969. Adequate ventilation shall be provided and the trucks properly maintained, so that dangerous concentrations of carbon monoxide cannot be generated, especially in warehouses and other isolated areas of a plant.

(3) *Cartons.* The carton-stitching machine shall be guarded to prevent the operator from coming in contact with the stitching head.

(4) *Banding of skids, cartons, etc.* Banders and helpers shall wear eye protection equipment in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(5) *Unloading cars or trucks.* Where steel bands or wires are used, boxcars or trucks, all loaders and helpers shall wear eye protection in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(ii) The construction and use of bridge or dock plates shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard B56.1—1969.

(iii) Flag signals, derails, or other protective devices shall be used to protect men during switching operations. The blue flag policy shall be invoked according to paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section.

(n) *Effective dates.* (1) The provisions of this § 1910.261 shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except as provided in the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph.

(2) The following provisions shall become effective on February 15, 1972:

§ 1910.261 (a)(3), (b)(6), (f)(2)(iv), (g)(1)(iv), (g)(11)(i), (j)(5)(iv), (12), (k)(32), and (m)(2).

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this paragraph (1), (2), or (4) of this paragraph, any provision in any other paragraph of this section which contains itself a specific effective date or limitation shall become effective on that date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, if any standard

art 50–204, other than a na-sensus standard incorporated ce in § 50–204.2(a)(1), is or pplicable at any time to any nt and place of employment, by he Walsh-Healey Public Con- or the Service Contract Act of e National Foundation on Arts nities Act of 1965, any corre-stablished Federal standard in .261 which is derived from 41 50–204 shall also become effec-hall be applicable to such em- and place of employment, on late.

Textiles.

lication requirements—(1) *n*. The requirements of this r textile safety apply to the stallation, processes, opera- maintenance of textile ma-quipment, and other plant fa- all plants engaged in the re and processing of textiles, se processes used exclusively nufacture of synthetic fibers. *ndards incorporated by refer-*dards covering issues of occu-afety and health which are of plication without regard to any dustry are incorporated by in paragraphs of this section applicable to textiles. All such shall be construed according es of construction set out in

initions applicable to this sec- *Belt shifter*. A "belt shifter" e for mechanically shifting a ne pulley to another.

shifter lock. A "belt shifter device for positively locking fter in position while the ma- topped and the belt is idling e pulleys.

nder. A "calender" in essence a set of heavy rollers mounted l side frames and arranged to between them. Calenders may to ten rollers, or bowls, some an be heated.

bossing calender. An "emboss-er" is a calender with two or , one of which is engraved for figured effects of various kinds .

s (drying). Drying "cans" are indrical drums mounted in a ey can rotate. They are heated and are used to dry fabrics or passes around the perimeter of

bonizing. "Carbonizing" means ng of vegetable matter such as aws, etc., from wool by treat- acid, followed by heat. The matter is reduced to a carbon-which may be removed by dust-king.

d. A "card" machine consists s of various sizes—and in cer-s flats—covered with card nd set in relation to each hat fibers in staple form may ed into individual relationship. of the cylinders and their di-rection of rotation varies. The finished product is delivered as a sliver. Cards of different types are: The revolving flat card, the roller-and-clearer card, etc.

(8) *Card clothing*. "Card clothing" is the material with which many of the surfaces of a card are covered; e.g., the cylinder, doffer, etc. It consists of a thick foundation material, usually made of textile fabrics, through which are pressed many fine, closely spaced, specially bent wires.

(9) *Comber*. A "comber" is a machine for combing fibers of cotton, wool, etc. The essential parts are a device for feeding forward a fringe of fibers at regular intervals and an arrangement of combs or pins which, at the right time, pass through the fringe. All tangled fibers, short fibers, and neps are removed and the long fibers are laid parallel.

(10) *Combing machinery*. "Combing machinery" is a general classification, including combers, sliver lap machines, ribbon lap machines, and gill boxes, but excluding cards.

(11) *Cutter (rotary staple)*. A rotary staple "cutter" is a machine consisting of one or more rotary blades used for the purpose of cutting textile fibers into staple lengths.

(12) *Exposed to contact*. "Exposed to contact" shall mean that the location of an object, material, nip point, or point of operation is such that a person is liable to come in contact with it in his normal course of employment.

(13) *Garnett machine*. A "Garnett machine" means any of a number of types of machines for opening hard twisted waste of wool, cotton, silk, etc. Essentially, such machines consist of a lickerin; one or more cylinders, each having a complement worker and stripper rolls; and a fancy roll and doffer. The action of such machines is somewhat like that of a wool card, but it is much more severe in that the various rolls are covered with garnett wire instead of card clothing.

(14) *Gill box*. A "gill box" is a machine used in the worsted system of manufacturing yarns. Its function is to arrange the fibers in parallel order. Essentially, it consists of a pair of feed rolls and a series of followers where the followers move at a faster surface speed and perform a combing action.

(15) *Interlock*. An "interlock" is a device that operates to prevent the operation of machine while the cover or door of the machine is open or unlocked, and which will also hold the cover or door closed and locked while the machine is in motion.

(16) *Jig (dye)*. A dye "jig" is a machine for dyeing piece goods. The cloth, at full width, passes from a roller through the dye liquor in an open vat and is then wound on another roller. The operation is repeated until the desired shade is obtained.

(17) *Kier*. A "kier" is a large metal vat, usually a pressure type, in which fabrics may be boiled out, bleached, etc.

(18) *Lapper (ribbon)*. A ribbon "lapper" is a machine used to prepare laps for feeding a cotton comb; its purpose is to provide a uniform lap in which the fibers have been straightened as much as possible.

(19) *Lapper (Sliver)*. A sliver "lapper" is a machine in which a number of parallel card slivers are drafted slightly, laid side by side in a compact sheet, and wound into a cylindrical package.

(20) *Loom*. A "loom" is a machine for effecting the interlacing of two series of yarns crossing one another at right angles. The warp yarns are wound on a warp beam and pass through heddles and reed. The filling is shot across in a shuttle and settled in place by reed and lay, and the fabric is wound on a cloth beam.

(21) *Mangle (starch)*. A "starch mangle" is a mangle that is used specifically for starching cotton goods. It commonly consists of two large rolls and a shallow open vat with several immersion rolls. The vat contains the starch solution.

(22) *Mangle (water)*. A "water mangle" is a calender having two or more rolls used for squeezing water from fabrics before drying. Water mangles also may be used in other ways during the finishing of various fabrics.

(23) *Mule*. A "mule" is a type of spinning frame having a head stock and a carriage as its two main sections. The head stock is stationary. The carriage is movable and it carries the spindles which draft and spin the roving into the yarn. The carriage extends over the whole width of the machine and moves slowly toward and away from the head stock during the spinning operation.

(24) *Nip*. "Nip" shall mean the point of contact between two in-running rolls.

(25) *Openers and pickers*. "Openers and pickers" means a general classification which includes breaker pickers, intermediate pickers, finisher pickers, single process pickers, multiple process pickers, willow machines, card and picker waste cleaners, thread extractors, shredding machines, roving waste openers, shoddy pickers, bale breakers, feeders, vertical openers, lattice cleaners, horizontal cleaners, and any similar machinery equipped with either cylinders, screen section, calender section, rolls, or beaters used for the preparation of stock for further processing.

(26) *Paddler*. A "paddler" consists of a trough for a solution and two or more squeeze rolls between which cloth passes after being passed through a mordant or dye bath.

(27) *Point of operation*. "Point of operation" shall mean that part of the machine where the work of cutting, shearing, squeezing, drawing, or manipulating the stock in any other way is done.

(28) *Printing machine (roller type)*. A "roller printing machine" is a machine consisting of a large central cylinder, or pressure bowl, around the lower part of the perimeter of which is placed a series of engraved color rollers (each having a color trough), a furnisher roller, doctor blades, etc. The machine is used for printing fabrics.

(29) *Ranges (bleaching continuous)*. "Continuous bleaching ranges" are of several types and may be made for cloth in rope or open-width form. The goods, after wetting out, pass through a squeeze

roll into a saturator containing a solution of caustic soda and then to an enclosed J-box. A V-shaped arrangement is attached to the front part of the J-box for uniform and rapid saturation of the cloth with steam before it is packed down in the J-box. The cloth, in a single strand rope form, passes over a guide roll down the first arm of the "V" and up the second. Steam is injected into the "V" at the upper end of the second arm so that the cloth is rapidly saturated with steam at this point. The J-box capacity is such that cloth will remain hot for a sufficient time to complete the scouring action. It then passes a series of washers with a squeeze roll in between. The cloth then passes through a second set of saturator, J-box, and washer, where it is treated with the peroxide solution. By slight modification of the form of the unit, the same process can be applied to open-width cloth.

(30) *Range (mercerizing).* A "mercerizing range" consists generally of a 3-bowl mangle, a tenter frame, and a number of boxes for washing and scouring. The whole setup is in a straight line and all parts operate continuously. The combination is used to saturate the cloth with sodium hydroxide, stretch it while saturated, and washing out most of the caustic before releasing tension.

(31) *Sanforizing machine.* A "sanforizing machine" is a machine consisting of a large steam-heated cylinder, an endless, thick, woolen felt blanket which is in close contact with the cylinder for most of its perimeter, and an electrically heated shoe which presses the cloth against the blanket while the latter is in a stretched condition as it curves around feed-in roll.

(32) *Shearing machine.* A "shearing machine" is a machine used in shearing cloth. Cutting action is provided by a number of steel blades spirally mounted on a roller. The roller rotates in close contact with a fixed ledger blade. There may be from one to six such rollers on a machine.

(33) *Singeing machine.* A "singeing machine" is a machine used particularly with cotton; it comprises of a heated roller, plate, or an open gas flame. The material is rapidly passed over the roller or the plate or through the open gas flame to remove, fuzz or hairiness on yarn or cloth by burning.

(34) *Slasher.* A "slasher" is a machine used for applying a size mixture to warp yarns. Essentially, it consists of a stand for holding section beams, a size box, one or more cylindrical dryers or an enclosed hot air dryer, and a beaming end for finding the yarn on the loom beams.

(35) *Solvent (industrial organic).* "Industrial organic solvent" means any organic volatile liquid or compound, or any combination of these substances which are used to dissolve or suspend a nonvolatile or slightly volatile substance for industrial utilization. It shall also apply to such substances when used as detergents or cleansing agents. It shall not apply to petroleum products when such products are used as fuel.

(36) *Tenter frame.* A "tenter frame" is a machine for drying cloth under tension. It essentially consists of a pair of endless traveling chains fitted with clips of fine pins and carried on tracks. The cloth is firmly held at the selvages by the two chains which diverge as they move forward so that the cloth is brought to the desired width.

(37) *Warper.* A "warper" is any machine for preparing and arranging the yarns intended for the warp of a fabric, specifically, a beam warper.

(c) *General safety requirements*—(1) *Means of stopping machines.* Every textile machine shall be provided with individual mechanical or electrical means for stopping such machines. On machines driven by belts and shafting, a locking-type shifter or an equivalent positive device shall be used. On operations where injury to the operator might result if motors were to restart after power failures, provision shall be made to prevent machines from automatically restarting upon restoration of power.

(2) *Handles.* Stopping and starting handles shall be designed to the proper length to prevent the worker's hand or fingers from striking against any revolving part, gear guard, or any other part of the machine.

(3) *Machine guarding.* Mechanical power-transmission equipment shall be guarded in conformity with § 1910.219.

(4) *Housekeeping.* Aisles and working spaces shall be kept in good order, clean and free of obstructions in accordance with requirements of § 1910.141.

(5) *Inspection and maintenance.* All guards and other safety devices, including starting and stopping devices, shall be properly maintained.

(6) *Lighting.* Lighting shall conform to American National Standard A11.1—1965.

(7) *Identification of piping systems.* Identification of piping systems shall conform to American National Standard A13.1—1956.

(8) *Identification of physical hazards.* Identification of physical hazards shall be in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.144.

(9) *Steam pipes.* All pipes carrying steam or hot water for process or servicing machinery, when exposed to contact and located within seven feet of the floor or working platform shall be covered with a heat-insulating material, or otherwise properly guarded.

(d) *Openers and pickers*—(1) *Beater guards.* When any opening or picker machinery is equipped with a beater, such beater shall be provided with metal covers which will prevent contact with the beater. Such covers shall be provided with an interlock which will prevent the cover from being raised while the machine is in motion and prevent the operation of the machine while the cover is open.

(2) *Cleanout holes.* Cleanout holes within reaching distance of the fan or picker beater shall have their covers securely fastened and they shall not be opened while the machine is in motion.

(3) *Feed rolls.* The feed rolls on opening and picking machinery shall be covered with a guard designed to prevent the operator from reaching the while the machinery is in operation.

(4) *Removal of foreign ferrous material.* All textile opener lines shall be equipped with magnetic separators, tramp iron separators, or other means for the removal of foreign ferrous material.

(e) *Cotton cards*—(1) *Enclosure.* Cylinder and lickerins shall be completely protected and the doffers shall be enclosed.

(2) *Enclosure fastenings.* The enclosures or covers shall be kept in place while the machine is in operation except when stripping or grinding.

(3) *Stripping rolls.* On operations using for flat strippings which are allowed to fall on the doffer cover, where the strippings are removed by hand, the doffer cover shall be kept closed and securely fastened to prevent the opening of the cover while the machine is in operation. When it becomes necessary to clean the cards while they are in motion, a long-handled brush or duster shall be used.

(f) *Garnett machines*—(1) *Lickerins.* Garnett lickerins shall be enclosed.

(2) *Fancy rolls.* Garnett fancy rolls shall be enclosed by covers. These shall be installed in a way that keeps working rolls reasonably accessible for repair or adjustment.

(3) *Underside of machine.* The underside of the garnett shall be guarded by a screen mesh or other form of enclosure to prevent access.

(g) *Spinning mules*—A substantial fender of metal or hardwood shall be installed in front of the carriage when the fender to extend to within a fourth inch of the rail.

(h) *Slashers*—(1) *Cylinder dryers.*

(i) *Reducing valves, safety valves, pressure gages.* Reducing valves, safety valves, and pressure gages shall conform to the ASME Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968.

(ii) *Vacuum relief valves.* Vacuum relief valves shall conform to the ASME Code for Pressure Vessels, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968.

(iii) *Lever control.* When slashers are operated by control levers, these levers shall be connected to a horizontal bar or treadle located not more than 6 inches above the floor to control the operation from any point.

(iv) *Pushbutton control.* Slashers operated by pushbutton control shall have stop and start buttons located at each end of the machine, and additional buttons located on both sides of the machine, at the size box and the delivery end. If calender rolls are used, additional buttons shall be provided at both sides of the machine at points near the calenders except when slashers are equipped with an enclosed dryer.

(v) *Nip guards.* All nip guards shall comply with the requirements of subparagraph (2)(iv) of this paragraph

inder enclosure. When en- hoods are used over cylinder ls, such enclosures or hoods ovided with an exhaust system effectively prevent wet air and escaping into the workroom. *pansion chambers.* Slasher d cookers shall be provided sion chambers in the covers, to prevent surging over. trol valves shall be so located an be operated without expos- rker to moving parts, hot sur- eam.

losed hot air dryer—(i) *Lever* hen slashers are operated by ers, these levers shall be con- horizontal bar or treadle lo- more than 69 inches above o control the operation from

h-button control. Slashers by push-button control shall tart button at each end of the nd stop buttons shall be lo- both sides of the machines at spaced not more than 6 feet s. Inching buttons should be

yer enclosure. The dryer en- all be provided with an ex- em which will effectively pre- air and steam from escaping orkroom.

guards. All nip guards shall th Table R–1.

TABLE R–1

GUARD OPENINGS

in the guard or between the working surface shall not be n the following:

of opening ip point	*Maximum width of opening*
1½	¼
to 2½	⅜
to 3½	½
to 5½	⅝
to 6½	¾
to 7½	⅞
to 8½	1¼

surements in Table R–1 are all in

pansion chambers. Slasher d cookers shall be provided nsion chambers in the covers, to prevent surging over. Steam lves shall be so located that be operated without exposing to moving parts, hot surfaces,

arpers—(1) *Swiveled double-* . Swiveled double-bar gates nstalled on all warpers operat- cess of 450 yards per minute. es shall be so interlocked that ine cannot be operated until the the "closed position," except for se of inching or jogging.

osed position. "Closed position" n that the top bar of the gate t least 42 inches from the floor ng platform; and the lower bar at least 21 inches from the working platform; and the gate located 15 inches from the ver- gent to the beam head.

(j) *Drawing frames, slubbers, roving parts, cotton combers, ring spinning frames, twisters.* Gear housing covers on all installations of drawing frames, slubbers, roving frames, cotton combers, ring spinning frames, and twisters shall be equipped with interlocks.

(k) *Gill boxes*—(1) *Pin guard.* A guard shall be placed ahead of the feed end and shall be so designed that it will prevent the worker's fingers from being caught in the pins of the intersecting fallers.

(2) *Nip guards.* All nip guards shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h)(2)(iv) of this section.

(l) *Heavy draw boxes, finishers, and speeders used in worsted drawing*—(1) *Band pulley covers.* Covers for band pulleys shall be closed when the machine is in motion.

(2) *Benches or working platforms.* Branches or working platforms approximately 10 inches in height and 8 inches in width should be installed along the entire running length of the machine for the worker to stand on while creeling the machine. Such benches or platforms shall be covered with an abrasive or nonslip material.

(m) *Sliver and ribbon lappers (cotton).* Cover guard. An interlocking cover guard shall be installed over the large calendar drums and the lap spool, designed to prevent the operator from coming in contact with the nip.

(n) *Looms*—(1) *Shuttle guard.* Each loom shall be equipped with a guard designed to minimize the danger of the shuttle flying out of the shed.

(2) *Protection for loom fixer.* Provisions shall be made so that every loom fixer can prevent the loom from being started while he is at work on the loom. This may be accomplished by means of a lock, the key to which is retained in the possession of the loom fixer, or by some other effective means to prevent starting the loom.

(o) *Shearing machines.* All revolving blades on shearing machines shall be guarded so that the opening between the cloth surface and the bottom of the guard will not exceed three-eighths inch.

(p) *Continuous bleach range (cotton and rayon)*—(1) *J-box protection.* Each valve controlling the flow of steam, injurious gases, or liquids into a J-box shall be equipped with a chain, lock, and key, so that any worker who enters the J-box can lock the valve and retain the key in his possession. Any other method which will prevent steam, injurious gases, or liquids from entering the J-box while the worker is in it will be acceptable.

(2) *Open-width bleaching.* The nip of all in-running rolls on open-width bleaching machine rolls shall be protected with a guard to prevent the worker from being caught at the nip. The guard shall extend across the entire length of the nip.

(q) *Kiers*—(1) *Reducing valves, safety valves, and pressure gages.* Reducing valves, safety valves, and pressure gages shall conform to the ASME Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII, Unfired/Pressure Vessels, 1968.

(2) *Kier valve protection.* Each valve controlling the flow of steam, injurious gases, or liquids into a kier shall be equipped with a chain, lock, and key, so that any worker who enters the kier can lock the valve and retain the key in his possession. Any other method which will prevent steam, injurious gases, or liquids from entering the kier while the worker is in it will be acceptable.

(r) *Gray and white bins.* On new installations guard rails conforming to § 1910.23 shall be provided where workers are required to plait by hand from the top of the bin so as to protect the worker from falling to a lower level.

(s) *Mercerizing range (piece goods)*—(1) *Stopping devices.* A stopping device shall be provided at each end of the machine.

(2) *Frame ends.* A guard shall be installed at each end of the frame between the in-running chain and the clip opener, to prevent the worker's fingers from being caught.

(3) *Mangle and washers.* The nip at the in-running rolls shall conform to § 1910.264.

(t) *Tenter frames*—(1) *Stopping devices.* A stopping device shall be provided at each end of the machine.

(2) *Frame ends.* A guard shall be installed at each end of the frame at the in-running chain and clip opener.

(3) *Oil cups.* Oil cups shall be safely located to permit easy access.

(u) *Dyeing jigs*—(1) *Stopping devices.* Each dye jig shall be equipped with individual mechanical or electrical means for stopping the machine.

(2) *Roll arms.* Roll arms on jigs shall be built to allow for extra large batches, and to prevent the center bar from being forced off, causing the batch to fall.

(v) *Padders—Nip guards.* All nip guards shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h)(2)(iv) of this section.

(w) *Drying cans*—(1) *Pressure reducing valves and pressure gages.* Pressure reducing valves and pressure gages shall conform to the ASME Code for Pressure Vessels, Section VIII, 1968, Unfired Pressure Vessels.

(2) *Vacuum collapse.* If cans are not designed to prevent vacuum collapse, each can shall be equipped with one or more vacuum relief valves with openings of sufficient size to prevent the collapse of the can if vacuum occurs.

(x) *Flat-work ironer*—(1) *Feed rolls.* The feed rolls shall be guarded to conform to § 1910.264.

(2) *Pressure rolls.* Pressure rolls shall be covered or guarded to conform to § 1910.264.

(y) *Extractors*—(1) *Centrifugal extractor*—(i) *Cover.* Each extractor shall be equipped with a metal cover.

(ii) *Interlocking device.* Each extractor shall be equipped with an interlocking device that will prevent the cover

from being opened while the basket is in motion, and also prevent the power operation of the basket while the cover is open.

(iii) *Brakes.* Each extractor shall be equipped with a mechanically or electrically operated brake to quickly stop the basket when the power driving the basket is shut off.

(iv) *Maximum allowable speed.* Each centrifugal extractor shall be effectively secured in position on the floor or foundation so as to eliminate unnecessary vibration, and should not be operated at a speed greater than the manufacturer's rating, which shall be stamped where easily visible in letters not less than one-quarter inch in height. The maximum allowable speed shall be given in revolutions per minute (rpm).

(2) *Engine drum extractor—Overspeed governor.* Each engine individually driving an extractor shall be provided with an approved engine stop and speed limit governor.

(3) *Squeezer or wringer extractor—Nip guards.* All nip guards shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h)(2)(iv) of this section.

(z) *Nip guards.* All nip guards for water mangle, starch mangle, backwasher (worsted yarn) crabbing machines, decating machines, shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h)(2)(iv).

(aa) *Sanforizing and palmer machine.* A safety trip rod, cable, or wire center cord shall be provided across the front and back of all palmer cylinders extending the length of the face of the cylinder. It shall operate readily whether pushed or pulled. This safety trip shall be not more than 72 inches above the level on which the operator stands and shall be readily accessible.

(bb) *Rope washers*—(1) *Splash guard.* Splash guards shall be installed on all rope washers unless the machine is so designed as to prevent the water or liquid from splashing the operator, the floor, or working surface.

(2) *Safety stop bar.* A safety trip rod, cable or wire center cord shall be provided across the front and back of all rope washers extending the length of the face of the washer. It shall operate readily whether pushed or pulled. This safety trip shall be not more than 72 inches above the level on which the operator stands and shall be readily accessible.

(cc) *Laundry washer tumbler or shaker*—(1) *Interlocking device.* Each drying tumbler, each double cylinder shaker or clothes tumbler, and each washing machine shall be equipped with an interlock device which will prevent the power operation of the inside cylinder when the outer door on the case or shell is open, and which will also prevent the outer door on the case or shell from being opened without shutting off the power. This should not prevent the movement of the inner cylinder by means of a hand operated mechanism or an "inching device."

(2) *Means of holding covers or doors in open position.* Each enclosed barrel shall also be equipped with adequate means for holding open the doors or covers of the inner and outer cylinders or shells while it is being loaded or unloaded.

(dd) *Printing machine (roller type)*—(1) *Nip guards.* All nip guards shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h)(2)(iv) of this section.

(2) *Crown wheel and roller gear nip protection.* The engraved roller gears and the large crown wheel shall be provided with a protective disc which will enclose the nips of the in-running gears. Individual discs for each nip will be acceptable.

(ee) *Calenders.* The nip at the in-running side of the rolls shall be provided with a guard extending across the entire length of the nip and arranged to prevent the fingers of the workers from being pulled in between the rolls or between the guard and the rolls, and constructed so that the cloth can be fed into the rolls safely.

(ff) *Rotary staple cutters.* A guard shall be installed completely enclosing the cutters to prevent the hands of the operator from reaching the cutting zone.

(gg) *Clothing folding machine.* The crank arm and blade guide rods on both sides of the cloth-folding machines shall be protected from contact by barrier guards constructed to conform to the requirements of § 1910.219.

(hh) *Hand bailing machine.* An angle-iron-handle stop guard shall be installed at the right angle to the frame of the machine. The stop guard shall be so designed and so located that it will prevent the handle from traveling beyond the vertical position should the handle slip from the operator's hand when the pawl has been released from the teeth of the takeup gear.

(ii) *Roll bench.* Cleats shall be installed on the ends of roll benches.

(jj) *Cuttle or swing folder (overhead type).* The bottom of the overhead folders shall be located not less than 7 feet from the floor or working surface.

(kk) *Color-mixing room.* Floors in color-mixing rooms shall be constructed to drain easily.

(ll) *Open tanks and vats for mixing and storage of hot or corrosive liquids*—(1) *Protection against falls.* Open tanks and vats containing hot or corrosive liquids shall be protected to conform to the requirements of § 1910.23.

(2) *Shutoff valves.* Boiling tanks, caustic tanks, and hot liquid containers, so located that the operator cannot see the contents from the floor or working area, shall have emergency shutoff valves controlled from a point not subject to danger of splash. Valves shall conform to the ASME Pressure Vessel Code, section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968.

(mm) *Dye kettles and vats.*—Pipes or drains of sufficient capacity to carry the contents safely away from the working area shall be installed where there are dye kettles and vats which may at any time contain hot or corrosive liquids. These shall not empty directly onto the floor.

(nn) *Acid carboys.* Carboys sha provided with inclinators, or the shall be withdrawn from the carboy means of pumping without pressu the carboy, or by means of hand oper siphons.

(oo) *Handling caustic soda caustic potash.* Means shall be pro for handling and emptying caustic and caustic potash containers to pre workers from coming in contact wit caustic (see paragraph (qq) of this tion).

(pp) *First aid.* Wherever acid caustics are used, provision shall be m for a copious and flowing suppl fresh, clean water.

(qq) *Personal protective equipme*
(1) *Personal protective equipm* Workers engaged in handling acid caustics in bulk, repairing pipe lines taining acids or caustics, etc., shal provided with protective occupati (safety) equipment to conform to requirements of § 1910.132, § 1910 and § 1910.134.

(2) Respirators, gas masks, and appliances, for emergency use only, be of a type required by § 1910.134.

(rr) *Workroom ventilation.* In workrooms in which potentially t substances are used, the maximum lowable concentrations listed in 1910 shall be maintained. Open surface t shall conform to the requirement § 1910.94(d).

§ 1910.263 Bakery equipment.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Ap cation.* The requirements of this tion shall apply to the design, insta tion, operation and maintenance machinery and equipment used wi a bakery.

(2)—Revoked
(b)—Revoked

(c) *General machine guarding*—(Revoked

(2) *Gears.* All gears shall be c pletely enclosed regardless of locatio

(3) *Sprockets and V-belt dri* Sprockets and V-belt drives loca within reach from platforms or pass ways or located within 8 feet 6 in from the floor shall be comple enclosed.

(4)—Revoked

(5) *Lubrication.* Where machin must be lubricated while in motion, tionary lubrication fittings inside machine shall be provided with exten piping to a point of safety so that employee will not have to reach into dangerous part of the machine wh lubricating.

(6) and (7)—Revoked

(8) *Hot pipes.* Exposed hot water steam pipes shall be covered with in lating material wherever necessary protect employee from contact.

(d) *Flour-handling equipment.*— *General requirements for flour handl* (1) Wherever any of the various piece apparatus comprising a flour-hand system are run in electrical unity

other the following safeguards ply:

Revoked

Wherever a flour-handling system ich size that the beginning of its on is far remote from its final end, all electric motors operath apparatus comprising this sysall be controlled at each of two one located at each remote end, of which will stop all motors.

Revoked

Control circuits for magnetic con- shall be so arranged that the of any one of several limit s, which may be on an individual ill serve to de-energize all of the of that unit.

(viii)—Revoked

Bag chutes and bag lifts (bag-arm rs). (i) Bag chutes (gravity for handling flour bags) shall be gned so as to keep to a minimum ed of flour bags. If the chute inore than 30° from the horizontal, hall be an upturn at the lower end chute to slow down the bags.

Bag-arm elevators with manual shall be designed to operate at a ty not exceeding seven bags per . The arms on the conveyor chain e so spaced as to obtain the full ty of the elevator with the lowest e chain speed. There shall be an limit switch at the unloading end bag-arm elevator so installed as to atically stop the conveyor chain if g fails to clear the conveyor arms.

—Revoked

Man lifts shall be prohibited in es. Bag or barrel lifts shall not be as man lifts.

Dumpbin and Blender. (i)—(iv)—d

All dumpbin and blender hoods e of sufficient capacity to prevent ation of flour dust outside the

All dumpbins shall be of a suitaght from floor to enable the oper- dump flour from bags, without g undue strain or fatigue. Where ge of any bin is more than 24 inches the floor, a bag rest step shall be led.

A control device for stopping the bin and blender shall be provided to the normal location of the tor.

i)—Revoked

—(5)—Revoked

Storage bins. (i)—Revoked

Storage bins shall be provided gaskets and locks or latches to keep ver closed, or other equivalent dein order to insure the dust tightness cover. Covers at openings where ployee may enter the bin shall also ovided with a hasp and a lock, so d that the employee may lock the in the open position whenever it is sary to enter the bin.

Storage bins where the side is than 5 feet in depth shall be pro- with standard stationary safety ladders, both inside and outside, to reach from floor level to top of bin and from top of bin to inside bottom, keeping the ladder end away from the moving screw conveyor.

(iv) and (v)—Revoked

(vi) The main entrance cover of large storage bins located at the interior exit ladder shall be provided with an electric interlock for motors operating both feed and unloading screw, so that these motors cannot operate while the cover is open.

(7) *Screw conveyors.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) The covers of all screw conveyors shall be made removable in convenient sections, held on with stationary clamps located at proper intervals keeping all covers dust-tight. Where drop or hinged bottom sections are provided this provision shall not apply.

(8) *Sifters.* (i) Enclosures of all types of flour sifters shall be so constructed that they are dust-tight but readily accessible for interior inspection.

(ii) and (iii)—Revoked

(9) *Flour scales.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) Traveling or track-type flour scales shall be equipped with bar handles for moving same. The bar should be at least 1 inch in diameter and well away from trolley track wheels.

(iv)—(vi)—Revoked

(10)—Revoked

(e) *Mixers*—(1) *Horizontal dough mixers.* (i) Mixers with external power application shall have all belts, chains, gears, pulleys, sprockets, clutches, and other moving parts completely enclosed.

(ii)—Revoked

(iii) Each mixer shall be equipped with an individual motor and control, and with a conveniently located manual switch to prevent the mixer from being started in the usual manner while the machine is being serviced and cleaned.

(iv) All electrical control stations shall be so located that the operator must be in full view of the bowl in its open position. No duplication of such controls other than a stop switch shall be permitted.

(v) All mixers with power and manual dumping arrangements shall be equipped with safety devices which shall:

(*a*) Engage both hands of the operator, when the agitator is in motion under power, and while the bowl is opened more than one-fifth of its total opening.

(*b*) Prevent the agitator from being started, while the bowl is more than one-fifth open, without engaging both hands of the operator;

(*c*)—Revoked

(vi) and (vii)—Revoked

(viii) Every mixer shall be equipped with a full enclosure over the bowl which is closed at all times while the agitator is in motion. Only minor openings in this enclosure, such as ingredient doors, flour inlets, etc., each representing less than 1½ square feet in area, shall be capable of being opened while the mixer is in operation.

(ix)—Revoked

(x) Overhead covers or doors which are subject to accidental closure shall be counterbalanced to remain in an open position or provided with means to hold them open until positively released by the operator.

(xi)—(xvii)—Revoked

(xviii) Valves and controls to regulate the coolant in mixer jackets shall be located so as to permit access by the operator without jeopardizing his safety.

(2) *Vertical Mixers.* (i)Vertical mixers shall comply with paragraphs (e)(1)(i), (iii), (ix), and (x), of this section.

[§1910.263(e)(2)(i) amended at 43 F.R. 49799, October 24, 1978.]

(ii)—Revoked

(iii) Bowl locking devices shall be of a positive type which require the attention of the operator for unlocking.

(iv) Devices shall be made available for moving bowls weighing more than 80 pounds, with contents, into and out of the mixing position on the machine.

(v)—Revoked

(f) *Dividers*—(1) and (2)—Revoked

(3) *Rear of divider.* The back of the divider shall have a complete cover to enclose all of the moving parts, or each individual part shall be enclosed or guarded to remove the separate hazards. The rear cover shall be provided with a limit switch in order that the machine cannot operate when this cover is open. The guard on the back shall be hinged so that it cannot be completely removed and if a catch or brace is provided for holding the cover open, it shall be designed so that it will not release due to vibrations or minor bumping whereby the cover may drop on an employee.

(4)—(6)—Revoked

(g) *Moulders*—(1) *Hoppers.* Mechanical feed moulders shall be provided with hoppers so designed and connected to the proofer that an employee's hands cannot get into the hopper where they will come in contact with the in-running rolls.

(2) *Hand-fed moulders.* Hand-fed moulders shall be provided with a belt-feed device or the hopper shall be extended high enough so that the hands of the operator cannot get into the feed rolls. The top edge of such a hopper shall be well rounded to prevent injury when it is struck or bumped by the employee's hand.

(3) *Stopping devices.* There shall be a stopping device within easy reach of the operator who feeds the moulder and another stopping device within the reach of the employee taking the dough away from the moulder.

(4)—(6)—Revoked

(h) *Manually fed dough brakes*—(1) *Top-roll protection.* The top roll shall be protected by a heavy gage metal shield extending over the roll to go within 6

inches of the hopper bottom board. The shield may be perforated to permit observation of the dough entering the rolls.

(2) *Emergency stop bar.*—An emergency stop bar shall be provided, and so located that the body of the operator will press against the bar if the operator slips and falls toward the rolls, or if the operator gets his hand caught in the rolls. The bar shall apply the body pressure to open positively a circuit that will deenergize the drive motor. In addition, a brake which is inherently self-engaging by requiring power or force from an external source to cause disengagement shall be activated at the same time causing the rolls to stop instantly. The emergency stop bar shall be checked for proper operation every 30 days.

[§1910.263(h)(2) amended at 38 F.R. 16223, June 21, 1973.]

(i) *Miscellaneous equipment*—(1) *Proof boxes.* All door locks shall be operable both from within and outside the box. Guide rails shall be installed to center the rack as it enters, passes through, and leaves the proof box.

(2) *Fermentation room.* Fermentation room doors shall have nonshatterable wire glass or plastic panels for vision through doors.

(3) *Troughs.* Troughs shall be mounted on antifriction bearing casters thus making it possible for the operator to move and direct the motion of the trough with a minimum of effort.

(4) *Hand trucks.* (i) Casters shall be set back from corners to be out of the way of toes and heels, but not far enough back to cause the truck to be unstable.

(ii) A lock or other device shall be provided to hold the handle in vertical position when the truck is not in use.

(5) *Lift trucks.* A lock or other device shall be provided to hold the handle in vertical position when the truck is not in use.

(6) *Racks.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) Racks shall be equipped with handles so located with reference to the frame of the rack that no part of the operator's hands extends beyond the outer edge of the frame when holding onto the handles.

(iii) Antifriction bearing casters shall be used to give the operator better control of the rack.

(iv)—Revoked

(7) *Conveyors.* (i) Wherever a conveyor passes over a main aisleway, regularly occupied work area, or passageway, the underside of the conveyor shall be completely enclosed to prevent broken chains or other material from falling in the passageway.

(ii) Stop bumpers shall be installed on all delivery ends of conveyors, wherever manual removal of the product carried is practiced.

(iii) Where hazard of getting caught exists a sufficient number of stop buttons shall be provided to enable quick stopping of the conveyor.

(8)—(10)—Revoked

(11) *Ingredient premixers, emulsifiers, etc.* (i) All top openings shall be provided with covers attached to the machines. These covers should be so arranged and interlocked that power will be shutoff whenever the cover is opened to a point where the operator's fingers might come in contact with the beaters.

(ii)—Revoked

(12) *Chain tackle.* (i) All chain tackle shall be marked prominently, permanently, and legibly with maximum load capacity.

(ii) All chain tackle shall be marked permanently, and legibly with minimum support specification.

(iii) Safety hooks shall be used.

(13) *Trough hoists, etc.* (i) All hoists shall be marked prominently, permanently, and legibly with maximum load capacity.

(ii) All hoists shall be marked permanently and legibly with minimum support specifications.

(iii) Safety catches shall be provided for the chain so that the chain will hold the load in any position.

(iv) Safety hooks shall be used.

(14) *Air-conditioning units.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) On large units with doors to chambers large enough to be entered, all door locks shall be operable from both inside and outside.

(15) *Pan washing tanks.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) The surface of the floor of the working platform shall be maintained in nonslip condition.

(iii) and (iv)—Revoked

(v) Power ventilated exhaust hoods shall be provided over the tanks.

(16)—(19)—Revoked

(20) *Bread coolers, rack type.* (i)—Revoked

(ii) All door locks shall be operable from both within and outside the cooler.

(21)—Revoked

(22) *Doughnut machines.* Separate flues shall be provided, (i) for venting vapors from the frying section, and (ii) for venting products of combustion from the combustion chamber used to heat the fat.

(23) *Open fat kettles.* (i) The floor around kettles shall be maintained in nonslip condition.

(ii) and (iii)—Revoked

(iv) The top of the kettle shall be not less than 36 inches above floor or working level.

(24) *Steam kettles.* (i) Positive locking devices shall be provided to hold kettles in the desired position.

(ii) Kettles with steam jackets shall be provided with safety valves in accordance with the ASME Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Unfired Pressure Vessels, 1968.

(j) *Slicers and wrappers*—(1) *Slicers.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) The cover over the knife head of reciprocating-blade slicers shall be provided with an interlocking arrangement so that the machine cannot operate unless the cover is in place.

(iv) On slicers with endless ban knives, each motor shall be equipp with a magnet brake which operat whenever the motor is not energize Each door, panel, or other point of acce to the cutting blades shall be arrang by means of mechanical or electric inte locks so that the motor will be d energized if all such access doors, pane or access points are not closed.

(v) When it is necessary to sharp slicer blades on the machine, a barri shall be provided leaving only sufficie opening for the sharpening stone reach the knife blades.

(vi)—Revoked

(vii) *Slicer wrapper conditions: (a)* and *(b)*—Revoked

(c) Mechanical control levers f starting and stopping both slicin machine conveyors and wrapping ma chines shall be extended or so locate that an operator in one location ca control both machines. Such level should be provided wherever necessa but these should be so arranged tha there is only one station capable of start ing the wrapping machine and conveyo assembly, and this starting statio should be so arranged or guarded as t prevent accidental starting. The electri control station for starting and stoppin the electric motor driving the wrappin machine and conveyor should be locate near the clutch starting lever.

(d)—Revoked

(2) *Wrappers.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) Electrical heaters on wrapper shall be protected by a cover plate prop erly separated or insulated from th heaters in order that accidental contac with this cover plate will not cause a burn to the operator.

(iv)—(vii)—Revoked

(k) *Biscuit and cracker equipment.*—(1) *Meal, peanut, and fig grinders.* (i) If the hopper is removable it shall be provided with an electric interlock so that the machine cannot be put in operation when the hopper is removed.

(ii) Where grid guards cannot be used feed conveyors to hoppers, or baffle-type hoppers, shall be provided. Hoppers in such cases shall be enclosed and provided with hinged covers, and equipped with electric interlock to prevent operation of the machine with the cover open.

(2) *Sugar and spice pulverizers.* (i) All drive belts used in connection with sugar and spice pulvizers shall be grounded by means of metal combs or other effective means of removing static electricity. All pulverizing of sugar or spice grinding shall be done in accordance with NFPA 62—1967 (Standard for Dust Hazards of Sugar and Cocoa), NFPA 656—1959 (Standard for Dust Hazards in Spice Grinding Plants).

(ii) Magnetic separators shall be provided to reduce fire and explosion hazards.

(3) *Cheese, fruit, and food cutters.* These machines shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

evoked

eversible dough brakes. Reversi-
es shall be provided with a guard
ing mechanism on each side of
. These guards shall be so ar-
s to stop the machine or reverse
tion of the rolls so that they are
ing if the guard is moved by con-
he operator.

ross-roll brakes. Cross - roll
hall be provided with guards that
lar in number and equal in effec-
to guards on hand-fed brakes.

- and roll-type dough sheeters.

oked

oppers for sheeters shall have an
ic stop bar or automatic stop-
vice along the back edge of the
If construction does not permit
at the back edge, the automatic
r or automatic stopping device
located where it will be most
to accomplish the desired pro-

evoked

otary, die machines, pretzel roll-
d pretzel-stick extruding ma-
Dough hoppers shall have the
pening protected with substantial
e guards to prevent the em-
rom getting his hands caught in
parts, or the hopper shall be ex-
high enough so that the opera-
nds cannot get into moving parts.

nd (11)—Revoked

Pan cooling towers. (i) Where pan
towers extend to two or more
a lockout switch shall be pro-
n each floor in order that me-
working on the tower may posi-
ock the mechanism against start-
ly one start switch shall be used
motor control circuit.

(vi)—Revoked

Chocolate melting, refining, and
kettles. Each kettle shall be pro-
vith a cover to enclose the top of
ttle. The bottom outlet of each
shall be of such size and shape
ne operator cannot reach in to
the revolving paddle or come in
with the shear point between the
and the side of the kettle.

-(16)—Revoked

Peanut cooling trucks. Mechan-
operated peanut cooling trucks
have a grid-type cover over the
top.

vens—(1) *General location.* (i)—(vi)—
d

Ovens shall be located so that
e fire or explosion will not expose
of persons to possible injury. For
son ovens shall not adjoin lockers,
or sales rooms, main passageways,
i,

Revoked

Safeguards of mechanical parts.
ergency stop buttons shall be pro-
n mechanical ovens near the point
operators are stationed.

All piping at ovens shall be tested
stight.

nd *(b)*—Revoked

(iii) Main shutoff valves, operable separately from any automatic valve, shall be provided to permit turning off the fuel or steam in case of an emergency.

(*a*) Main shutoff valves shall be located so that explosions, fires, etc. will not prevent access to these valves.

(*b*) Main shutoff valves shall be locked in the closed position when men must enter the oven or when the oven is not in service.

(4)—(7)—Revoked

(8) *Electrical heating equipment.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) A main disconnect switch or circuit breaker shall be provided. This switch or circuit breaker shall be so located that it can be reached quickly and safely. The main switch or circuit breaker shall have provisions for locking it in the open position if any work on the electrical equipment or inside the oven must be performed.

(9) *General requirements.* (i) Protecting devices shall be properly maintained and kept in working order.

(ii) All safety devices on ovens shall be inspected at intervals of not less than twice a month by an especially appointed, properly instructed bakery employee, and not less than once a year by representatives of the oven manufacturers.

(iii) (*a*) Protection of gas pilot lights shall be provided when it is impracticable to protect the main flame of the burner and where the pilot flame cannot contact the flame electrode without being in the path of the main flame of the burner. Failure of any gas pilot shall automatically shut off the fuel supply to the burner.

(*b*) Ovens with multiple burners shall be equipped with individual atmospheric pilot lights where there is sufficient secondary air in the baking chamber and where gas is available; or else each burner shall be equipped with an electric spark-type ignition device.

(iv) Burners of a capacity exceeding 150,000 B.t.u. per hour equipped with electric ignition shall be protected in addition by quick-acting combustion safeguards.

(*a*) The high-tension current for any electric spark-type ignition device shall originate in a power supply line which is interlocked with the fuel supply for the oven in such a way that in case of current failure both the source of electricity to the high-tension circuits and the fuel supply shall be turned off simultaneously.

(b)—Revoked

(*c*) Combustion safeguards used in connection with electric ignition systems on ovens shall be so designed as to prevent an explosive mixture from accumulating inside the oven before ignition has taken place.

(v) When fuel is supplied and used at line pressure, safety shutoff valves shall be provided in the fuel line leading to the burner.

(*a*) When fuel is supplied in excess of line pressure, safety shutoff valves shall be provided in the fuel line leading to the burners, unless the fuel supply lines are equipped with other automatic valves which will prevent the flow of fuel when the compressing equipment is stopped.

(*b*) The safety shutoff valve shall be positively tight and shall be tested at least twice monthly.

(c) and *(d)*—Revoked

(*e*) A safety shutoff valve shall require manual operation for reopening after it has closed, or the electric circuit shall be so arranged that it will require a manual operation for reopening the safety shutoff valve.

(*f*) Manual reset-type safety shutoff valves shall be so arranged that they cannot be locked in an open position by external means.

(*g*) Where blowers are used for supplying the air for combustion the safety shutoff valve shall be interlocked so that it will close in case of air failure.

(*h*) Where gas or electric ignition is used, the safety shutoff valve shall close in case of ignition failure. On burners equipped with combustion safeguards, the valve shall close in case of burner flame failure.

(vi) One main, manually operated, fuel shutoff valve shall be provided on each oven, and shall be located ahead of all other valves in the system.

(vii) All individual gas or oil burners with a heating capacity over 150,000 B.t.u. per hour shall be protected by a safeguard which is actuated by the flame and which will react to flame failure in a time interval not to exceed 2 seconds. All safeguards, once having shut down a gas or oil burner, shall require manual resetting and starting of the burner or burners.

(viii) Any space in an oven (except direct fired ovens) which could be filled with an explosive mixture shall be protected by explosion vents. Explosion vents shall be made of minimum weight consistent with adequate insulation.

(*a*) Explosion doors which have a substantial weight shall be attached by chains or similar means to prevent flying parts from injuring the personnel in case of an explosion.

(*b*) Where explosion vents are so located that flying parts or gases might endanger the personnel working on or near the oven, internal or external protecting means shall be provided in the form of heavily constructed shields or deflectors made from noncombustible material.

(*c*) Specifically exempted from the provisions of subdivision (viii) of this subparagraph are heating systems on ovens in which the fuel is admitted only to enclosed spaces which shall have been tested to prove that their construction will resist repeated explosions without deformation are exempt from the requirements of subdivisions (viii) (*a*) and (*b*) of this paragraph.

(ix) and (x)—Revoked

(xi) Where the gas supply pressure is substantially higher than that at which the burners of an oven are designed to operate, a gas pressure regulator shall be employed.

(a)—*(c)*—Revoked

(d) A relief valve shall be placed on the outlet side of gas pressure regulators where gas is supplied at high pressure. The discharge from this valve shall be piped to the outside of the building.

(xii) and (xiii)—Revoked

(10) *Direct-fired ovens.* (i) Direct-fired ovens shall be safeguarded against failure of fuel, air, or ignition.

(ii) To prevent the possible accumulation of explosive gases from being ignited after a shutdown, all direct-fired ovens with a heating capacity over 150,000 B.t.u. per hour shall be ventilated before the ignition system, combustion air blower, and the fuel can be turned on. The preventilation shall insure at least four complete changes of atmosphere in the baking chamber by discharging the oven atmosphere to the outside of the building and entraining fresh air into it. The preventilation shall be repeated whenever the heating equipment is shut down by a safety device.

(11) *Direct recirculating ovens.* (i) Each circulating fan in direct recirculating ovens shall be interconnected with the burner in such a manner that the fuel is shut off by a safety valve when the fan is not running.

(ii) The flame of the burner or burners in direct recirculating ovens shall be protected by a quick-acting flame-sensitive safeguard which will automatically shut off the fuel supply in case of burner failure.

(iii)—(vii)—Revoked

(12)—(14)—Revoked

(15) *Indirect recirculating ovens.* (i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) Duct systems (in ovens) operating under pressure shall be tested for tightness in the initial starting of the oven and also at intervals not farther apart than 6 months.

(iv)—Revoked

(16)—Revoked

§ 1910.264 Laundry machinery and operations.

(a)—Revoked

(b) *General requirements.* This section applies to moving parts of equipment used in laundries and to conditions peculiar to this industry, with special reference to the point of operation of laundry machines. This section does not apply to dry-cleaning operations.

(c) *Point-of-operation guards*—(1) *Washroom machines*—(i)—Revoked

(ii) *Washing machine. (a)*—Revoked

(*b*) Each washing machine shall be provided with means for holding open the doors or covers of inner and outer cylinders or shells while being loaded or unloaded.

(iii) and (iv)—Revoked

(2) *Starching and drying machines*—(i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) *Drying tumbler.* (a)—Revoked

(*b*) Each drying tumbler shall be provided with means for holding open the doors or covers of inner and outer cylinders or shells while being loaded or unloaded.

(iv) *Shaker (clothes tumbler). (a)*—Revoked

(b)(1)—Revoked

(2) Each shaker or clothes tumbler of the double-cylinder type shall be provided with means for holding open the doors or covers of inner and outer cylinders or shells while being loaded or unloaded.

(v) *Exception.* Provisions of subdivision (iii), (iv) (*a*) (*1*), and (iv) (*b*) of this subparagraph shall not apply to shakeout or conditioning tumblers where the clothes are loaded into the open end of the revolving cylinder and are automatically discharged out of the opposite end.

(3)—Revoked

(4) *Miscellaneous machines and equipment*—(i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) *Steam pipes.* (*a*) All steam pipes that are within 7 feet of the floor or working platform, and with which the worker may come into contact, shall be insulated or covered with a heat-resistive material or shall be otherwise properly guarded.

(*b*) Where pressure-reducing valves are used, one or more relief or safety valves shall be provided on the low-pressure side of the reducing valve, in case the piping or equipment on the low-pressure side does not meet the requirements for full initial pressure. The relief or safety valve shall be located adjacent to, or as close as possible to, the reducing valve. Proper protection shall be provided to prevent injury or damage caused by fluid escaping from relief or safety valves if vented to the atmosphere. The vents shall be of ample size and as short and direct as possible. The combined discharge capacity of the relief valves shall be such that the pressure rating of the lower-pressure piping and equipment will not be exceeded if the reducing valve sticks or fails to open.

(iv)—Revoked

(d) *Operating rules*—(1) *General*—(i) and (ii)—Revoked

(iii) *Markers.* Markers and others handling soiled clothes shall be warned against touching the eyes, mouth, or any part of the body on which the skin has been broken by a scratch or abrasion; and they shall be cautioned not to touch or eat food until their hands have been thoroughly washed.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) *Instruction of employees.* Employees shall be properly instructed as to the hazards of their work and be instructed in safe practices, by bulletins, printed rules, and verbal instructions.

(2) *Mechanical*—(i) *Safety guards.* (*a*) No safeguard, safety appliance, or device attached to, or forming an integral part of any machinery shall be removed or made ineffective except for the purpose of making immediate repairs or adjustments. Any such safeguard, safety appliance, or device removed or made ineffective during the repair or adjustment of such machinery shall be replaced immediately upon the completion of such repairs or adjustments.

(b)—Revoked

(ii)—(iv)—Revoked

(e) and (f)—Revoked

§ 1910.265 Sawmills.

(a) *General requirements*—(1) *Application.* This section includes safety requirements for sawmill operations including, but not limited to, log and lumber handling, sawing, trimming, and planing; waste disposal; operation of dry kilns; finishing; shipping; storage yard and yard equipment; and for power tools and affiliated equipment used in connection with such operations, but excluding the manufacture of plywood, cooperage, and veneer.

(2) *Incorporation of standards by reference.* Certain of the paragraphs of this section incorporate and apply occupational safety and health standards of general application without regard to any specific industry. Such standards shall apply to sawmill operations in accordance with the rules of construction set forth in § 1910.5.

(b) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *A-frame.* The term "A-frame" means a structure made of two independent columns fastened together at the top and separated at the bottom for stability.

(2) *Annealing.* The term "annealing" means heating then cooling to soften and render less brittle.

(3) *Binder.* The term "binder" means a chain, cable, rope, or other approved material used for binding loads.

(4) *Boom.* The term "boom" means logs or timbers fastened together end to end and used to contain floating logs. The term includes enclosed logs.

(5) *Brow log.* The term "brow log" means a log placed parallel to a roadway at a landing or dump to protect vehicles while loading or unloading.

(6) *Bunk.* The term "bunk" means a cross support for a load.

(7) *Cant.* The term "cant" means a log slabbed on one or more sides.

(8) *Carriage (log carriage).* The term "carriage" means a framework mounted on wheels which runs on tracks or in grooves in a direction parallel to the face of the saw, and which contains apparatus to hold a log securely and advance it towards the saw.

(9) *Carrier.* The term "carrier" means an industrial truck so designed and constructed that it straddles the load to be transported with mechanisms to pick up the load and support it during transportation.

(10) *Chipper.* The term "chipper" means a machine which cuts material into chips.

(11) *Chock (bunk block) (cheese block).* The terms "chock", "bunk block", and "cheese block" mean a wedge that prevents logs or loads from moving.

(12) *Cold deck.* The term "cold deck" means a pile of logs stored for future removal.

(13) *Crotch lines.* The term "crotch lines" means two short lines attached to a hoisting line by a ring or shackle, the lower ends being attached to loading hooks.

log (carriage dog). The term eans a steel tooth, one or more are attached to each carriage hold log firmly in place on

rag saw. The term "drag saw" power-driven, reciprocating saw mounted on suitable frame for bucking logs.

Head block. The term "head neans that part of a carriage olds the log and upon which it generally consists of base, knee, , and mechanism.

Head rig. The term "head rig" combination of head saw and iage used for the initial break- logs into timbers, cants, and

Hog. The term "hog" means a for cutting or grinding slabs er coarse residue from the mill.

Husk. The term "husk" means a w framework on a circular mill.

Industrial truck. The term "in- truck" means a mobile power- ruck or tractor.

Kiln tender. The term "kiln means the operator of a kiln.

Lift truck. The term "lift truck" an industrial truck used for lat- nsportation and equipped with a perated lifting device, usually orm of forks, for piling or unpil- ber units or packages.

Live rolls. The term "live rolls" cylinders of wood or metal d on horizontal axes and rotated r, which are used to convey slabs, and other wood products.

Loading boom. The term "load- m" means any structure project- m a pivot point to guide a log fted.

Log deck. The term "log deck" a platform in the sawmill on the logs remain until needed for

Lumber hauling truck. The term r hauling truck" means an indus- ruck, other than a lift truck or ler, used for the transport of

Log haul. The term "log haul" a conveyor for transferring logs

Package. The term "package" a unit of lumber.

Peavy. The term "peavy" means wooden handle fitted with a spike ook and used for rolling logs.

Pike pole. The term "pike pole" a long pole whose end is shod sharp pointed spike.

Pitman rod. The term "pitman neans connecting rod.

Resaw. The term "resaw" means circular, or sash gang saws used eak down slabs, cants, or flitches umber.

Running line. The term "running means any moving rope as dis- shed from a stationary rope such uyline.

Safety factor. The term "safety " means a calculated reduction which may be applied to labora- test values to obtain safe working stresses for wooden beams and other mechanical members; ratio of breaking load to safe load.

(35) *Saw guide.* The term "saw guide" mean a device for steadying a circular or bandsaw.

(36) *Setwork.* The term "setwork" means a mechanism on a sawmill carriage which enables an operator to move the log into position for another cut.

(37) *Sorting gaps.* The term "sorting gaps" means the areas on a log pond enclosed by boom sticks into which logs are sorted.

(38) *Spreader wheel.* The term "spreader wheel" means a metal wheel that separates the board from the log in back of circular saws to prevent binding.

(39) *Splitter.* The term "splitter" means a knife-type, nonrotating spreader.

(40) *Sticker.* The term "sticker" means a strip of wood or other material used to separate layers of lumber.

(41) *Stiff boom.* The term "stiff boom" means the anchored, stationary boom sticks which are tied together and on which boom men work.

(42) *Swifter.* The term "swifter" is a means of tying boom sticks together to prevent them from spreading while being towed.

(43) *Telltale.* The term "telltale" means a device used to serve as a warning for overhead objects.

(44) *Top saw.* The term "top saw" means the upper of two circular saws on a head rig, both being on the same husk.

(45) *Tramway* The term "tramway" means a way for trams, usually consisting of parallel tracks laid on wooden beams.

(46) *Trestle.* The term "trestle" means a braced framework of timbers, piles or steelwork for carrying a road or railroad over a depression.

(c) *Building facilities, and isolated equipment*—(1) *Safety factor.* All buildings, docks, tramways, walkways, log dumps, and other structures shall be designed, constructed and maintained so as to support the imposed load in accordance with a safety factor.

(2) *Work areas.* Work areas under mills shall be as evenly surfaced as local conditions permit. They shall be free from unnecessary obstructions and provided with lighting facilities in accordance with American National Standard for Industrial Lighting A11.1—1965.

(3) *Floors.* Flooring in buildings and on ramps and walkways shall be constructed and installed in accordance with established principles of mechanics and sound engineering practices. They shall be of adequate strength to support the estimated or actual dead and live loads acting on them with the resultant stress not exceeding the allowable stress for the material being used.

(i) *Floor and wall openings.* All floor and wall openings shall be protected as prescribed in § 1910.23.

(ii) *Areas beneath floor openings.* Areas under floor openings shall, where practical, be fenced off. When this is not practical, they shall be plainly marked and telltales shall be installed to hang over these areas.

(iii) *Floor maintenance.* The flooring of buildings, docks, and passageways shall be kept in good repair. When a hazardous condition develops that cannot be immediately repaired, the area shall be guarded until adequate repairs are made.

(iv) *Nonslip floors.* Floors, footwalks, and passageways in the work area around machines or other places where a person is required to stand or walk shall be provided with effective means to minimize slipping.

(4) *Walkways, docks, and platforms*—(i) *Width.* Walkways, docks, and platforms shall be of sufficient width to provide adequate passage and working areas.

(ii) *Maintenance.* Walkways shall be evenly floored and kept in good repair.

(iii) *Docks.* Docks and runways used for the operation of lift trucks and other vehicles shall have a substantial guard or shear timber except where loading and unloading are being performed.

(iv) *Elevated walks.* All elevated walks, runways, or platforms, if 4 feet or more from the floor level, shall be provided with a standard railing except on loading or unloading sides of platforms. If height exceeds 6 feet, a standard toe board also shall be provided to prevent material from rolling or falling off.

(v) *Elevated platforms.* Where elevated platforms are used routinely on a daily basis they shall be equipped with stairways or fixed ladders in accordance with § 1910.27.

(vi) *Hazardous locations.* Where required, walkways and stairways with standard handrails shall be provided in elevated and hazardous locations. Where such passageways are over walkways or work areas, standard toe boards shall be provided.

(5) *Stairways* — (i) *Construction.* Stairways shall be constructed in accordance with § 1910.24.

(ii) *Handrails.* Stairways shall be provided with a standard handrail on at least one side or on any open side. Where stairs are more than four feet wide there shall be a standard handrail at each side, and where more than eight feet wide, a third standard handrail shall be erected in the center of the stairway.

(iii) *Lighting.* All stairways shall be adequately lighted as prescribed in Subparagraph (9) of this paragraph.

(6) *Emergency exits including doors and fire escapes*—(i) *Opening.* Doors shall not open directly on or block a flight of stairs, and shall swing in the direction of exit travel.

(ii) *Identification.* Exits shall be located and identified in a manner that affords ready exit from all work areas.

(iii) *Swinging doors.* All swinging doors shall be provided with windows; with one window for each section of double swinging doors. Such windows

shall be of shatterproof or safety glass unless otherwise protected against breakage.

(iv) *Sliding doors.* Where sliding doors are used as exits, an inner door shall be cut inside each of the main doors and arranged to open outward.

(v) *Barriers and warning signs.* Where a doorway opens upon a railroad track or upon a tramway or dock over which vehicles travel, a barrier or other warning device shall be placed to prevent workmen from stepping into moving traffic.

(7) *Air requirements.* Ventilation shall be provided to supply adequate fresh healthful air to rooms, buildings, and work areas.

(8) *Vats and tanks.* All open vats and tanks into which workmen could fall shall be guarded.

(9) *Lighting*—(i) *Adequacy.* Illumination shall be provided and designed to supply adequate general and local lighting to rooms, buildings, and work areas during the time of use.

(ii) *Effectiveness.* Factors upon which the adequacy and effectiveness of illumination will be judged, include the following:

(*a*) The quantity of light in foot-candle intensity shall be sufficient for the work being done.

(*b*) The quality of the light shall be such that it is free from glare, and has correct direction, diffusion, and distribution.

(*c*) Shadows and extreme contrasts shall be avoided or kept to a minimum.

(10) *Ladders.* Ladders shall be installed and maintained as specified in §§ 1910.25, 1910.26, and 1910.27.

(11) *Hazard marking.* Physical hazard marking shall be as specified in § 1910.144 of this part.

(12) *Electrical wiring and equipment.* (i) All electrical equipment should be installed and maintained in accordance with requirements specified in Subpart S of this part.

(ii) *Repairs.* Electrical repairs shall be made only by authorized and qualified personnel.

(iii) *Identification.* Marks of identification on electrical equipment shall be clearly visible.

(iv) *Protective equipment.* Rubber protective equipment shall be provided as required by § 1910.137.

(v) *Open switches.* Before working on electrical equipment, switches shall be open and shall be tagged, blocked, or locked out.

(vi) *Concealed conductors.* Where electrical conductors are known to be concealed, no work shall be performed until such conductors are located.

(vii) *Overload relays.* Overload relays shall be reset by authorized qualified personnel only.

(viii) *Passageways to panels.* Passageways to switch centers or panels shall at all times be kept free from obstruction. Not less than 3 feet of clear space shall be maintained in front of switch centers or panels at all times.

(ix) *Bridging fuses.* Doubling or bridging fuses shall be prohibited.

(13) *Hydraulic systems.* Means shall be provided to block, chain, or otherwise secure equipment normally supported by hydraulic pressure so as to provide for safe maintenance.

(14) *Liquefied petroleum gas storage and handling.* Storage and handling of liquified petroleum gas shall be in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.110.

(15) *Gas piping and appliances.* All gas piping and appliances shall be installed in accordance with the American National Standard Requirements for the Installation of Gas Appliances and Gas Piping Z21.30—1964.

(16) *Flammable liquids.* Flammable liquids shall be stored and handled in accordance with § 1910.106.

(17) *Storage, handling, and use of chemicals*—(i) *Threshold limits.* Employees shall not be exposed to airborne concentration of toxic dusts, fumes, vapors, mists or gases that exceed the threshold limit values set forth by § 1910.1000.

(ii) *Protective equipment.* The use of chemicals shall be controlled so as to protect employees from harmful exposure to toxic materials. Where necessary, employees shall be provided with and required to wear such protective equipment as will afford adequate protection against harmful exposure as required by Subpart I of this part.

(iii) *Open surface tank operations.* Open surface tank operations shall conform to the requirements of § 1910.94(d).

(18) *Conveyors*—(i) *Standards.* Construction, operation, and maintenance of conveyors shall be in accordance with American National Standard B20.1—1957.

(ii) *Guarding.* Spiked live rolls shall be guarded.

(19) *Stationary tramways and trestles*—(i) *Foundations and walkways.* Tramways and trestles shall have substantial mud sills or foundations which shall be frequently inspected and kept in repair. When vehicles are operated on tramways and trestles which are used for foot passage, traffic shall be controlled or a walkway with standard handrails at the outer edge and shear timber on the inner edge shall be provided. This walkway shall be wide enough to allow adequate clearance to vehicles. When walkways cross over other thoroughfares, they shall be solidly fenced at the outer edge to a height of 42 inches over such thoroughfares.

(ii) *Clearance.* Stationary tramways and trestles shall have a vertical clearance of 22 feet over railroad rails. When constructed over carrier docks or roads, they shall have a clearance of 6 feet above the driver's foot rest on the carrier, and in no event shall this clearance be less than 12 feet from the roadway. In existing operations where it is impractical to obtain such clearance, telltales, electric signals, signs or other precautionary measures shall be installed.

(20) *Blower, collecting, and exhaust systems*—(i) *Design, construction, and maintenance.* Blower collecting, and exhaust systems should be designed, constructed, and maintained in acco with American National Standard 1—1961 (For the Installation of and Exhaust Systems for Dust, and Vapor Removal or Conveyi Z12.2—1962 (R1969) (Code for th vention of Dust Explosion in working and Wood Flour Manufa Plants).

(ii) *Collecting systems.* All mill taining one or more machines th ate dust, shavings, chips, or sliver ing a period of time equal to or than one-fourth of the working da be equipped with a collecting syst may be either continuous or auto and shall be of sufficient strengt capacity to enable it to remove refuse from points of operation a mediate vicinities of machine work areas.

(iii) *Exhaust or conveyor sy* Each woodworking machine that dust, shavings, chips, or slivers sh equipped with an exhaust or co system located and adjusted to r the maximum amount of refuse fro point of operation and imm vicinity.

(iv)—Revoked

(v) *Dust chambers.* Exhaust shall not discharge into an unco outside pile if uncontrolled fire plosion hazards are created. The empty into settling or dust chambe signed to prevent the dust or refus entering any work area. Such cha shall be constructed and operated t imize the danger of fire or dust exp

(vi) *Hand removal of refuse.* sion for the daily removal of refus be made in all operations not re to have an exhaust system or havi fuse too heavy, bulky, or otherwis suitable to be handled by the ex system.

(21) *Chippers*—(i) *Whole-log pers.* The feed system to the chipper be arranged so the operator does stand in direct line with the ch spout (hopper). The chipper spout be enclosed to a height of not less 36 inches from the floor or the opera platform. A safety belt and lifeline be worn by workmen when working near the spout unless the spou guarded. The lifeline shall be enough to prevent workers from fa into the chipper.

(ii) *Hogs.* (*a*) Hog mills shall b designed and arranged that from position on the rim of the chute shal distance to the cutter knives be less 40 inches.

(*b*) Hog feed chutes shall be prov with suitable and approved baffles, w shall minimize material from b thrown from the mill.

(*c*) Employees feeding hog mills be provided with safety belts and unless guarded.

(22) *Mechanical power-transmi apparatus.* The construction, opera and maintenance of all mecha power-transmission apparatus shal in accordance with the requiremen § 1910.219.

Bins, bunkers, hoppers, and fuel -(i) *Guarding.* Open bins, , and hoppers whose upper tend less than 3 feet above work- l shall be equipped with standard ls and toe boards, or have their vered by a substantial grill or with openings small enough to a man from falling through.

Use of wheeled equipment to load here automotive or other wheeled ent is used to move materials into unkers, and hoppers, adequate ails shall be installed along each the runway, and a substantial stop provided when necessary.

Exits, lighting, and safety de- uel houses and bins shall have te exits and lighting, and all ry safety devices shall be pro- nd shall be used by persons enter- se structures.

Walkways. Where needed, fuel and bins shall have a standard latform or walkway near the top.

Ropes, cables, slings, and chains— e usage. Ropes, cables, slings, and shall be used in accordance with e practices recommended by the acturer or within safe limits nended by the equipment manu- r when used in conjunction

Hooks. No open hook shall be used ing to lift any load where there rd from relieving the tension on k from the load or hook catching ing.

Work by qualified persons. In- on, inspection, maintenance, re- nd testing of ropes, cables, slings, ains shall be done only by persons ed to do such work.

Slings. (*a*) Slings and their fit- nd fastenings, when in use, shall pected daily for evidence of over- , excessive wear, or damage. found to be defective shall be d from service.

Proper storage shall be provided ngs while not in use.

Suitable protection shall be pro- between the sling and sharp un- g surfaces of the load to be lifted.

Ropes or cables. (*a*) Wire rope or shall be inspected when installed nce each week thereafter, when in shall be removed from hoisting or carrying service when kinked or one of the following conditions :

When three broken wires are l in one lay of 6 by 6 wire rope.

When six broken wires are found e lay of 6 by 19 wire rope.

When nine broken wires are found e lay of 6 by 37 wire rope.

When eight broken wires are l in one lay of 8 by 19 wire rope.

When marked corrosion appears.

Wire rope of a type not described n shall be removed from service 4 percent of the total number of composing such rope are found to oken in one lay.

Wire rope removed from service o defects shall be plainly marked or identified as being unfit for further use on cranes, hoists, and other load-carrying devices.

(*c*) The ratio between the rope diameter and the drum, block, sheave, or pulley tread diameter shall be such that the rope will adjust itself to the bend without exessive wear, deformation, or injury. In no case shall the safe value of drums, blocks, sheaves, or pulleys be reduced when replacing such items unless compensating changes are made for rope used and for safe loading limits.

(vi) *Drums, sheaves, and pulleys.* Drums, sheaves, and pulleys shall be smooth and free from surface defects liable to injure rope. Drums, sheaves, or pulleys having eccentric bores or cracked hubs, spokes, or flanges shall be removed from service.

(vii) *Connections.* Connections, fittings, fastenings, and other parts used in connection with ropes and cables shall be of good quality and of proper size and strength, and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(viii) *Socketing, splicing, and seizing.* (*a*) Socketing, splicing, and seizing of cables shall be performed only by qualified persons.

(*b*) All eye splices shall be made in an approved manner and wire rope thimbles of proper size shall be fitted in the eye, except that in slings the use of thimbles shall be optional.

(*c*) Wire rope clips attached with U-bolts shall have these bolts on the dead or short end of the rope. The U-bolt nuts shall be retightened immediately after initial load carrying use and at frequent intervals thereafter.

(*d*) When a wedge socket-type fastening is used, the dead or short end of the cable shall be clipped with a U-bolt or otherwise made secure against loosening.

(*e*) *Fittings.* Hooks, shackles, rings, pad eyes, and other fittings that show excessive wear or that have been bent, twisted, or otherwise damaged shall be removed from service.

(*f*) *Running lines.* Running lines of hoisting equipment located within 6 feet 6 inches of the ground or working level shall be boxed off or otherwise guarded, or the operating area shall be restricted.

(*g*) *Number of wraps on drum.* There shall be not less than two full wraps of hoisting cable on the drum of cranes and hoists at all times of operation.

(*h*) *Drum flanges.* Drums shall have a flange at each end to prevent the cable from slipping off.

(*i*) *Sheave guards.* Bottom sheaves shall be protected by close fitting guards to prevent cable from jumping the sheave.

(*j*) *Preventing abrasion.* The reeving of a rope shall be so arranged as to minimize chafing or abrading while in use.

(ix) *Chains.* (*a*) Chains used in load carrying service shall be inspected before initial use and weekly thereafter.

(*b*) Chain shall be normalized or annealed periodically as recommended by the manufacturer.

(*c*) If at any time any 3-foot length of chain is found to have stretched one-third the length of a link it shall be discarded.

(*d*) Bolts or nails shall not be placed between two links to shorten or join chains.

(*e*) Broken chains shall not be spliced by inserting a bolt between two links with the head of the bolt and nut sustaining the load, or by passing one link through another and inserting a bolt or nail to hold it.

(x) *Fiber rope.* (*a*) Frozen fiber rope shall not be used in load carrying service.

(*b*) Fiber rope that has been subjected to acid or excessive heat shall not be used for load carrying purposes.

(*c*) Fiber rope shall be protected from abrasion by padding where it is fastened or drawn over square corners or sharp or rough surfaces.

(25) Reserved.

(26) *Mechanical stackers and unstackers*—(i) *Power-transmission apparatus.* Stackers and unstackers, shall have all gears, sprockets, chains, belt drives, and other power transmission apparatus guarded as specified in § 1910.219.

(ii) *Lumber lifting devices.* Lumber lifting devices on all stackers shall be designed and arranged so as to minimize the possibility of lumber falling from such devices.

(iii) *Blocking hoisting platform.* Means shall be provided to positively block the hoisting platform when employees must go beneath the stacker or unstacker hoist.

(iv) *Identifying controls.* Every manually operated control switch shall be properly identified and so located as to be readily accessible to the operator.

(v) *Locking main control switches.* Main control switches shall be so designed that they can be locked in the open position.

(vi) *Guarding side openings.* The hoistway side openings at the top level of the stacker and unstacker shall be protected by enclosures of standard railings.

(vii) *Guarding hoistway openings.* When the hoist platform or top of the load is below the working platform, the hoistway openings shall be guarded.

(viii) *Guarding lower landing area.* The lower landing area of stackers and unstackers shall be guarded by enclosures that prevent entrance to the area or pit below the hoist platform. Entrances should be protected by electrically interlocked gates which, when open, will disconnect the power and set the hoist brakes. When the interlock is not installed, other positive means of protecting the entrance shall be provided.

(ix) *Inspection.* Every stacker and unstacker shall be inspected at frequent intervals and all defective parts shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

(x) *Cleaning pits.* Safe means of entrance and exit shall be provided to permit cleaning of pits.

(xi) *Preventing entry to hazardous area.* Where the return of trucks from unstacker to stacker is by mechanical

power or gravity, adequate signs, warning devices, or barriers shall be erected to prevent entry into the hazardous area.

(27) *Lumber piling and storage*—(i) *Pile foundations.* In stacking units of lumber, pile foundations shall be designed and arranged to support maximum loads without sinking, sagging, or permitting the piles to topple. In unit package piles, substantial bolsters or unit separators shall be placed between each package directly over the stickers.

(ii) *Stacking dissimilar unit packages.* Long units of lumber shall not be stacked upon shorter packages except where a stable pile can be made with the use of package separators.

(iii) *Unstable piles.* Piles of lumber which have become unstable shall be immediately made safe, or the area into which they might fall shall be fenced or barricaded and employees prohibited from entering it.

(iv) *Stickers.* Unit packages of lumber shall be provided with stickers as necessary to insure stability under ordinary operating conditions.

(v) *Sticker alignment.* Stickers shall extend the full width of the package, shall be uniformly spaced, and shall be aligned one above the other. Stickers may be lapped with a minimum overlapping of 12 inches. Stickers shall not protrude more than 2 inches beyond the sides of the package.

(vi) *Pile height.* The height of unit package piles shall be dependent on the dimensions of the packages and shall be such as to provide stability under normal operating conditions. Adjacent lumber piles may be tied together with separators to increase stability.

(28) *Lumber loading.* Loads shall be built and secured to insure stability in transit.

(29) *Burners*—(i) *Guying.* If the burner stack is not self-supporting, it shall be guyed or otherwise supported.

(ii) *Runway.* The conveyor runway to the burner shall be equipped with a standard handrail. If the runway crosses a roadway or thoroughfare, standard toe boards shall be provided in addition.

(30) *Vehicles*—(i) *Scope.* Vehicles shall include all mobile equipment normally used in sawmill, planing mill, storage, shipping, and yard operations.

(ii) *Warning signals and spark arrestors.* All vehicles shall be equipped with audible warning signals and where practicable shall have spark arrestors.

(iii) *Lights.* All vehicles operated in the dark or in poorly lighted areas shall be equipped with head and tail lights.

(iv) *Overhead guard.* All vehicles operated in areas where overhead hazards exist shall be equipped with an approved overhead guard. See American National Standard Safety Code for Powered Industrial Trucks, B56.1—1969.

(v) *Platform guard.* Where the operator is exposed to hazard from backing the vehicle into objects, an approved platform guard shall be provided and so arranged as to not impede exit of driver from vehicle.

(vi) *Exposed parts.* Vehicle flywheels, gears, sprockets, chains, shear points, and other exposed parts constituting a hazard to the operator or other persons shall be guarded in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.219.

(vii) *Operation in buildings.* Vehicles powered by internal combustion engines shall not operate in buildings unless the buildings are adequately ventilated.

(viii) *Load limits.* No vehicle shall be operated with loads exceeding its safe load capacity.

(ix) *Brakes.* All vehicles shall be equipped with brakes capable of holding and controlling the vehicle and capacity load upon any incline or grade over which they may be operated.

(x) *Lift trucks.* Lift trucks shall be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.178.

(xi) *Carriers.* (*a*) Carriers shall be so designed and constructed that the operator's field of vision shall not be unnecessarily restricted.

(*b*) Carriers shall be provided with an access ladder or equivalent.

(xii) *Lumber hauling trucks.* (*a*) On trucks where movement of load on stopping would endanger the operator, a substantial bulkhead shall be installed behind the operator's seat. This shall extend to the top of the operator's compartment.

(*b*) Stakes, stake pockets, racks, tighteners, and binders shall provide adequate means to secure the load against any movement during transit.

(*c*) Where rollers are used, at least two shall be equipped with locks which shall be locked when supporting loads during transit.

(31) *Traffic control and flow*—(i) *Hazardous crossings.* Railroad tracks and other hazardous crossings shall be plainly posted and appropriate traffic control devices (American National Standard D8.1—1967 for Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing Protection) should be utilized.

(ii) *Restricted overhead clearance.* All areas of restricted side or overhead clearance shall be plainly marked.

(iii) *Pickup and unloading points.* Pickup and unloading points and paths for lumber packages on conveyors and transfers and other areas where accurate spotting is required, shall be plainly marked and wheel stops provided where necessary.

(iv) *Aisles, passageways, and roadways.* Aisles, passageways, and roadways shall be sufficiently wide to provide safe side clearance. One-way aisles may be used for two-way traffic if suitable turnouts are provided.

(d) *Log handling, sorting, and storage*—(1) *Log unloading methods, equipment, and facilities*—(i) *Unloading methods.* (*a*) Stakes and chocks which trip shall be constructed in such manner that the tripping mechanism that releases the stake or chocks is activated at the opposite side of the load being tripped.

(*b*) Binders on logs shall not be released prior to securing with unloading lines or other unloading device.

(*c*) Binders shall be released only from the side on which the unloader operator except when released by remote control devices or except when person making release is protected by racks or stanchions or other equivalent means.

(*d*) Loads on which a binder is fouled by the unloading machine shall have an extra binder or metal band of equal strength placed around the load, or the load shall be otherwise secured so the fouled binder can be safely removed.

(ii) *Unloading equipment and facilities.* (*a*) Machines used for hoisting, unloading, or lowering logs shall be equipped with brakes capable of controlling or holding the maximum load in midair.

(*b*) The lifting cylinders of all hydraulically operated log handling machines shall be equipped with a positive device for preventing the uncontrolled lowering of the load or forks in case of a failure in the hydraulic system.

(*c*) A limit switch shall be installed on powered log handling machines to prevent the lift arms from traveling too far in the event the control switch is not released in time.

(*d*) When forklift-type machines are used to load trailers, a means of securing the loading attachment to the fork shall be installed and used.

(*e*) A-frames and similar log unloading devices shall have adequate height to provide safe clearance for swinging loads and to provide for adequate crotch line and spreader bar devices.

(*f*) Log handling machines used to stack logs or lift loads above operator's head shall be equipped with adequate overhead protection.

(*g*) All mobile log handling machines shall be equipped with headlights and backup lights.

(*h*) Unloading devices shall be equipped with a horn or other plainly audible signaling device.

(*i*) Movement of unloading equipment shall be coordinated by audible or hand signals when operator's vision is impaired or operating in the vicinity of other employees.

(*j*) Wood pike poles shall be made of straight-grained, select material. Metal or conductive pike poles shall not be used around exposed energized electrical conductors. Defective, blunt, or dull pike poles shall not be used.

(2) *Log unloading and storage areas*—(i) *General.* (*a*) Log dumps, booms, ponds, or storage areas used at night shall be illuminated in accordance with the requirements of American National Standard A11.1—1965 (R–1970) Standard Practice for Industrial Lighting.

(*b*) Log unloading areas shall be arranged and maintained to provide a safe working area.

(*c*) Where skids are used, space adequate to clear a man's body shall be maintained between the top of the skids and the ground.

(*d*) Signs prohibiting unauthorized foot or vehicle traffic in log unloading and storage areas shall be posted.

Water log dumps. (*a*) Ungrounded cally powered hoists using hand- emote control in grounded loca- such as log dumps or mill log lifts, be actuated by circuits operating than 50 volts to ground.

Roadbeds at log dumps shall be lcient width and evenness to insure peration of equipment.

An adequate brow log or skid tim- r the equivalent shall be provided necessary. Railroad-type dumps, located where logs are dumped di- into water or where entire loads ted from vehicle, may be exempted ling such practice does not create ardous exposure of personnel or nent.

Unloading lines shall be arranged t it is not necessary for the em- s to attach them from the pond or side of the load except when entire are lifted from the log-transporting e.

Unloading lines, crotch lines, or ly effective means shall be arranged sed in a manner to minimize the ility of any log from swinging or g back.

When logs are unloaded with s or similar manual methods, s shall be provided and used that ninimize the danger from rolling or ging logs.

Guardrails, walkways, and stand- nandrails shall be installed

Approved life rings (see: 46 CFR 99 and 46 CFR 160.050) with line hed and maintained to retain buoy- shall be provided.

Log booms and ponds. (*a*) Walk- and floats shall be installed and ely anchored to provide adequate geway for employees.

All regular boom sticks and foot shall be reasonably straight, with otruding knots and bark, and shall apable of supporting, above the r line at either end, the weight of nployee and equipment.

Permanent cable swifters shall be ranged that it will not be necessary ll boom sticks in order to attach or h them.

Periodic inspection of cable or ing lines shall be made to deter- when repair or removal from serv- necessary.

The banks of the log pond in the ity of the log haul shall be rein- d to prevent caving in.

Artificial log ponds shall be ned, cleaned, and refilled when un- thy stagnation or pollution occurs.

Employees whose duties require to work from boats, floating logs, sticks, or walkways along or on r shall be provided with and shall appropriate buoyant devices while orming such duties.

Stiff booms shall be two float logs secured by boom chains or other necting devices, and of a width ade- e for the working needs. Walking aces shall be free of loose material maintained in good repair.

(*i*) Boom sticks shall be fastened together with adequate crossties or couplings.

(*j*) Floating donkeys or other power-driven machinery used on booms shall be placed on a raft or float with enough buoyancy to keep the deck well above water.

(*k*) All sorting gaps shall have a substantial stiff boom on each side.

(iv) *Pond boats and rafts.* The applicable provisions of the Standard for Fire Protection for Motorcraft, NFPA No. 302—1968, shall be complied with.

(*a*) Decks of pond boats shall be covered with nonslip material.

(*b*) Powered pond boats or rafts shall be provided with at least one approved fire extinguisher, and one lifering with line attached.

(*c*) Boat fuel shall be transported and stored in approved safety containers (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.).

(*d*) Inspection, maintenance, and ventilation of the bilge area shall be provided to prevent accumulation of highly combustible materials.

(*e*) Adequate ventilation shall be provided for the cabin area on enclosed cabin-type boats to prevent accumulation of harmful gases or vapors.

(v) *Dry deck storage.* (*a*) Dry deck storage areas shall be kept orderly and shall be maintained in a condition which is conducive to safe operation of mobile equipment.

(*b*) Logs shall be stored in a safe and orderly manner, and roadways and traffic lanes shall be maintained at a width adequate for safe travel of log handling equipment.

(*c*) Logs shall be arranged to minimize the chance of accidentally rolling from the deck.

(vi) *Log hauls and slips.* (*a*) Walkways along log hauls shall have a standard handrail on the outer edge, and cleats or other means to assure adequate footing and enable employees to walk clear of the log chute.

(*b*) Log haul bull chains or cable shall be designed, installed, and maintained to provide adequate safety for the work need.

(*c*) Log haul gear and bull chain drive mechanism shall be guarded.

(*d*) Substantial troughs for the return strand of log haul chains shall be provided over passageways.

(*e*) Log haul controls shall be located and identified to operate from a position where the operator will, at all times, be in the clear of logs, machinery, lines, and rigging. In operations where control is by lever exposed to incoming logs, the lever shall be arranged to operate the log haul only when moved toward the log slip or toward the log pond.

(*f*) A positive stop shall be installed on all log hauls to prevent logs from traveling too far ahead in the mill.

(*g*) Overhead protection shall be provided for employees working below logs being moved to the log deck.

(*h*) Log wells shall be provided with safeguards to minimize the possibility of logs rolling back into well from log deck.

(3) *Log decks*—(i) *Access.* Safe access to the head rig shall be provided.

(ii) *Stops.* Log decks shall be provided with adequate stops, chains, or other safeguards to prevent logs from rolling down the deck onto the carriage or its runway.

(iii) *Barricade.* A barricade or other positive stop of sufficient strength to stop any log shall be erected between the sawyer's stand and the log deck.

(iv) *Loose chains.* Loose chains from overhead canting devices or other equipment shall not be allowed to hang over the log deck in such manner as to strike employees.

(v) *Swing saws.* Swing saws on log decks shall be equipped with a barricade and stops for protection of employees who may be on the opposite side of the log haul chute.

(vi) *Drag saws.* Where reciprocating log cutoff saws (drag saws) are provided, they shall not project into walkway or aisle.

(vii) *Circular cutoff saws.* Circular log bucking or cutoff saws shall be so located and guarded as to allow safe entrance to and exit from the building.

(viii) *Entrance doorway.* Where the cutoff saw partially blocks the entrance from the log haul runway, the entrance shall be guarded.

(4) *Mechanical barkers*—(i) *Rotary barkers.* Rotary barking devices shall be so guarded as to protect employees from flying chips, bark, or other extraneous material.

(ii) *Elevating ramp.* If an elevating ramp or gate is used, it shall be provided with a safety chain, hook, or other means of suspension while employees are underneath.

(iii) *Area around barkers.* The hazardous area around ring barkers and their conveyors shall be fenced off or posted as a prohibited area for unauthorized persons.

(iv) *Enclosing hydraulic barkers.* Hydraulic barkers shall be enclosed with strong baffles at the inlet and outlet. The operator shall be protected by adequate safety glass or equivalent.

(v) *Holddown rolls.* Holddown rolls shall be installed at the infeed and outfeed sections of mechanical ring barkers to control the movement of logs.

(e) *Log breakdown and related machinery and facilities*—(1) *Log carriages and carriage runways*—(i) *Bumpers.* A substantial stop or bumper with adequate shock-absorptive qualities shall be installed at each end of the carriage runway.

(ii) *Footing.* Rider-type carriages shall be floored to provide secure footing and a firm working platform for the block setter.

(iii) *Sheave housing.* Sheaves on rope-driven carriages shall be guarded at floor line with substantial housings.

(iv) *Carriage control.* A positive means shall be provided to prevent unintended movement of the carriage. This may involve a control locking device, a carriage tie-down, or both.

(v) *Barriers and warning signs.* A barrier shall be provided to prevent employ-

ees from entering the space necessary for travel of the carriage, with headblocks fully receded, for the full length and extreme ends of carriage runways. Warning signs shall be posted at possible entry points to this area.

(vi) *Overhead clearance.* For a rider-type carriage adequate overhead clear space above the carriage deck shall be provided for the full carriage runway length.

(vii) *Sweeping devices.* Carriage track sweeping devices shall be used to keep track rails clear of debris.

(viii) *Dogs.* Dogging devices shall be adequate to secure logs, cants, or boards, during sawing operations.

(2) *Head saws*—(i) *Band head saws.* (*a*) Band head saws shall not be operated at speeds in excess of those recommended by the manufacturer.

(*b*) Band head saws shall be thoroughly inspected for cracks, splits, broken teeth, and other defects. A bandsaw with a crack greater than one-tenth the width of the saw shall not be placed in service until width of saw is reduced to eliminate crack, until cracked section is removed, or crack development is stopped.

(*c*) Provisions shall be made for alerting and warning employees before starting band head saws, and measures shall be taken to insure that all persons are in the clear.

(ii) *Bandsaw wheels.* (*a*) No bandsaw wheel shall be run at a peripheral speed in excess of that recommended by the manufacturer. The manufacturer's recommended maximum speed shall be stamped in plainly legible figures on some portion of the wheel.

(*b*) Band head saw wheels shall be subjected to monthly inspections. Hubs, spokes, rims, bolts, and rivets shall be thoroughly examined in the course of such inspections. A loose or damaged hub, a rim crack, or loose spokes shall make the wheel unfit for service.

(*c*) Band wheels shall be completely encased or guarded, except for a portion of the upper wheel immediately around the point where the blade leaves the wheel, to permit operator to observe movement of equipment. Necessary ventilating and observation ports may be permitted. Substantial doors or gates are allowed for repair, lubrication, and saw changes; such doors or gates shall be closed securely during operation. Band head rigs shall be equipped with a saw catcher or guard of substantial construction.

(iii) *Single circular head saws.* (*a*) Circular head saws shall not be operated at speeds in excess of those specified by the manufacturer. Maximum speed shall be etched on the saw.

(*b*) Circular head saws shall be equipped with safety guides which can be readily adjusted without use of hand tools.

(*c*) The upper saw of a double circular mill shall be provided with a substantial hood or guard. A screen or other suitable device shall be placed so as to protect the sawyer from flying particles.

(*d*) All circular sawmills where live rolls are not used behind the head saw shall be equipped with a spreader wheel or splitter.

(iv) *Twin circular head saws.* Twin circular head saw rigs such as scrag saws shall meet the specifications for single circular head saws in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph where applicable.

(v) *Whole-log sash gang saws (Swedish Gangs).* (*a*) Cranks, pitman rods, and other moving parts shall be adequately guarded.

(*b*) Feed rolls shall be enclosed by a cover over the top, front, and open ends except where guarded by location. Drive mechanism to feed rolls shall be enclosed.

(*c*) Carriage cradles of whole-log sash gang saws (Swedish gangs), shall be of adequate height to prevent logs from kicking out while being loaded.

(3) *Resaws*—(i) *Band resaws.* Band resaws shall meet the specifications for band head saws as required by subparagraph (2)(i) of this paragraph.

(ii) *Circular gang resaws.* (*a*) Banks of circular gang resaws shall be guarded by a hood.

(*b*) Circular gang resaws shall be provided with safety fingers or other antikickback devices.

(*c*) Circular gang resaws shall not be operated at speeds exceeding those recommended by the manufacturer.

(*d*) Feed belts and drive pulleys shall be guarded in accordance with the requirements of § 1910.219.

(*e*) Feed rolls shall be guarded.

(*f*) Each circular gang resaw, except self-feed saws with a live roll or wheel at back of saw, shall be provided with spreaders.

(iii) *Sash gang resaws.* Sash gang resaws shall meet the safety specifications of whole-log sash gang saws in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (2)(v) of this paragraph.

(4) *Trimmer saws*—(i) *Maximum speed.* Trimmer saws shall not be run at peripheral speeds in excess of those recommended by the manufacturer.

(ii) *Guards.* (*a*) Trimmer saws shall be guarded in front by adequate baffles to protect against flying debris and they shall be securely bolted to a substantial frame. These guards for a series of saws shall be set as close to the top of the trimmer table as is practical.

(*b*) The end saws on trimmers shall be guarded.

(*c*) The rear of trimmer saws shall have a guard the full width of the saws and as much wider as practical.

(iii) *Safety stops.* Automatic trimmer saws shall be provided with safety stops or hangers to prevent saws from dropping on table.

(5) *Edgers*—(i) *Location.* (*a*) Where vertical arbor edger saws are located ahead of the main saw, they shall be so guarded that an employee cannot contact any part of the edger saw from his normal position.

(*b*) Edgers shall not be located in the main roll case behind the head saws.

(ii) *Guards.* (*a*) The top and the openings in end and side frames of edgers shall be adequately guarded and gears and chains shall be fully housed. Guards may be hinged or otherwise arran permit oiling and the removal of sa

(*b*) All edgers shall be equipped pressure feed rolls.

(*c*) Pressure feed rolls on edgers be guarded against accidental cont

(iii) *Antikickback devices.* (*a*) F shall be provided with safety fing other approved methods of preve kickbacks or guarding against th barricade in line with the edger, if erly fenced off, may be used if fingers are not feasible to install.

(*b*) A controlling device shall stalled and located so that the op can stop the feed mechanism wi releasing the tension of the pressure

(iv) *Operating speed of live rolls* rolls and tailing devices in back of shall operate at a speed not less tha speed of the edger feed rolls.

(6) *Planers*—(i) *Guards.* (*a*) Al ting heads shall be guarded.

(*b*) Side head hoods shall be of cient height to safeguard the setscrew.

(*c*) Pressure feed rolls and "apples" shall be guarded.

(*d*) Levers or controls shall t arranged or guarded as to reduc possibility of accidental operation.

(*f*) *Dry kilns and facilities*—(1) *foundations.* Dry kilns shall be structed upon solid foundations to vent tracks from sagging.

(2) *Passageways.* A passageway be provided to give adequate clearan at least one side or in the center of piled kilns and on two sides of cross-kilns.

(3) *Doors*—(i) *Main kiln doors.* Main kiln doors shall be provided a method of holding them open kiln is being loaded.

(*b*) Counterweights on vertical doors shall be boxed or othe guarded.

(*c*) Adequate means shall be pro to firmly secure main doors, when are disengaged from carriers and h ers, to prevent toppling.

(ii) *Escape doors.* (*a*) If oper procedures require access to kilns, shall be provided with escape doors operate easily from the inside, swin the direction of exit, and are locat or near the main door at the end o passageway.

(*b*) Escape doors shall be of adeq height and width to accommodat average size man.

(4) *Pits.* Pits shall be well ventil drained, and lighted, and shall be l enough to safely accommodate the operator together with operating de such as valves, dampers, damper and traps.

(5) *Steam mains.* All high-pres steam mains located in or adjacen an operating pit shall be covered heat-insulating material.

(6) *Ladders.* A fixed ladder, in acc ance with the requirements of § 191 or other adequate means shall be vided to permit access to the roof. Wh controls and machinery are mounted the roof, a permanent stairway

ard handrail shall be installed in dance with the requirements of .24.

Chocks. A means shall be provided cking or blocking cars.

Kiln tender room. A warm room be provided for kiln employees to n during cold weather after leaving kiln.

Mechanical equipment. All belts, s, blowers, and other exposed mov- quipment used in or about kilns be guarded in accordance with the ements of § 1910.219.

Personal protective equipment. equirements for personal protective ment specified in subpart I shall nplied with.

Sanitation requirements. The re- ments of § 1910.141 shall govern ation practices.

Fire protection. The requirements bpart L of this part shall be com- with in providing the necessary fire ction for sawmills.

Effective dates. (1) The provisions is § 1910.265 shall become effective igust 27, 1971, except as provided in remaining subparagraphs of this graph.

The following provisions shall be- effective on February 15, 1972:

.265 (c)(12), (e)(15), and (c)(30)(iv).

Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), or (4) of this paragraph, any sion in any other paragraph of this on which contains in itself a specific tive date or time limitation shall ne effective on such date or shall y in accordance with such limitation.

Notwithstanding anything in sub- graph (1) of this paragraph, if any lard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other a national consensus standard porated by reference in § 50–204.2 1), is or becomes applicable at any to any employment and place of oyment, by virtue of the Walsh- ey Public Contracts Act, or the Serv- ontract Act of 1965, or the National dation on Arts and Humanities Act 965, any corresponding established ral standard in this § 1910.265 which rived from 41 CFR Part 50–204 shall become effective, and shall be appli- s to such employment and place of loyment on the same date.

10.266 Pulpwood logging.

a) *Application*—(1) *General.* This ion applies to pulpwood logging oper- ns including but not limited to the rations of felling, limbing, marking, ding, loading, skidding, prehauling other operations associated with the paration and movement of pulpwood ber from the stump to the point of very. The provisions of this section not apply to logging operations re- ng to sawlogs, veneer bolts, poles, pil- and other forest products.

2) *Standards incorporated by refer- e.* Standards covering issues of occu- ional safety and health which are of general application without regard to any specific industry are incorporated by reference in paragraphs of this section and made applicable to pulpwood logging. All such standards shall be construed according to the rules of construction set out in § 1910.5.

(b) *Definitions applicable to this section*—(1) *Arch.* The term "arch" means an extension to rear section of a vehicle used in skidding used to raise the forward part of a load clear of the ground.

(2) *Back cut (felling cut).* The term "back cut" means the final cut in a felling operation made on the opposite side from the undercut.

(3) *Backfill.* The term "backfill" means excavated material used to build up a road higher than the original level.

(4) *Ballistic nylon.* The term "ballistic nylon" means a fabric of high tensile properties designed to provide protection from lacerations.

(5) *Borrow.* The term "borrow" means road construction material which is taken to another location for use. The source area is called "borrow pit."

(6) *Buck.* The term "buck" means the process of severing a tree into sections (logs or bolts).

(7) *Choker.* The term "choker" means a length of wire rope or chain with a loop or noose at one end used to secure trees or sections of trees for skidding.

(8) *Debark.* The term "debark" means the action of removing bark from trees or sections of trees. Debark generally denotes mechanical means as opposed to manual peeling. Synonyms are "bark" and "barking".

(9) *Fairlead.* The term "fairlead" means an arrangement of horizontal, and sometimes vertical, rollers usually mounted at the end of an arch to allow free play of wire rope during winching.

(10) *Fell.* The term "fell" means the process of severing a tree from the stump so that it drops to the ground. Note that "fell" and "feller" are used in this standard. The terms "fall" and "faller" are commonly used in the Western United States and they have the same meaning as "fell" and "feller".

(11) *Grade (see slope).* The term "grade" means the slope of a surface such as a roadway. Also, the elevation of a real or planned surface or structure.

(12) *Guarded.* The term "guarded" means protected by a cover, shield, rail, or other device, or by location, so as to reduce the probability of injury.

(13) *Guyline.* The term "guyline" means a line used to stay or support spar trees, booms, etc.

(14) *Landing.* The term "landing" means any area where wood is concentrated. It is also called "yard," "deck," "brow."

(15) *Lodged tree.* The term "lodged tree" means a tree that has not fallen to the ground after being partly or wholly separated from its stump or otherwise displaced from its natural position.

(16) *Pickaroon.* The term "pickaroon" means a device with a head similar to an axe but with a point rather than a blade mounted on the end of a handle which is used to assist in the lifting and placement of bolts of wood.

(17) *Prehaul.* The term "prehaul" means the hauling of forest products by off-the-road vehicles, nonhighway transport, or other movement prior to highway or rail movement, where the pulpwood travels clear of the ground. The term "forward" has the same meaning.

(18) *Riprap.* The term "riprap" means rock, metal stripping, or wooden timbers used to contain and stabilize earth embankments and fills.

(19) *Root wad.* The term "root wad" means the ball of roots which extends above ground level when a tree is pushed over by wind or other means.

(20) *Skid.* The term "skid" means the movement of bolts, logs, or trees by pulling or towing across the terrain. It may be accomplished by a stationary machine, a moving vehicle, or animal. The term is also called "yarding". The definitive feature is contact between the terrain and the product during movement.

(21) *Slope (see grade).* The term "slope" is a term of measurement in percent and means the increase in height over the distance measured. An increase of 1 foot over a distance of 5 feet is expressed as a 20 percent slope.

(22) *Snag.* The term "snag" means any dead standing tree or portion thereof remaining standing.

(23) *Spring pole.* The term "spring pole" means a section of tree, sapling, limb, etc. which is, by virtue of its arrangement with relation to other materials, under tension.

(24) *Undercut.* The term "undercut" means a notch cut in a tree to guide the tree in felling.

(25) *Widow maker.* The term "widow maker" means an overhanging limb or section of tree which could become dislodged and drop to the ground (see also "lodged tree").

(26) *Wood hook.* The terms "wood hook" and "pulp hook" mean a device to be held in one hand which is fitted with a pointed section. The device is used to assist in the manual piling and handling of bolts of wood (see Pickaroon).

(c) *General requirements*—(1) *Clothing, personal protective devices, and first aid.*

(i) Gloves shall be provided for use when working with wire rope in any form.

(ii) Safety boots or shoes (excluding low cut shoes) shall be provided in accordance with American National Standard for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear, Z41.1—1967.

(iii) Safety helmets of approved design in accordance with American National Standard for Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, Z89.1—1969 shall be provided.

(iv) Eye or face protection in accordance with American National Standard for Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1—1968 shall be provided for use where chips

and sawdust or flying particles are present.

(v) Dust masks in accordance with American National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection Z88.2—1969 shall be provided for use where conditions warrant.

(vi) Protection against the effects of noise exposure shall be provided when the sound levels exceed those shown in Table G–16 of § 1910.95 when measured on the A scale of a standard sound level meter at slow response.

(vii) First aid kits sufficient for the number of employees shall be provided at the work site and on all transport vehicles. In all areas where poisonous snakes may exist, snake bite kits shall be a part of the regular first aid equipment. First aid kits shall be regularly inspected and replenished.

(2) *Handtools.* (i) The employer shall be responsible for the safe condition of tools when furnished by him and user shall inspect tool to assure safe condition.

(ii) Handles shall be sound, straight and tight fitting.

(iii) Driven tools shall be dressed to remove any mushrooming.

(iv) Cutting tools shall be kept sharp and properly shaped.

(v) Wood hooks and pickaroons of good grade steel shall be used.

(vi) Tools shall be used for purposes for which they were designed.

(vii) Handtools shall be sheathed or boxed if transported in a vehicle with personnel. If not contained in a box, the sheathed tools shall be fastened to the vehicle.

(viii) Proper storage facilities shall be provided for hand tools. Tools shall be stored in the provided location at all times when not in use.

(ix) Periodic inspections shall be made to assure all tools are serviceable and others removed from use.

(3) *Environmental conditions.* (i) All work shall terminate and employees moved to a place of safety during electrical storms and periods of high winds or other unusual weather conditions are dangerous to personnel.

(ii) Dead, broken, or rotted limbs or trees that are a hazard (widow makers) shall be felled or otherwise removed before commencing logging operations, building roads, trails or landing, in their vicinity.

(4) *Work areas.* (i) All persons shall be instructed to work within the vocal range of other workmen unless a procedure has been established for periodically checking their location and welfare.

(ii) All men shall be accounted for at the end of each work day.

(iii) An approved (Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.) fire extinguisher shall be provided at locations where machines are operating and/or on each vehicle.

(iv) Fuel shall be stored only in approved (Underwriters Laboratories or Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.) well-marked containers located for safe access for fueling vehicles and equipment and at a safe distance from all fire hazards.

(5) *Chain saw operations.* (i) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to daily inspect the saws daily to assure that all handles and guards are in place and tight, that all controls function properly, and that the muffler is operative.

(ii) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to follow manufacturer's instructions as to operation and adjustment.

(iii) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to fuel the saw only in safe areas and not under conditions conducive to fire such as near men smoking, hot engine, etc.

(iv) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to hold the saw with both hands during operation.

(v) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to start the saw at least 10 feet away from fueling area.

(vi) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to start the saw only on the ground or when otherwise firmly supported.

(vii) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to be certain of footing and to clear away brush which might interfere before starting to cut.

(viii) Chain saw operators shall be instructed not to use engine fuel for starting fires or as a cleaning solvent.

(ix) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to shut off the saw when carrying it for a distance greater than from tree to tree or in hazardous conditions such as slippery surfaces or heavy underbrush. The saw shall be at idle speed when carried short distances.

(x) Chain saw operators shall be instructed to carry the saw in a manner to prevent contact with the chain and muffler.

(xi) Chain saw operators shall be instructed not to use the saw to cut directly overhead or at a distance that would require the operator to relinquish a safe grip on the saw.

(6) *Stationary and mobile equipment operation.* (i) Equipment operators shall be instructed as to the manufacturers recommendations for equipment operation, maintenance, safe practices, and site operating procedures.

(ii) Equipment shall be kept free of flammable material.

(iii) Equipment shall be kept free of any material which might contribute to slipping and falling.

(iv) Engine of equipment shall be shut down during fueling, servicing, and repairs except where operation is required for adjustment.

(v) Equipment shall be inspected for evidence of failure or incipient failure.

(vi) The equipment operator shall be instructed to walk completely around machine and assure that no obstacles or personnel are in the area before startup.

(vii) The equipment operator shall be instructed to start and operate equipment only from the operator's station or from safe area recommended b manufacturer.

(viii) Seat belt shall be provid mobile equipment.

(ix) The equipment operator sh instructed to check all controls for function and response before st working cycle.

(x) The equipment operator sh instructed to ground or secure all ble elements when not in use.

(xi) The equipment operator sh advised of the load capacity and o ing speed of the equipment.

(xii) The equipment operator sh advised of the stability limitatio the equipment.

(xiii) The equipment operator sh instructed to maintain adequate di from other equipment and personn

(xiv) Where signalmen are use equipment operator shall be instr to operate the equipment only on from the designated signalman only when signal is distinct and c understood.

(xv) The equipment operator sh instructed not to operate movable ments (boom, grapple, load, etc.) to or over personnel.

(xvi) The equipment operator sh instructed to signal his intention b operation when personnel are in or the working area.

(xvii) The equipment operator be instructed to dismount and clear for all loading and unloading mobile vehicle by other mobile e ment. The dismounted operator sh visible to loader operator.

(xviii) The equipment operator be instructed to operate equipment manner that will not place undue s loads on wire rope.

(xix) The equipment operator be instructed not to permit ride observers on the machine unless proved seating and protection is pro

(xx) The equipment operator sh instructed to shut down the engine the equipment is stopped, apply locks and ground moving elements b he dismounts.

(xxi) The equipment operator sh instructed, when any equipment is t ported from one job location to ano to transport it on a vehicle of suffi rated capacity and the equipment be properly secured during transit.

(xxii) When any equipment is b moved or operated in the vicinity o electric distribution line a mini clearance of ten feet shall be mainta between the electric distribution line all elements of the machine.

(7) *Explosives.* Only trained and perienced personnel shall handle or explosives. Usage shall comply with requirements of § 1910.109.

(d) *Equipment protective devic stationary and mobile equipment— Operator's manual.* There shall be operator's manual or operating inst tions with each machine. It will

operation, maintenance, and safe ces.

Protective canopy. A protective y shall be provided for the operator bile equipment. It shall be so con- ed as to protect the operator from due to falling trees or limbs, sap- or branches which might enter the artment side areas, and snapping lines or other objects.

The canopy shall be of adequate o as not to impair the operator's nents.

—Revoked

The overhead covering shall be ild material and extend the full of the canopy.

The lower portion of cab shall be letely enclosed with solid material, t at entrances, to prevent the oper- from being injured from obstacles ing the cab.

The upper rear portion of cab shall lly enclosed with open mesh mate- with openings of such a size as to the entrance of an object larger 1¾ inch in diameter. It shall pro- naximum rearward visibility.

Open mesh shall be extended for- as far as possible from the rear rs of the cab sides so as to give the mum protection against obstacles, hes, etc., entering the cab area.

Deflectors shall also be installed d of the operator to deflect whipping ngs and branches. These shall be ed so as to not impede ingress or s from the compartment.

The entrance opening of the py shall be not less than 52 inches in al height.

Where glass is used it shall be y glass. An approved substitute may ed.

An additional metal screen shall sed where glass alone is not ade- operator protection.

Provision shall be made to clean to assure adequate visibility.

Guards. Guards shall be provided exposed moving elements such as ts, pulleys, belts, conveyors, and s in accordance with § 1910.219 and rican National Standard Safety for Conveyors, Cableways, and Re- Equipment, B20.1—1957. Guards l be in place at all times machine is peration.

Mufflers. Mufflers provided by the ufacturer or their equivalent shall n place at all times the machine is peration.

Guylines. Guylines shall be ar- ed in such manner that stresses will mposed on not less than two guy- . Stumps used for anchoring guy- shall be carefully chosen as to posi- and strength. They shall be tied if necessary. Standing trees shall be used for this purpose.

Stability and reliability. Crane loader stability and boom reliability l be in accordance with American ional Standard Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks and Hoists Overhead and Gantry Cranes, B30.2.0—1967, and American National Standard Safety Code for Cranes, Derricks and Hoists—Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes, B30.5—1968.

(e) *Pulpwood harvesting*—(1) *Felling, general.* (i) Work areas shall be assigned such that a tree cannot fall into an adjacent work area. The recommended distance between workers is twice the height of trees being felled.

(ii)—Revoked

(iii) Workers shall be instructed not to approach a feller closer than twice the height of trees being felled until the feller has acknowledged the signal of approach.

(iv) Lodged trees shall be pulled to the ground at first opportunity with mechanical equipment or animal.

(v) Workers shall be instructed not to work under a lodged tree.

(vi) Special precautions shall be taken to prevent felling trees into powerlines.

(vii) If a tree does make contact with a powerline the power company shall be notified immediately and all personnel shall remain clear of the area until power company personnel advises that conditions are safe.

(2) *Manual felling.* (i) The feller shall be instructed to plan retreat path and clear path as necessary before cut is started.

(ii) The feller shall be instructed to appraise situation for dead limbs, the lean of tree to be cut, wind conditions, location of other trees and other hazards and exercise proper precautions before cut is started.

(iii) Undercuts shall be about one-third the diameter of the tree to guide tree and reduce possibility of splitting. (Local practice where small diameter trees are felled without being undercut is acceptable if the direction of fall is controlled by the practice.)

(iv) Back or felling cut shall be parallel to the inner edge of the undercut and approximately two inches higher than the undercut.

(v) The saw shall be shut off before feller starts his retreat.

(vi) On terrain where trees are likely to slide or roll fellers shall be instructed to fell trees from the uphill side and arrange to keep uphill from previously felled trees.

(3) *Bucking.* (i) Bucking on slopes shall be from the uphill side unless the log has been securely blocked to prevent rolling or swinging.

(ii) Spring poles and trees under stress shall be cut so that employee is clear when the tension is released. (This is accomplished by cutting under the bend.)

(iii) Trees piled for bucking shall be piled in an orderly parallel manner that minimizes hazard to employees.

(4) *Limbing.* Spring poles and limbs under stress shall be cut in such a manner that the employee is clear when tension is released.

(5) *Mechanical debarking and delimbing.* Guarding shall be provided so as to protect employees from flying chunks, logs, chips, bark, limbs, and other material and to prevent the worker from contacting moving parts.

(6) *Skidding and prehauling, general*—(i) Only a designated, trained operator shall operate a skid or prehaul machine.

(ii) Choker setters shall work on uphill side of log.

(iii) No passenger personnel shall ride on a prehaul vehicle, logs, pallets, skid pans or other load unless adequate seating and protection is provided except on animal powered wagons.

(iv) Chokers shall be positioned near the end of the log or tree length to allow turning of the prehaul vehicle, to prevent the penetration of the operator station and to reduce possibility of striking the wheel or track.

(v) During winching, the equipment shall be positioned so that the winch line is in alignment with the long axis of the prehaul machine.

(vi) A stuck or inoperative vehicle shall be towed. A loaded pallet shall not be pushed.

(vii) Stakes shall not be added to permit a load beyond the rated capacity of pallets and trailers.

(viii) The operator shall be instructed to be observant and cautious of height of load and vehicle when traveling under trees, limbs, and other overhead obstructions.

(7) *Skidding and prehauling equipment requirements.* (i) Arches, fairleads, drawbars, hitches and bumpers or fenders shall be designed and constructed to allow a minimum radius vehicle turn without the load contacting a rear tire or the rear of a track assembly.

(ii) Towed equipment such as skid pans, pallets and trailers shall be attached in such a manner as to allow a full 90° turn, prevent overrunning of the towed vehicle, and assure control of the towed equipment.

(iii) Animal towed equipment shall be equipped with a hand brake within reach of the driver.

(iv) Prehaulers shall have a means for securely retaining pallets or pulpwood.

(v) Prehaulers shall have a means of securely retaining loader for transport when so equipped.

(vi) Provision shall be made to securely fasten and to protect all tools and material on the carrier.

(8) *Personnel transport.* (i) The driver shall be properly licensed.

(ii) Flammable liquids shall not be transported on personnel carriers unless a safe and adequate compartment is provided.

(iii) Seats shall be securely fastened.

(9)—Revoked

(10) *Manual loading.* (i) The carrier shall be positioned to provide safe work-

ing clearance between carrier and pile.

(ii) Proper lifting techniques shall be used, i.e., straight back and bend knees.

(iii) The stick shall be placed in the carrier in such manner that it is or will be properly secured.

(iv) Manual handling shall be limited to a weight consistent with safe practices.

(11) *Machine loading.* (i) Piles shall be located to provide a safe work area.

(ii) Only the machine operator and slingman, where used, shall be in the work area.

(iii) The load shall be positioned for balance and to prevent slippage or loss. Slings shall be placed to secure and balance the load.

(12) *Storage.* Piles shall be located and constructed in a manner to provide safe working area around them.

(13) *Banding and piling bundles.* (i) Steel bands in good condition shall be used.

(ii) Bands shall be placed when bundle is close to ground.

(iii) No part of the body shall be under the bundle at any time. Bundles shall be placed on runners. Bundles may be double stacked with top end bundle one half or more back from the lower rank end bundle.

(14) *Chipping (in-woods locations).* (i) Access covers or doors shall not be opened until the drum or disk is at a complete stop.

(ii) Infeed and discharge ports shall be designed to prevent contact by personnel with disc, knives, or blower blades.

(15) *Roads and trails, general.* (i) Roads shall be maintained and hazardous conditions corrected.

(ii) Where vision is limited warnings shall be posted.

(iii) Curve radii shall be the maximum consistent with terrain.

(iv) When nightwork is necessary adequate lighting shall be provided.

(v) Local road standards and maximum weight of traffic expected shall be used as guides for materials, construction features and drainage.

(16) *Road and trail pioneering and earthwork.* (i) Banks at the borrow area shall be sloped to prevent slides.

(ii) Backfill shall be adequately compacted.

(iii) Roadside banks shall be sloped or stabilized to prevent slides.

(iv) Overhanging banks, large rocks and debris shall be removed or secured.

(v) Where riprap is used the material and design shall assure safe containment of material.

(vi) Trees or snags which may fall into the road shall be felled.

(17) *Road and trail drainage.* (i) Drainage shall be provided to prevent washouts and landslides.

(ii) Culverts shall be of adequate strength and of a size to handle maximum runoff.

(iii) Where necessary, ditches and banks shall be stabilized by vegetation, riprap or other adequate means.

(18) *Road and trail surfacing.* Road surface shall be properly compacted, graded and crowned.

(19) *Bridges.* (i) Construction shall provide for maximum anticipated loads and side thrust with a substantial safety factor.

(ii) Bridges shall be decked and curbed.

(f) *Effective dates.* (1) The provisions of this § 1910.266 shall become effective on August 27, 1971, except as provided in the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph.

(2) Paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall become effective on February 15, 1972.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subparagraph (1), (2), or (4) of this paragraph, any provision in any other paragraph of this section which contains in itself a specific effective date or time limitation shall become effective on such date or shall apply in accordance with such limitation.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, if any standard in 41 CFR Part 50–204, other than a national consensus standard incorporated by reference in § 50–204.2 (a)(1), is or becomes applicable at any time to any employment and place of employment, by virtue of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, or the Service Contract Act of 1965, or the National Foundation on Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, any corresponding established Federal standard in this § 1910.266 which is derived from 41 CFR Part 40–204 shall also become effective, and shall be applicable to such employment and place of employment, on the same date.

§ 1910.267 Agricultural operations.

[These standards have been transferred to § 1928.21 of this chapter.]

[Amended at 38 F.R. 10815, May 1, 1973, effective June 18, 1973; §1910.267(a)(6) deleted at 39 F.R. 28878, August 12, 1974; amended at 40 F.R. 18268, April 25, 1975 to transfer standards to Part 1928, Agricultural Standards, effective June 1, 1975.]

§ 1910.267a Pesticides.

[§1910.267a revoked at 39 F.R. 28878, August 12, 1974.]

§ 1910.268 Telecommunications.

(a) *Application.* (1) This section sets forth safety and health standards that apply to the work conditions, practices, means, methods, operations, installations and processes performed at telecommunications centers and at telecommunications field installations, w are located outdoors or in buildings used for such field installations. "Ter" work includes the installation eration, maintenance, rearrange and removal of communications e ment and other associated equipme telecommunications switching cen "Field" work includes the install operation, maintenance, rearranger and removal of conductors and equipment used for signal or comm cation service, and of their suppo or containing structures, overhea underground, on public or private of way, including buildings or structures.

(2) These standards do not apply To construction work, as define § 1910.12, nor (ii) to installations u the exclusive control of electric uti used for the purpose of communica or metering, or for generation, co transformation, transmission, and tribution of electric energy, which located in buildings used exclusivel the electric utilities for such purpose located outdoors on property owne leased by the electric utilities or on lic highways, streets, roads, etc., or doors by established rights on pri property.

(3) Operations or conditions not cifically covered by this section are ject to all the applicable standards tained in this Part 1910. See § 1910.5 Operations which involve construc work, as defined in § 1910.12 are sub to all the applicable standards conta in Part 1926 of this chapter.

(b) *General*—(1) *Buildings cont ing telecommunications centers.*—(i) *lumination.* Lighting in telecommun tion centers shall be provided in adequate amount such that contin work operations, routine observati and the passage of employees can carried out in a safe and healthful m ner. Certain specific tasks in cent such as splicing cable and the mai nance and repair of equipment in lineups, may require a higher level illumination. In such cases, the emplo shall install permanent lighting or p table supplemental lighting to attai higher level of illumination shall be p vided as needed to permit safe perfo ance of the required task.

(ii) *Working surfaces.* Guard r and toe boards may be omitted on tribution frame mezzanine platforms permit access to equipment. This exem tion applies only on the side or sides the platform facing the frames and o on those portions of the platform jacent to equipped frames.

(iii) *Working spaces.* "Maintena aisles," or "wiring aisles," between equ ment frame lineups are working spa and are not a means of egress for p poses of § 1910.35(a).

(iv) *Special doors.* When blastproof power actuated doors are installed specially designed hardsite secur buildings and spaces, they shall be

and installed so that they can be a means of egress in emergencies.
Equipment, machinery and ma- guarding. When power plant ma- in telecommunications centers ted with commutators and coup- ncovered, the adjacent housing clearly marked to alert personnel otating machinery.
Battery handling. (i) Eye protec- vices which provide side as well tal eye protection for employees provided when measuring stor- tery specific gravity or handling yte, and the employer shall en- at such devices are used by the ees. The employer shall also en- nat acid resistant gloves and shall be worn for protection spattering. Facilities for quick ng or flushing of the eyes and all be provided unless the storage s are of the enclosed type and d with explosion proof vents, in ase sealed water rinse or neutral- acks may be substituted for the drenching or flushing facilities. ees assigned to work with storage s shall be instructed in emer- procedures such as dealing with tal acid spills.
Electrolyte (acid or base, and dis- water) for battery cells shall be in a well ventilated room. Acid or hall be poured gradually, while , into the water. Water shall be poured into concentrated r than 75 percent) acid solutions. olyte shall never be placed in metal ers nor stirred with metal ob-

When taking specific gravity gs, the open end of the hydrom- all be covered with an acid re- material while moving it from cell to avoid splashing or throw- electrolyte.
Medical and first aid. First aid s recommended by a consulting ian shall be placed in weather- containers (unless stored indoors) all be easily accessible. Each first t shall be inspected at least once th. Expended items shall be re- l.

Hazardous materials. Highway e vehicles and trailers stored in ga- in accordance with § 1910.110 may ipped to carry more than one LP- ontainer, but the total capacity of s containers per work vehicle stored rages shall not exceed 100 pounds -gas. All container valves shall be l when not in use.
Compressed gas. When using or porting nitrogen cylinders in a hori- l position, special compartments, , or adequate blocking shall be pro- to prevent cylinder movement. Reg- rs shall be removed or guarded be- cylinder is transported.

Support structures. No employee, or material or equipment, may be supported or permitted to be supported on any portion of a pole structure, platform, ladder, walkway or other elevated structure or aerial device unless the employer ensures that the support structure is first inspected by a competent person and it is determined to be adequately strong, in good working condition and properly secured in place.

(7) *Approach distances to exposed energized overhead power lines and parts.* The employer shall ensure that no employee approaches or takes any conductive object closer to any electrically energized overhead power lines and parts than prescribed in Table R–2, unless:

(i) The employee is insulated or guarded from the energized parts (insulating gloves rated for the voltage involved shall be considered adequate insulation), or

(ii) The energized parts are insulated or guarded from the employee and any other conductive object at a different potential, or

(iii) The power conductors and equipment are deenergized and grounded.

TABLE R–2—APPROACH DISTANCES TO EXPOSED ENERGIZED OVERHEAD POWER LINES AND PARTS

Voltage range (phase to phase, RMS)	*Approach distance (inches)*
300 V and less	(1)
Over 300V, not over 750V	12
Over 750V not over 2 kV	18
Over 2 kV, not over 15 kV	24
Over 15 kV, not over 37 kV	36
Over 37 kV, not over 87.5 kV	42
Over 87.5 kV, not over 121 kV	48
Over 121 kV, not over 140 kV	54

[1] Avoid contact.

(8) *Illumination of field work.* Whenever natural light is insufficient to adequately illuminate the worksite, artificial illumination shall be provided to enable the employee to perform the work safely.

(c) *Training.* Employers shall provide training in the various precautions and safe practices described in this section and shall insure that employees do not engage in the activities to which this section applies until such employees have received proper training in the various precautions and safe practices required by this section. However, where the employer can demonstrate that an employee is already trained in the precautions and safe practices required by this section prior to his employment, training need not be provided to that employee in accordance with this section. Where training is required, it shall consist of on-the-job training or classroom-type training or a combination of both. The training program shall include a list of the subject courses and the types of personnel required to receive such instruction. A written description of the training program and a record of employees who have received such training shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment and shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health. Such training shall, where appropriate, include the following subjects:

(1) Recognition and avoidance of dangers relating to encounters with harmful substances, and animal, insect, or plant life.

(2) Procedures to be followed in emergency situations, and

(3) First aid training, including instruction in artificial respiration.

(d) *Employee protection in public work areas.* (1) Before work is begun in the vicinity of vehicular or pedestrian traffic which may endanger employees, warning signs and/or flags or other traffic control devices shall be placed conspicuously to alert and channel approaching traffic. Where further protection is needed, barriers shall be utilized. At night, warning lights shall be prominently displayed, and excavated areas shall be enclosed with protective barricades.

(2) If work exposes energized or moving parts that are normally protected, danger signs shall be displayed and barricades erected, as necessary, to warn other personnel in the area.

(3) The employer shall insure that an employee finding any crossed or fallen wires which create or may create a hazardous situation at the work area: (i) Remains on guard or adopts other adequate means to warn other employees of the danger and (ii) has the proper authority notified at the earliest practical moment.

(e) *Tools and personal protective equipment—Generally.* Personal protective equipment, protective devices and special tools needed for the work of employees shall be provided and the employer shall ensure that they are used by employees. Before each day's use the employer shall ensure that these personal protective devices, tools, and equipment are carefully inspected by a competent person to ascertain that they are in good condition.

(f) *Rubber insulating equipment.* (1) Rubber insulating equipment designed for the voltage levels to be encountered shall be provided and the employer shall ensure that they are used by employees as required by this section. This equipment shall meet the electrical and physical requirements contained in ANSI J6.6–1971 "Standard Specifications for Rubber Insulating Gloves," and ANSI J6.4–1971 "Standard Specifications for Rubber Insulating Blankets," with the exception that the maximum proof test current for a 14 inch Class I glove shall be no more than 14 mA, and with the further exception that existing 14 inch Class I rubber gloves that meet a maxi-

mum proof test current of 16 mA and a minimum breakdown voltage of 17,000 volts (RMS) acquired prior to July 1, 1975 may be used as long as these gloves comply with the retest requirements of paragraph (f)(5) of this section.

(2) When these gloves are used on jobs where they may be torn, they shall be protected with heavy outer canvas or leather gloves.

(3)—Revoked

(4) Protective equipment fabricated of material other than rubber shall provide electrical and mechanical protection at least equal to that of the rubber equipment.

(5) The employer is responsible for the periodic retesting of all insulating gloves, blankets, and other rubber insulating equipment. This retesting shall be electrical, visual and mechanical. The following maximum retesting intervals shall apply:

Gloves, blankets, and other insulating equipment	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber
	Months	*Months*
New	12	18
Re-issued	9	15

(6) Gloves and blankets shall be marked to indicate compliance with the retest schedule, and shall be marked with the date the next test is due. Gloves found to be defective in the field or by the tests set forth in paragraph (f)(5) of this section shall be destroyed by cutting them open from the finger to the gauntlet.

(7) When not being used, insulating gloves shall be stored in glove bags or in their original containers. Insulating blankets shall be stored in a canister or other device which offers equivalent protection.

(8) Insulating gloves and blankets shall be stored away from direct sunlight, steampipes, radiators and other sources of excessive heat. Gloves and blankets shall not be folded while in storage; however, blankets may be rolled for storage.

(9) Rubber gloves shall be visually inspected and air tested prior to each day's use.

(g) *Personal climbing equipment.*—(1) *General.* Safety belts and straps shall be provided and the employer shall ensure their use when work is performed at positions more than 4 feet above ground, on poles, and on towers, except as provided in paragraphs (n)(7) and (n)(8) of this section. No safety belts, safety straps or lanyards acquired after July 1, 1975 may be used unless they meet the tests set forth in paragraph (g)(2) of this section. The employer shall ensure that all safety belts and straps are inspected by a competent person prior to each day's use to determine that they are in safe working condition.

(2) *Telecommunication lineman's body belts, safety straps, and lanyards.*—(i) *General requirements.* (A) Hardware for lineman's body belts, safety straps, and lanyards shall be drop forged or pressed steel and shall have a corrosion resistant finish tested to meet the requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials B117–64 (50-hour test). Surfaces shall be smooth and free of sharp edges. Production samples of lineman's safety straps, body belts and lanyards shall be approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, as having been tested in accordance with and as meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

(B) All buckles shall withstand a 2,000-pound tensile test with a maximum permanent deformation no greater than one sixty-forth inch.

(C) D rings shall withstand a 5,000-pound tensile test without cracking or breaking.

(D) Snaphooks shall withstand a 5,000-pound tensile test, or shall withstand a 3,000-pound tensile test and a 180° bend test. Tensile failure is indicated by distortion of the snaphook sufficient to release the keeper; bend test failure is indicated by cracking of the snaphook.

(ii) *Specific requirements.* (A)(*1*) All fabric used for safety straps shall be capable of withstanding an A.C. dielectric test of not less than 25,000 volts per foot "dry" for 3 minutes, without visible deterioration.

(*2*) All fabric and leather used shall be tested for leakage current. Fabric or leather may not be used if the leakage current exceeds 1 milliampere when a potential of 3,000 volts is applied to the electrodes positioned 12 inches apart.

(*3*) In lieu of alternating current tests, equivalent direct current tests may be performed.

(B) The cushion part of the body belt shall:

(*1*) Contain no exposed rivets on the inside. This provision does not apply to belts used by craftsmen not engaged in line work.

(2) Be at least three inches in width;

(3) Be at least five thirty-seconds (5/32) inch thick, if made of leather; and

(4)—Revoked

(C)—Revoked

(D) Suitable copper, steel, or equivalent liners shall be used around the bars of D rings to prevent wear between these members and the leather or fabric enclosing them.

(E) All stitching shall be done with a minimum 42-pound weight nylon or equivalent thread and shall be lock stitched. Stitching parallel to an edge may not be less than three-sixteenths (3/16) inch from the edge of the narrowest member caught by the thread. The use of cross stitching on leather is prohibited.

(F) The keepers of snaphooks shall have a spring tension that will not allow the keeper to begin to open when a weight of 2½ pounds or less is applied, but the keepers shall begin to open when a weight of four pounds is applied. In making this determinaiton, the weight shall be supported on the keeper across the end of the nose.

(G) Safety straps, lanyards, and body belts shall be tested in accordance with the following procedure:

(*1*) Attach one end of the safety strap or lanyard to a rigid support, and the other end to a 250-pound canvas bag of sand;

(*2*) Allow the 250-pound canvas bag of sand to free fall 4 feet when testing safety straps and 6 feet when testing lanyards. In each case, the strap or lanyard shall stop the fall of the 250-pound bag;

(*3*) Failure of the strap or lanyard shall be indicated by any breakage or slippage sufficient to permit the bag to fall free from the strap or lanyard.

(*4*) The entire "body belt assembly" shall be tested using one D ring. A safety strap or lanyard shall be used that is capable of passing the "impact load test" described in paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(G)(*2*) of this section and attached as required in paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(G)(*1*) of this section. The body belt shall be secured to the 250-pound bag of sand at a point which simulates the waist of a man and shall be dropped as stated in paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(G)(*2*) of this section. Failure of the body belt shall be indicated by any breakage or slippage sufficient to permit the bag to fall free from the body belt.

(3) *Pole climbers.* (i) Pole climbers may not be used if the gaffs are less than 1¼ inches in length as measured on the underside of the gaff. The gaffs of pole climbers shall be covered with safety caps when not being used for their intended use.

(ii) The employer shall ensure that pole climbers are inspected by a competent person for the following conditions: Fractured or cracked gaffs or leg irons, loose or dull gaffs, broken straps or buckles. If any of these conditions exist, the defect shall be corrected before the climbers are used.

(iii) Pole climbers shall be inspected as required in this paragraph (g)(3) before each day's use and a gaff cut-out test performed at least weekly when in use.

(iv) Pole climbers may not be worn when:

(A) Working in trees (specifically designed tree climbers shall be used for tree climbing),

(B) Working on ladders,

(C) Working in an aerial lift,

(D) Driving a vehicle, nor

(E) Walking on rocky, hard, frozen, brushy or hilly terrain.

(h) *Ladders.* (1) The employer shall ensure that no employee nor any material or equipment may be supported or permitted to be supported on any portion of a ladder unless it is first determined, by inspections and checks conducted by a competent person that such ladder is adequately strong, in good condition, and properly secured in place, as required in Subpart D of this part and as required in this section.

The spacing between steps or permanently installed on poles and s shall be no more than 18 inches nches on any one side). This re- nent also applies to fixed ladders wers, when towers are so equipped. ng between steps shall be uniform the initial unstepped section, ex- where working, standing, or access are required. Fixed ladder rungs tep rungs for poles and towers shall a minimum diameter of 5/8". Fixed r rungs shall have a minimum clear of 12 inches. Steps for poles and s shall have a minimum clear width ½ inches. The spacing between de- ble steps may not exceed 30 inches ny one side, and these steps shall be erly secured when in use.

After April 30, 1975, portable wood ers intended for general use may not ainted but may be coated with a clucent nonconductive coating. able wood ladders may not be longi- ally reinforced with metal.

Portable wood ladders that are not carried on vehicles and are not tive use shall be stored where they not be exposed to the elements and e there is good ventilation.

The provisions of § 1910.25(c)(5) apply to rolling ladders used in tele- munications centers, except that ladders shall have a minimum in- width, between the side rails, of at eight inches.

Climbing ladders or stairways on olds used for access and egress shall ffixed or built into the scaffold by er design and engineering, and shall o located that their use will not dis- the stability of the scaffold. The gs of the climbing device shall be ally spaced, but may not be less than inches nominal nor more than 16 es nominal apart. Horizontal end gs used for platform support may also tilized as a climbing device if such gs meet the spacing requirement of paragraph (h)(6), and if there is cient clearance between the rung and edge of the platform to afford an quate handhold. If a portable ladder ffixed to the scaffold, it shall be se- ely attached and shall have rungs eting the spacing requirements of this agraph (h)(6). Clearance shall be vided in the back of the ladder of less than 6 inches from center of g to the nearest scaffold structural mber.

7) When a ladder is supported by an tal strand, and ladder hooks or other ports are not being used, the ladder ll be extended at least 2 feet above strand and shall be secured to it (e.g. ed or held by a safety strap around strand and ladder side rail). When adder is supported by a pole, it shall securely lashed to the pole unless the der is specifically designed to prevent vement when used in this application.

8) The following requirements apply metal manhole ladders. (i) Metal nhole ladders shall be free of struc- al defects and free of accident haz- ds such as sharp edges and burrs. The metal shall be protected against corrosion unless inherently corrosion-resistant.

(ii) These ladders may be designed with parallel side rails, or with side rails varying uniformly in separation along the length (tapered), or with side rails flaring at the base to increase stability.

(iii) The spacing of rungs or steps shall be on 12-inch centers.

(iv) Connections between rungs or steps and siderails shall be constructed to insure rigidity as well as strength.

(v) Rungs and steps shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize the possibility of slipping.

(vi) Ladder hardware shall meet the strength requirements of the ladder's component parts and shall be of a material that is protected against corrosion unless inherently corrosion-resistant. Metals shall be so selected as to avoid excessive galvanic action.

(i) *Other tools and personal protective equipment*—(1) *Head protection.* Head protection meeting the requirements of ANSI Z89.2–1971, "Safety Requirements for Industrial Protective Helmets for Electrical Workers, Class B" shall be provided whenever there is exposure to possible high voltage electrical contact, and the employer shall ensure that the head protection is used by employees.

(2) *Eye protection.* Eye protection meeting the requirements of § 1910.133 (a)(2) thru (a)(6) shall be provided and the employer shall ensure its use by employees where foreign objects may enter the eyes due to work operations such as but not limited to:

(i) Drilling or chipping stone, brick or masonry, breaking concrete or pavement, etc. by hand tools (sledgehammer, etc.) or power tools such as pneumatic drills or hammers;

(ii) Working on or around high speed emery or other grinding wheels unprotected by guards;

(iii) Cutting or chipping terra cotta ducts, tile, etc;

(iv) Working under motor vehicles requiring hammering;

(v) Cleaning operations using compressed air, steam, or sand blast;

(vi) Acetylene welding or similar operations where sparks are thrown off;

(vii) Using powder actuated stud drivers;

(viii) Tree pruning or cutting underbrush;

(ix) Handling battery cells and solutions, such as taking battery readings with a hydrometer and thermometer;

(x) Removing or rearranging strand or open wire; and

(xi) Performing lead sleeve wiping and while soldering.

(3) *Tent heaters.* Flame-type heaters may not be used within ground tents or on platforms within aerial tents unless:

(i) The tent covers are constructed of fire resistant materials, and

(ii) Adequate ventilation is provided to maintain safe oxygen levels and avoid harmful buildup of combustion products and combustible gases.

(4) *Torches.* Torches may be used on aerial splicing platforms or in buckets enclosed by tents provided the tent material is constructed of fire resistant material and the torch is turned off when not in actual use. Aerial tents shall be adequately ventilated while the torch is in operation.

(5) *Portable power equipment.* Nominal 120V, or less, portable generators used for providing power at work locations do not require grounding if the output circuit is completely isolated from the frame of the unit.

(6) *Vehicle-mounted utility generators.* Vehicle-mounted utility generators used for providing nominal 240V AC or less for powering portable tools and equipment need not be grounded to earth if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) One side of the voltage source is solidly strapped to the metallic structure of the vehicle;

(ii) Grounding-type outlets are used, with a "grounding" conductor between the outlet grounding terminal and the side of the voltage source that is strapped to the vehicle;

(iii) All metallic encased tools and equipment that are powered from this system are equipped with three-wire cords and grounding-type attachment plugs, except as designated in paragraph (i)(7) of this section.

(7) *Portable lights, tools, and appliances.* Portable lights, tools, and appliances having noncurrent-carrying external metal housing may be used with power equipment described in paragraph (i)(5) of this section without an equipment grounding conductor. When operated from commercial power such metal parts of these devices shall be grounded, unless these tools or appliances are protected by a system of double insulation, or its equivalent. Where such a system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked to indicate double insulation.

(8) *Soldering devices.* Grounding shall be omitted when using soldering irons, guns or wire-wrap tools on telecommunications circuits.

(9) *Lead work.* The wiping of lead joints using melted solder, gas fueled torches, soldering irons or other appropriate heating devices, and the soldering of wires or other electrical connections do not constitute the welding, cutting and brazing described in Subpart Q of this part. When operated from commercial power the metal housing of electric solder pots shall be grounded. Electric solder pots may be used with the power equipment described in paragraph (i)(5) of this section without a grounding conductor. The employer shall ensure that wiping gloves or cloths and eye protection are used in lead wiping operations. A drip pan to catch hot lead drippings shall also be provided and used.

(j) *Vehicle-mounted material handling devices and other mechanical equipment*—(1) *General.* (i) The employer shall ensure that visual inspections are made of the equipment by a competent person each day the equipment is to be used to ascertain that it is in good condition.

(ii) The employer shall ensure that tests shall be made at the beginning of each shift by a competent person to insure the vehicle brakes and operating systems are in proper working condition.

(2) *Scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders and tractors.* (i) All rubber-tired, self-propelled scrapers, rubber-tired front end loaders, rubber-tired dozers, agricultural and industrial tractors, crawler tractors, crawler-type loaders, and motor graders, with or without attachments, that are used in telecommunications work shall have rollover protective structures that meet the requirements of Subpart W of Part 1926 of this Title.

(ii) Eye protection shall be provided and the employer shall ensure that it is used by employees when working in areas where flying material is generated.

(3) *Vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms.* These devices shall not be operated with any conductive part of the equipment closer to exposed energized power lines than the clearances set forth in Table R–2 of this section.

(4) *Derrick trucks and similar equipment.* (i) This equipment shall not be operated with any conductive part of the equipment closer to exposed energized power lines than the clearances set forth in Table R–2 of this section.

(ii) When derricks are used to handle poles near energized power conductors, these operations shall comply with the requirements contained in paragraphs (b)(7) and (n)(11) of this section.

(iii) Moving parts of equipment and machinery carried on or mounted on telecommunications line trucks shall be guarded. This may be done with barricades as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(iv) Derricks and the operation of derricks shall comply with the following requirements: (A) Manufacturer's specifications, load ratings and instructions for derrick operation shall be strictly observed.

(B) Rated load capacities and instructions related to derrick operation shall be conspicuously posted on a permanent weather-resistant plate or decal in a location on the derrick that is plainly visible to the derrick operator.

(C) Prior to derrick operation the parking brake must be set and the stabilizers extended if the vehicle is so equipped. When the vehicle is situated on a grade, at least two wheels must be chocked on the downgrade side.

(D) Only persons trained in the operation of the derrick shall be permitted to operate the derrick.

(E) Hand signals to derrick operators shall be those prescribed by ANSI B30.6–1969, "Safety Code for Derricks".

(F) The employer shall ensure that the derrick and its associated equipment are inspected by a competent person at intervals set by the manufacturer but in no case less than once per year. Records shall be maintained including the dates of inspections, and necessary repairs made, if corrective action was required.

(G) Modifications or additions to the derrick and its associated equipment that alter its capacity or affect its safe operation shall be made only with written certification from the manufacturer, or other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, that the modification results in the equipment being safe for its intended use. Such changes shall require the changing and posting of revised capacity and instruction decals or plates. These new ratings or limitations shall be as provided by the manufacturer or other equivalent entity.

(H) Wire rope used with derricks shall be of improved plow steel or equivalent. Wire rope safety factors shall be in accordance with American National Standards Institute B30.6–1969.

(I) Wire rope shall be taken out of service, or the defective portion removed, when any of the following conditions exist: (*1*) The rope strength has been significantly reduced due to corrosion, pitting, or excessive heat, or

(*2*) The thickness of the outer wires of the rope has been reduced to two-thirds or less of the original thickness, or

(*3*) There are more than six broken wires in any one rope lay, or

(*4*) There is excessive permanent distortion caused by kinking, crushing, or severe twisting of the rope.

(k) *Materials handling and storage*—(1) *Poles*—When working with poles in piles or stacks, work shall be performed from the ends of the poles as much as possible, and precautions shall be taken for the safety of employees at the other end of the pole. During pole hauling operations, all loads shall be secured to prevent displacement. Lights, reflectors and/or flags shall be displayed on the end and sides of the load as necessary. The requirements for installation, removal, or other handling of poles in pole lines are prescribed in paragraph (n) of this section which pertains to overhead lines. In the case of hoisting machinery equipped with a positive stop load-holding device, it shall be permissible for the operator to leave his position at the controls (while a load is suspended) for the sole purpose of assisting in positioning the load prior to landing it. Prior to unloading steel, poles, crossarms, and similar material, the load shall be thoroughly examined to ascertain that the load has not shifted, that binders or stakes have not broken, and that the load is not otherwise hazardous to employees.

(2) *Cable reels.* Cable reels in storage shall be checked or otherwise restrained when there is a possibility that they might accidentally roll from position.

(l) *Cable fault locating and* [illegible]
(1) Employees involved in using [illegible] voltages to locate trouble or test cable shall be instructed in the precautions necessary for their own safety and the safety of other employees.

(2) Before the voltage is applied, cable conductors shall be isolated to the extent practicable. Employees shall be warned by such techniques as briefing and tagging at all affected locations, to stay clear while the voltage is applied.

(m) *Grounding for employee protection—pole lines*—(1) *Power conductors.* Electric power conductors and equipment shall be considered as energized unless the employee can visually determine that they are bonded to one of the grounds listed in paragraph (m)(4) of this section.

(2) *Nonworking open wire.* Nonworking open wire communications lines shall be bonded to one of the grounds listed in paragraph (m)(4) of this section.

(3) *Vertical power conduit, power ground wires and street light fixtures.* (i) Metal power conduit on joint use poles, exposed vertical power ground wires and street light fixtures which are below communications attachments or less than 20 inches above these attachments, shall be considered energized and shall be tested for voltage unless the employer can visually determine that they are bonded to the communications suspension strand or cable sheath.

(ii) If no hazardous voltage is shown by the voltage test, a temporary bond shall be placed between such street light fixture, exposed vertical power grounding conductor, or metallic power conduit and the communications cable strand. Temporary bonds used for this purpose shall have sufficient conductivity to carry at least 500 amperes for a period of one second without fusing.

(4) *Suitable protective grounding.* Acceptable grounds for protective grounding are as follows:

(i) A vertical ground wire which has been tested, found safe, and is connected to a power system multigrounded neutral or the grounded neutral of a power secondary system where there are at least three services connected;

(ii) Communications cable sheath or shield and its supporting strand where the sheath or shield is:

(A) Bonded to an underground or buried cable which is connected to a central office ground, or

(B) Bonded to an underground metallic piping system, or

(C) Bonded to a power system multigrounded neutral or grounded neutral of a power secondary system which has at least three services connected;

(iii) Guys which are bonded to the grounds specified in paragraphs (m)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section and which have continuity uninterrupted by an insulator; and

(iv) If all of the preceding grounds are not available, arrays of driven ground rods where the resultant resistance to

vill be low enough to eliminate
o personnel or permit prompt
n of protective devices.
taching and removing tem-
onds. When attaching grounds
the first attachment shall be
the protective ground. When re-
onds, the connection to the line
ment shall be removed first. In-
gloves shall be worn during
erations.

emporary grounding of suspen-
ind. (i) The suspension strand
grounded to the existing grounds
paragraph (m)(4) of this sec-
n being placed on jointly used
during thunderstorm activity.
There power crossings are en-
d on nonjoint lines, the strand
bonded to an existing ground
paragraph (m)(4) of this sec-
close as possible to the crossing.
nding is not required where
s are made on a common cross-
unless there is an upward change
at the pole.
Where roller-type bonds are used,
all be restrained so as to avoid
the electrical connections.
Bonds between the suspension
and the existing ground shall be
No. 6AWG copper.
emporary bonds shall be left in
ntil the strand has been tensioned,
ded, and permanently grounded.
The requirements of paragraphs
(i) through (m)(6)(v) of this
do not apply to the installation of
d strand.
ntenna work-radio transmitting
3–30 MHZ. (i) Prior to ground-
dio transmitting station antenna,
loyer shall insure that the rigger
ge:
Prepares a danger tag signed with
nature,
Requests the transmitting tech-
to shutdown the transmitter and
nd the antenna with its ground-
tch,
Is notified by the transmitting
ian that the transmitter has been
wn, and
Tags the antenna ground switch
ally in the presence of the trans-
technician after the antenna has
rounded by the transmitting tech-

Power shall not be applied to the
a, nor shall the grounding switch
ied under any circumstances while
is affixed.
A) Where no grounding switches
ovided, grounding sticks shall be
ne on each side of line, and tags
e placed on the grounding sticks,
a switch, or plate power switch in
picuous place.
When necessary to further reduce
ve radio frequency pickup, ground
or short circuits shall be placed di-
on the transmission lines near the
itter in addition to the regular
ling switches.
In other cases, the antenna lines
e disconnected from ground and the transmitter to reduce pickup at the point in the field.

(iv) All radio frequency line wires shall be tested for pickup with an insulated probe before they are handled either with bare hands or with metal tools.

(v) The employer shall insure that the transmitting technician warn the riggers about adjacent lines which are, or may become energized.

(vi) The employer shall insure that when antenna work has been completed, the rigger in charge of the job returns to the transmitter, notifies the transmitting technician in charge that work has been completed, and personally removes the tag from the antenna ground switch.

(n) *Overhead lines*—(1) *Handling suspenson strand.* (i) The employer shall insure that when handling cable suspension strand which is being installed on poles carrying exposed energized power conductors, employees shall wear insulating gloves and shall avoid body contact with the strand until after it has been tensioned, dead-ended and permanently grounded.

(ii) The strand shall be restrained against upward movement during installation:

(A) On joint-use poles, where there is an upward change in grade at the pole, and

(B) On non-joint-use poles, where the line crosses under energized power conductors.

(2) *Need for testing wood poles.* Unless temporary guys or braces are attached, the following poles shall be tested in accordance with paragraph (n)(3) of this section and determined to be safe before employees are permitted to climb them:

(i) Dead-end poles, except properly braced or guyed "Y" or "T" cable junction poles,

(ii) Straight line poles which are not storm guyed and where adjacent span lengths exceed 165 feet,

(iii) Poles at which there is a downward change in grade and which are not guyed or braced corner poles or cable junction poles,

(iv) Poles which support only telephone drop wire, and

(v) Poles which carry less than ten communication line wires. On joint use poles, one power line wire shall be considered as two communication wires for purposes of this paragraph (n)(2)(v).

(3) *Methods for testing wood poles.* One of the following methods or an equivalent method shall be used for testing wood poles:

(i) Rap the pole sharply with a hammer weighing about 3 pounds, starting near the ground line and continuing upwards circumferentially around the pole to a height of approximately 6 feet. The hammer will produce a clear sound and rebound sharply when striking sound wood. Decay pockets will be indicated by a dull sound and/or a less pronounced hammer rebound. When decay pockets are indicated, the pole shall be considered unsafe. Also, prod the pole as near the ground line as possible using a pole prod or a screwdriver with a blade at least 5 inches long. If substantial decay is encountered, the pole shall be considered unsafe.

(ii) Apply a horizontal force to the pole and attempt to rock it back and forth in a direction perpendicular to the line. Caution shall be exercised to avoid causing power wires to swing together. The force may be applied either by pushing with a pike pole or pulling with a rope. If the pole cracks during the test, it shall be considered unsafe.

(4) *Unsafe poles or structures.* Poles or structures determined to be unsafe by test or observation may not be climbed until made safe by guying, bracing or other adequate means. Poles determined to be unsafe to climb shall, until they are made safe, be tagged in a conspicuous place to alert and warn all employees of the unsafe condition.

(5) *Test requirements for cable suspension strand.* (i) Before attaching a splicing platform to a cable suspension strand, the strand shall be tested and determined to have strength sufficient to support the weight of the platform and the employee. Where the strand crosses above power wires or railroad tracks it may not be tested but shall be inspected in accordance with paragraph (n)(6) of this section.

(ii) The following method or an equivalent method shall be used for testing the strength of the strand: A rope, at least-eighths inch in diameter, shall be thrown over the strand. On joint lines, the rope shall be passed over the strand using tree pruner handles or a wire raising tool. If two employees are present, both shall grip the double rope and slowly transfer their entire weight to the rope and attempt to raise themselves off the ground. If only one employee is present, one end of the rope which has been passed over the strand shall be tied to the bumper of the truck, or other equally secure anchorage. The employee then shall grasp the other end of the rope and attempt to raise himself off the ground.

(6) *Inspection of strand.* Where strand passes over electric power wires or railroad tracks, it shall be inspected from an elevated working position at each pole supporting the span in question. The strand may not be used to support any splicing platform, scaffold or cable car, if any of the following conditions exist:

(i) Corrosion so that no galvanizing can be detected,

(ii) One or more wires of the strand are broken,

(iii) Worn spots, or

(iv) Burn marks such as those caused by contact with electric power wires.

(7) *Outside work platforms.* Unless adequate railings are provided, safety straps and body belts shall be used while working on elevated work platforms such as aerial splicing platforms, pole platforms, ladder platforms and terminal balconies.

(8) *Other elevated locations.* Safety straps and body belts shall be worn when working at elevated positions on poles, towers or similar structures, which do not have adequately guarded work areas.

(9) *Installing and removing wire and cable.* Before installing or removing wire or cable, the pole or structure shall be guyed, braced, or otherwise supported, as necessary, to prevent failure of the pole or structure.

(10) *Avoiding contact with energized power conductors or equipment.* When cranes, derricks, or other mechanized equipment are used for setting, moving, ore removing poles, all necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid contact with energized power conductors or equipment.

(11) *Handling poles near energized power conductors.* (i) Joint use poles may not be set, moved, or removed where the nominal voltage of open electrical power conductors exceeds 34.5kV phase to phase (20kV to ground).

(ii) Poles that are to be placed, moved or removed during heavy rains, sleet or wet snow in joint lines carrying more than 8.7kV phase to phase voltage (5kV to ground) shall be guarded or otherwise prevented from direct contact with overhead energized power conductors.

(iii) (A) In joint lines where the power voltage is greater than 750 volts but less than 34.5kV phase to phase (20 kV to ground), wet poles being placed, moved or removed shall be insulated with either a rubber insulating blanket, a fiberglass box guide, or equivalent protective equipment.

(B) In joint lines where the power voltage is greater than 8.7 kV phase to phase (5kV to ground) but less than 34.5kV phase to phase (20 kV to ground), dry poles being placed, moved, or removed shall be insulated with either a rubber insulating blanket, a fiberglass box guide, or equivalent protective equipment.

(C) Where wet or dry poles are being removed, insulation of the pole is not required if the pole is cut off 2 feet or more below the lowest power wire and also cut off near the ground line.

(iv) Insulating gloves shall be worn when handling the pole with either hands or tools, when there exists a possibility that the pole may contact a power conductor. Where the voltage to ground of the power conductor exceeds 15kV to ground, Class II gloves (as defined in ANSI J6.6–1971) shall be used. For voltages not exceeding 15kV to ground, insulating gloves shall have a breakdown voltage of at least 17kV.

(v) The guard or insulating material used to protect the pole shall meet the appropriate 3 minute proof test voltage requirements contained in the ANSI J6.4–1971.

(vi) When there exists a possibility of contact between the pole or the vehicle-mounted equipment used to handle the pole, and an energized power conductor, the following precautions shall be observed:

(A) When on the vehicle which carries the derrick, avoid all contact with the ground, with persons standing on the ground, and with all grounded objects such as guys, tree limbs, or metal sign posts. To the extent feasible, remain on the vehicle as long as the possibility of contact exists.

(B) When it is necessary to leave the vehicle, step onto an insulating blanket and break all contact with the vehicle before stepping off the blanket and onto the ground. As a last resort, if a blanket is not available, the employee may jump cleanly from the vehicle.

(C) When it is necessary to enter the vehicle, first step onto an insulating blanket and break all contact with the ground, grounded objects and other persons before touching the truck or derrick.

(12) *Working position on poles.* Climbing and working are prohibited above the level of the lowest electric power conducter on the pole (exclusive of vertical runs and street light wiring), except:

(i) where communications facilities are attached above the electric power conductors, and a rigid fixed barrier is installed between the electric power facility and the communications facility, or

(ii) where the electric power conductors are cabled secondary service drops carrying less than 300 volts to ground and are attached 40 inches or more below the communications conductors or cables.

(13) *Metal tapes and ropes.* (i) Metal measuring tapes, metal measuring ropes, or tapes containing conductive strands may not be used when working near exposed energized parts.

(ii) Where it is necessary to measure clearances from energized parts, only nonconductive devices shall be used.

(o) *Underground lines.* The provisions of this paragraph apply to the guarding of manholes and street openings, and to the ventilation and testing for gas in manholes and unvented vaults, where telecommunications field work is performed on or with underground lines.

(1) *Guarding manholes and street openings.* (i) When covers of manholes or vaults are removed, the opening shall be promptly guarded by a railing, temporary cover, or other suitable temporary barrier which is appropriate to prevent an accidental fall through the opening and to protect employees working in the manhole from foreign objects entering the manhole.

(ii) While work is being performed in the manhole, a person with basic first aid training shall be immediately available to render assistance if there is cause for believing that a safety hazard exists, and if the requirements contained in paragraphs (d)(1) and (o)(1)(i) of this section do not adequately protect the employee(s). Examples of manhole worksite hazards which shall be considered to constitute a safety hazard include, are not limited to:

(A) Manhole worksites where sa hazards are created by traffic patte that cannot be corrected by provision paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(B) Manhole worksites that are subj to unusual water hazards that cannot abated by conventional means.

(C) Manhole worksites that are cupied jointly with power utilities as scribed in paragraph (o)(3) of t section.

(2) *Requirements prior to enter manholes and unvented vaults.* (i) Bef an employee enters a manhole, the f lowing steps shall be taken:

(A) The internal atmosphere shall tested for combustible gas and, exce when continuous forced ventilation provided, the atmosphere shall also tested for oxygen deficiency.

(B) When unsafe conditions are d tected by testing or other means, the wo area shall be ventilated and otherw made safe before entry.

(ii) An adequate continuous supply air shall be provided while work is pe formed in manholes under any of t following conditions:

(A) Where combustible or explosi gas vapors have been initially detect and subsequently reduced to a safe le by ventilation,

(B) Where organic solvents are us in the work procedure,

(C) Where open flame torches a used in the work procedure,

(D) Where the manhole is located that portion of a public right of way ope to vehicular traffic and/or exposed to seepage of gas or gases, or

(E) Where a toxic gas or oxyge deficiency is found.

(iii) (A) The requirements of para graphs (o)(2)(i) and (ii) of this sectio do not apply to work in central offic cable vaults that are adequately ven tilated.

(B) The requirements of paragraph (o)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section appl to work in unvented vaults.

(3) *Joint power and telecommunica tion manholes.* While work is being per formed in a manhole occupied jointly b an electric utility and a telecommunica tion utility, an employee with basic firs aid training shall be available in the im mediate vicinity to render emergency as sistance as may be required. The em ployee whose presence is required in th immediate vicinity for the purposes o rendering emergency assistance is not t be precluded from occasionally enterin a manhole to provide assistance othe than in an emergency. The requiremen of this paragraph (o)(3) does not pre clude a qualified employee, workin alone, from entering for brief periods o time, a manhole where energized cable or equipment are in service, for the pur pose of inspection, housekeeping, takin readings, or similar work if such work can be performed safely.

Ladders. Ladders shall be used to and exit manholes exceeding 4 depth.

Flames. When open flames are n manholes, the following precau- hall be taken to protect against the ulation of combustible gas:

A test for combustible gas shall be immediately before using the open device, and at least once per hour using the device; and

a fuel tank (e.g., acetylene) may in the manhole unless in actual

Microwave transmission.—(1) *Eye tion.* Employers shall insure that yees do not look into an open uide which is connected to an en- d source of microwave radiation.

Hazardous area. Accessible areas ated with microwave communica- ystems where the electromagnetic ion level exceeds the radiation pro- n guide given in § 1910.97 shall be l as described in that section. The half of the warning symbol shall le the following:

iation in this area may exceed hazard tions and special precautions are re- l. Obtain specific instruction before ng.

Protective measures. When an em- works in an area where the elec- gnetic radiation exceeds the radia- rotection guide, the employer shall ute measures that insure that the yee's exposure is not greater than permitted by the radiation guide. measures shall include, but not be d to those of an administrative or eering nature or those involving nal protective equipment.

Tree trimming—electrical haz- -(1) *General.* (i) Employees en- in pruning, trimming, removing, aring trees from lines shall be re- l to consider all overhead and rground electrical power conduc- to be energized with potentially voltages, never to be touched (con- l) either directly or indirectly.

Employees engaged in line-clearing tions shall be instructed that:

A direct contact is made when art of the body touches or contacts nergized conductor, or other ener- electrical fixture or apparatus.

An indirect contact is made when art of the body touches any object ntact with an energized electrical uctor, or other energized fixture or ratus.

An indirect contact can be made gh conductive tools, tree branches, s, equipment, or other objects, or result of communications wires, s, fences, or guy wires being acci- ally energized.

) Electric shock will occur when an oyee, by either direct or indirect act with an energized coductor, gized tree limb, tool, equipment, or r object, provides a path for the of electricity to a grounded object or to the ground itself. Simultaneous contact with two energized conductors will also cause electric shock which may result in serious or fatal injury.

(iii) Before any work is performed in proximity to energized conductors, the system operator/owner of the energized conductors shall be contacted to ascertain if he knows of any hazards associated with the conductors which may not be readily apparent. This rule does not apply when operations are performed by or on behalf of, the system operator/owner.

(2) *Working in proximity to electrical hazards.* (i) Employers shall ensure that a close inspection is made by the employee and by the foreman or supervisor in charge before climbing, entering, or working around any tree, to determine whether an electrical power conductor passes through the tree, or passes within reaching distance of an employee working in the tree. If any of these conditions exist either directly or indirectly, an electrical hazard shall be considered to exist unless the system operator/owner has caused the hazard to be removed by deenergizing the lines, or installing protective equipment.

(ii) Only qualified employees or trainees, familiar with the special techniques and hazards involved in line clearance, shall be permitted to perform the work if it is found that an electrical hazard exists.

(iii) During all tree working operations aloft where an electrical hazard of more than 750V exists, there shall be a second employee or trainee qualified in line clearance tree trimming within normal voice communication.

(iv) Where tree work is performed by employees qualified in line-clearance tree trimming and trainees qualified in line-clearance tree trimming, the clearances from energized conductors given in Table R–3 shall apply.

TABLE R–3—*Minimum working distances from energized conductors for line-clearance tree trimmers and line-clearance tree-trimmer trainees*

Voltage range (phase to phase) (kilovolts)	*Minimum working distance*
2.1 to 15.0	2 ft. 0 in.
15.1 to 35.0	2 ft. 4 in.
35.1 to 46.0	2 ft. 6 in.
46.1 to 72.5	3 ft. 0 in.
72.6 to 121.0	3 ft. 4 in.
138.0 to 145.0	3 ft. 6 in.
161.0 to 169.0	3 ft. 8 in.
230.0 to 242.0	5 ft. 0 in.
345.0 to 362.0	7 ft. 0 in.
500.0 to 552.0	11 ft. 0 in.
700.0 to 765.0	15 ft. 0 in.

(v) Branches hanging on an energized conductor may only be removed using appropriately insulated equipment.

(vi) Rubber footwear, including lineman's overshoes, shall not be considered as providing any measure of safety from electrical hazards.

(vii) Ladders, platforms, and aerial devices, including insulated aerial devices, may not be brought in contact with an electrical conductor. Reliance shall not be placed on their dielectric capabilities.

(viii) When an aerial lift device contacts an electrical conductor, the truck supporting the aerial lift device shall be considered as energized.

(3) *Storm work and emergency conditions.* (i) Since storm work and emergency conditions create special hazards, only authorized representatives of the electric utility system operator/owner and not telecommunication workers may perform tree work in these situations where energized electrical power conductors are involved.

(ii) When an emergency condition develops due to tree operations, work shall be suspended and the system operator/owner shall be notified immediately.

(r) *Buried facilities—Communications lines and power lines in the same trench* [Reserved]

(s) *Definitions*—(1) *Aerial lifts* Aerial lifts include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial devices used to elevate personnel to jobsites above ground:

(i) Extensible boom platforms,

(ii) Aerial ladders,

(iii) Articulating boom platforms,

(iv) Vertical towers,

(v) A combination of any of the above defined in ANSI A92.2–1969. These devices are made of metal, wood, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), or other material; are powered or manually operated; and are deemed to be aerial lifts whether or not they are capable of rotating about a substantially vertical axis.

(2) *Aerial splicing platform.* This consists of a platform, approximately 3 ft. x 4 ft., used to perform aerial cable work. It is furnished with fiber or synthetic ropes for supporting the platform from aerial strand, detachable guy ropes for anchoring it, and a device for raising and lowering it with a handline.

(3) *Aerial tent.* A small tent usually constructed of vinyl coated canvas which is usually supported by light metal or plastic tubing. It is designed to protect employees in inclement weather while working on ladders, aerial splicing platforms, or aerial devices.

(4) *Alive or live (energized).* Electrically connected to a source of potential difference, or electrically charged so as to have a potential significantly different from that of the earth in the vicinity. The term "live" is sometimes used in the place of the term "current-carrying," where the intent is clear, to avoid repetition of the longer term.

(5) *Barricade.* A physical obstruction such as tapes, cones, or "A" frame type

wood and/or metal structure intended to warn and limit access to a work area.

(6) *Barrier.* A physical obstruction which is intended to prevent contact with energized lines or equipment, or to prevent unauthorized access to work area.

(7) *Bond.* An electrical connection from one conductive element to another for the purpose of minimizing potential differences or providing suitable conductivity for fault current or for mitigation of leakage current and electrolytic action.

(8) *Cable.* A conductor with insulation, or a stranded conductor with or without insulation and other coverings (single-conductor cable), or a combination of conductors insulated from one another (multiple-conductor cable).

(9) *Cable sheath.* A protective covering applied to cables.

NOTE.—A cable sheath may consist of multiple layers of which one or more is conductive.

(10) *Circuit.* A conductor or system of conductors through which an electric current is intended to flow.

(11) *Communication lines.* The conductors and their supporting or containing structures for telephone, telegraph, railroad signal, data, clock, fire, police-alarm, community television antenna and other systems which are used for public or private signal or communication service, and which operate at potentials not exceeding 400 volts to ground or 750 volts between any two points of the circuit, and the transmitted power of which does not exceed 150 watts. When communications lines operate at less than 150 volts to ground, no limit is placed on the capacity of the system. Specifically designed communications cables may include communication circuits not complying with the preceding limitations, where such circuits are also used incidentally to supply power to communication equipment.

(12) *Conductor.* A material, usually in the form of a wire, cable, or bus bar, suitable for carrying an electric current.

(13) *Effectively grounded.* Intentionally connected to earth through a ground connection or connections of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient current-carrying capacity to prevent the build-up of voltages which may result in undue hazard to connected equipment or to persons.

(14) *Equipment.* A general term which includes materials, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and similar items used as part of, or in connection with, a supply or communications installation.

(15) *Ground (reference).* That conductive body, usually earth, to which an electric potential is referenced.

(16) *Ground (as a noun).* A conductive connection, whether intentional or accidental, by which an electric circuit or equipment is connected to reference ground.

(17) *Ground (as a verb).* The connecting or establishment of a connection, whether by intention or accident, of an electric circuit or equipment to reference ground.

(18) *Ground tent.* A small tent usually constructed of vinyl coated canvas supported by a metal or plastic frame. Its purpose is to protect employees from inclement weather while working at buried cable pedestal sites or similar locations.

(19) *Grounded conductor.* A system or circuit conductor which is intentionally grounded.

(20) *Grounded systems.* A system of conductors in which at least one conductor or point (usually the middle wire, or the neutral point of transformer or generator windings) is intentionally grounded, either solidly or through a current-limiting device (not a current-interrupting device).

(21) *Grounding electrode conductor. (Grounding conductor).* A conductor used to connect equipment or the grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode.

(22) *Insulated.* Separated from other conducting surfaces by a dielectric substance (including air space) offering a high resistance to the passage of current.

NOTE.—When any object is said to be insulated, it is understood to be insulated in suitable manner for the conditions to which it is subjected. Otherwise, it is, within the purpose of these rules, uninsulated. Insulating coverings of conductors is one means of making the conductor insulated.

(23) *Insulation (as applied to cable).* That which is relied upon to insulate the conductor from other conductors or conducting parts or from ground.

(24) *Joint use.* The sharing of a common facility, such as a manhole, trench or pole, by two or more different kinds of utilities (e.g., power and telecommunications).

(25) *Ladder platform.* A device designed to facilitate working aloft from an extension ladder. A typical device consists of a platform (approximately 9" x 18") hinged to a welded pipe frame. The rear edge of the platform and the bottom cross-member of the frame are equipped with latches to lock the platform to ladder rungs.

(26) *Ladder seat.* A removable seat used to facilitate work at an elevated position on rolling ladders in telecommunication centers.

(27) *Manhole.* A subsurface enclosure which personnel may enter and which is used for the purpose of installing, operating, and maintaining submersible equipment and/or cable.

(28) *Manhole platform.* A platform consisting of separate planks which are laid across steel platform supports. The ends of the supports are engaged in the manhole cable racks.

(29) *Microwave transmission.* The act of communicating or signaling utilizing a frequency between 1 GH_z (gigahertz) and 300 GH_z inclusively.

(30) *Nominal voltage.* The nominal voltage of a system or circuit is the value assigned to a system or circuit of a given voltage class for the purpose of venient designation. The actual v may vary above or below this value.

(31) *Pole balcony or seat.* A balco seat used as a support for workm pole-mounted equipment or ter boxes. A typical device consists bolted assembly of steel details a wooden platform. Steel braces run the pole to the underside of the bal A guard rail (approximately 30" may be provided.

(32) *Pole platform.* A platform tended for use by a workman in sp and maintenance operations in an vated position adjacent to a pole. It sists of a platform equipped at on with a hinged chain binder for ing the platform to a pole. A brace the pole to the underside of the plat is also provided.

(33) *Qualified employee.* Any w who by reason of his training and perience has demonstrated his abil safely perform his duties.

(34) *Qualified line-clearance trimmer.* A tree worker who throug lated training and on-the-job exper is familiar with the special techn and hazards involved in line clear

(35) *Qualified line-clearance trimmer trainee.* Any worker regu assigned to a line-clearance tree-t ming crew and undergoing on-th training who, in the course of such t ing, has demonstrated his ability to form his duties safely at his lev training.

(36) *System operator/owner.* The son or organization that operates or trols the electrical conductors invo

(37) *Telecommunications center* installation of communication equip under the exclusive control of an o nization providing telecommunica service, that is located outdoors or vault, chamber, or a building space primarily for such installations.

NOTE.—Telecommunication centers a cilities established, equipped and arrang accordance with engineered plans for th pose of providing telecommunications se They may be located on premises own leased by the organization providing communication service, or on the pre owned or leased by others. This defin includes switch rooms (whether electr chanical, electronic, or computer contro terminal rooms, power rooms, repeater r transmitter and receiver rooms, switch operating rooms, cable vaults, and m laneous communications equipment r Simulation rooms of telecommunication ters for training or developmental pur are also included.

(38) *Telecommunications derricks.* tating or nonrotating derrick struct permanently mounted on vehicles for purpose of lifting, lowering, or posit ing hardware and materials used in t communications work.

(39) *Telecommunication line t* A truck used to transport men, tools, material, and to serve as a trav workshop for telecommunication stallation and maintenance work. sometimes equipped with a boom auxiliary equipment for setting poles, ging holes, and elevating material or

Telecommunication service. The hing of a capability to signal or unicate at a distance by means such ephone, telegraph, police and fire-, community antenna television, or r system, using wire, conventional coaxial cable, wave guides, micro- transmission, or other similar s.

) *Unvented vault.* An enclosed vault ich the only openings are access ngs.

) *Vault.* An enclosure above or be- round which personnel may enter, which is used for the purpose of ling, operating, and/or maintaining ment and/or cable which need not submersible design.

) *Vented vault.* An enclosure as de- d in paragraph (s) (42) of this sec- with provision for air changes using ust flue stack(s) and low level air e(s), operating on differentials of ure and temperature providing for ow.

i) *Voltage of an effectively grounded it.* The voltage between any con- or and ground unless otherwise ated.

i) *Voltage of a circuit not effectively nded.* The voltage between any two uctors. If one circuit is directly con- ed to and supplied from another cir- of higher voltage (as in the case of utotransformer), both are consid- as of the higher voltage, unless the it of lower voltage is effectively nded, in which case its voltage is not rmined by the circuit of higher volt- Direct connection implies electric nection as distinguished from connec- merely through electromagnetic or trostatic induction.

910.268 added at 40 F.R. 41 on March 26, 1975, ef- tive April 30, 1975. For- : §1910.268 redesignated §1910.274 40 F.R. 13341 March 26, 1975, effec- ve April 30, 1975.]

10.274 Sources of standards.

Sec.	Source
0.261	ANSI P1.1—1969, Safety Standard for Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills.
0.264	ANSI L1.1—1956, Textile Safety Code.
0.263	ANSI Z50.1—1947, Safety Code for Bakery Equipment.
0.262	ANSI Z8.1—1961, Safety Code for Laundry Machinery and Operations.
0.265	ANSI O2.1—1969, Safety Requirements for Sawmills.
1910.266	ANSI O3.1—1971, Pulpwood Logging Safety Standards.

[Former §1910.268 redesignated as §1910.274 40 F.R. 13441 on March 26, 1975, effective April 30, 1975.]

§ 1910.275 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organizations have been referenced in this subpart. Copies of the referenced standards may be obtained from the issuing organizations. The names and addresses of the issuing organizations are as follows:

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
1430 Broadway
New York, New York 10018

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc., United Engineering Center
345 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017

Institute of Markers of Explosives
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
207 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

American Society for Testing & Materials (ASTM)
1916 Race Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1910?

[Former §1910.269 redesignated as §1910.275 and amended at 40 F.R. 13441 on March 26, 1975, effective April 30, 1975.]

Subpart S—Electrical

§ 1910.308 Application.

(a) *General.* Section 1910.309 adopts as a national consensus standard the National Electrical Code NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C1-1971 (Rev. of C1-1968), which is incorporated by reference in this subpart.

(b) *Purpose of the National Electrical Code.* (1) The purpose of the National Electrical Code is the practical safeguarding of any persons and of buildings and their contents from hazards arising from the use of electricity for light, heat, power, radio, signaling, and for other purposes. The standards contained therein are occupational safety and health standards to the extent that they safeguard any person who is an employee of an employer.

(2) The National Electrical Code contains basic minimum provisions considered necessary for safety.

(c) *Scope*—(1) *Covered.* The provisions of this Subpart S cover electrical installations and utilization equipment installed or used within or on buildings, structures and other premises including:

(i) Yards,
(ii) Carnivals,
(iii) Parking lots,
(iv) Mobile homes,
(v) Recreational vehicles,
(vi) Conductors that connect an installation to a supply of electricity, and
(vii) Other outside conductors adjacent to the premises.

[§1910.308(c)(1) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(2) *Not covered.* The provisions of this subpart do not cover:

(i) Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft or automotive vehicles,

(ii) Installations underground in mines,

(iii) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations used exclusively for signaling and communication purposes,

(iv) Installations of communication equipment under exclusive control of communication utilities, located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installation, or

(v) Installations under the exclusive control of electric utilities for the purpose of communication, metering or for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy, located in buildings used exclusively by the utilities for such purposes or located outdoors on property owned or leased by the utilities or on public highways, streets, roads, etc., or outdoors by established rights on private property.

(d) *Definitions applicable to this Subpart S*—(1) *Approved.* Some provisions of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70-1971; ANSI C1-1971 (Rev. of C1-1968), which is adopted in this Subpart S, require installations or equipment to be approved. In Article 100 of the Code, "approved" is defined to mean "acceptable to the authority enforcing this Code." The authority enforcing the Code under subpart S is the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. The definitions in this subsection indicate what is acceptable to the Assistant Secretary of Labor, and therefore approved within the meaning of the Code as incorporated in this subpart S.

(2) *Acceptable.* An installation or equipment is acceptable to the Assistant Secretary of Labor, and approved within the meaning of this Subpart S: (i) If it is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, such as, but not limited to,

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. and Factory Mutual Engineering Corp.; or (ii) with respect to an installation or equipment of a kind which no nationally recognized 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 the provisions of the National Electrical Code as applied in § 1910.309; or (iii) 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.

(3) For purposes of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph:

(i) *Listed.* Equipment is "listed" if it is of a kind mentioned in a list which, (*a*) is published by a nationally recognized laboratory which makes periodic inspection of the production of such equipment, and (*b*) states such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found safe for use in a specified manner;

(ii) *Labeled.* Equipment is "labeled" if there is attached to it a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory which, (*a*) makes periodic inspections of the production of such of equipment, and (*b*) whose labeling indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner;

(iii) *Accepted.* An installation is "accepted" if it has been inspected and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to conform to specified plans or to procedures of applicable codes;

(iv) *Certified.* Equipment is "certified" if it, (*a*) has been tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet nationally recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or (*b*) is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and (*c*) it bears a label, tag, or other record of certification;

(v) *Utilization equipment.* Utilization equipment means equipment which utilizes electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar useful purpose.

§ 1910.309 National Electrical Code.

(a) The requirements contained in the following articles and sections of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70–1971; ANSI C1–1971 (Rev. of C1–1968) shall apply to all electrical installations and utilization equipment:

Articles:	
500	Hazardous Locations.
501	Class I Installations (Hazardous Locations).
502	Class II Installations (Hazardous Locations).
503	Class III Installations (Hazardous Locations).
Sections:	
250-58 (a) and (b)	Equipment on Structural Metal.
250-59 (a), (b), and (c)	Portable and or Cord Connected and Plug Connected Equipment, Grounding Method.
400-[illegible] (a) and (b)	Flexible Cords and Cable, Uses.
400-4	Flexible Cords and Cable Prohibited.
400-5	Flexible Cords and Cables, Splices.
400-9	Overcurrent Protection and Ampacities of Flexible Cords.
400-10	Pull at Joints and Terminals of Flexible Cords and Cables.
422-8	Installation of Appliances with Flexible Cords.
422-9	Installation of Portable Immersion Heaters.
422-10	Installation Appliances Adjacent to Combustible Material.
422-11	Stands for Portable Appliances.
422-12	Signals for Heated Appliances.
422-14	Water Heaters.
422-15 (a), (b), and (c).	Installation of Infrared Lamp and Industrial Heating Appliances.
110-14 (a) and (b).	Electric Connection.
110-17 (a), (b), and (c).	Guarding of Live Parts.
110-18	Arcing Parts.
110-21	Marking.
110-22	Identification.
240-[illegible] (a), (b), (c), and (d).	Location in Premises (for Overcurrent Protection Devices).
240-19 (a) and (b).	Guarding of Arcing or Suddenly Moving Parts of Overcurrent Protection Devices.
250-3 (a) and (b).	D.C. System Grounding.
250-5 (a), (b), and (c).	A.C. Circuits and Systems To Be Grounded.
250-7	Circuits Not To Be Grounded.
250-42 (a), (b), (c), and (d).	Fixed Equipment Grounding, General.
250-43 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i).	Fixed Equipment Grounding, Specific.
250-44 (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e).	Nonelectrical Equipment, Grounding.
250-45 (a), (b), (c), and (d).	Equipment Connected by Cord and Plug, Grounding.
430-142 (a), (b), (c), and (d).	Stationary Motor, Grounding.
430-143	Portable Motors, Grounding.
250-50 (a) and (b).	Equipment Grounding Connections.
250-51	Effective Grounding.
Articles:	
250-57 (a) and (b).	Fixed Equi[illegible] Method of Gr[illegible] ing.
422-16	Appliance Groun[illegible]
422-17	Installation of [illegible] mounted Oven[illegible] Counter - mo[illegible] Cooking Units.

(b) Every new electrical install[illegible] and all new utilization equipmen[illegible] stalled after March 15, 1972, and [illegible] replacement, modification, or reps[illegible] rehabilitation, after March 15, 19[illegible] any part of any electrical installati[illegible] utilization equipment installed b[illegible] March 15, 1972, shall be installe[illegible] made, and maintained, in accord[illegible] with the provisions of the 1971 Nat[illegible] Electrical Code, NFPA 70–1971; [illegible] C1–1971 (Rev. of C1–1968).

(c) *Ground-fault protection—General.* Notwithstanding the provi[illegible] of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this [illegible] tion, the requirement in section 210-[illegible] the 1971 National Electrical Code (N[illegible] 70–1971; ANSI C1–1971) that all 15-[illegible] 20-ampere receptacle outlets on sin[illegible] phase circuits for construction sites [illegible] approved ground-fault circuit pro[illegible] tion for personnel does not apply. In [illegible] thereof, the employer shall use ei[illegible] ground-fault circuit interrupters [illegible] specified in paragraph (c)(2) of this [illegible] tion or an assured equipment groun[illegible] conductor program as specified in p[illegible] graph (c)(3) of this section, to pro[illegible] employees on construction sites. Th[illegible] requirements are in addition to any o[illegible] requirements for equipment groun[illegible] conductors.

(2) *Ground-fault circuit interrup[illegible]* All 120-volt, single-phase, 15- and [illegible] ampere receptacle outlets on const[illegible] tion sites, which are not a part of [illegible] permanent wiring of the building [illegible] structure and which are in use by [illegible] ployees, shall have approved grou[illegible] fault circuit interrupters for perso[illegible] protection. Receptacles on a two-w[illegible] single-phase portable or vehi[illegible] mounted generator rated not more t[illegible] 5kW, where the circuit conductors [illegible] the generator are insulated from [illegible] generator frame and all other groun[illegible] surfaces, need not be protected w[illegible] ground-fault circuit interrupters.

(3) *Assured equipment grounding c[illegible] ductor program.* The employer shall [illegible] tablish and implement an assured equ[illegible] ment grounding conductor program [illegible] construction sites covering all cord s[illegible] receptacles which are not a part of [illegible] permanent wiring of the building [illegible] structure, and equipment connected [illegible] cord and plug, which are available [illegible] use or used by employees. This progr[illegible] shall comply with the following mi[illegible] mum requirements:

(i) A written description of the p[illegible] gram, including the specific procedu[illegible] adopted by the employer, shall be avi[illegible] able at the jobsite for inspection a[illegible] copying by the Assistant Secretary a[illegible] any affected employee.

The employer shall designate one re competent persons (as defined FR 1926.32(f)) to implement the m.

Each cord set, attachment cap, nd receptacle of cord sets, and any nent connected by cord and plug, cord sets and receptacles which xed and not exposed to damage, be visually inspected before each use for external defects, such as ned or missing pins or insulation ge, and for indication of possible al damage. Equipment found dam- or defective may not be used until ed.

The following tests shall be per- d on all cord sets, receptacles which ot a part of the permanent wiring a building or structure, and cord- lug-connected equipment required grounded:

All equipment grounding conduc- shall be tested for continuity and be electrically continuous.

Each receptacle and attachment or plug shall be tested for correct hment of the equipment grounding uctor. The equipment grounding uctor shall be connected to its prop- rminal.

All required tests shall be per- ed:

Before first use;

Before equipment is returned to ce following any repairs;

Before equipment is used after incident which can be reasonably ected to have caused damage (for nple, when a cord set is run over);

At intervals not to exceed 3 ths, except that cord sets and recep- s which are fixed and not exposed amage shall be tested at intervals exceeding 6 months.

The employer may not make avail- or permit the use by employees of equipment which has not met the irements of this paragraph (c)(3) of section.

Tests performed as required in paragraph shall be recorded. This record shall identify each receptacle, l set, and cord- and plug-connected pment that passed the test, and shall cate the last date it was tested or the rval for which it was tested. This rec- shall be kept by means of logs, color ng, or other effective means, and l be maintained until replaced by a e current record. The record shall be le available on the jobsite for inspec- by the Assistant Secretary and any cted employee.

§1910.309(c) added at 41 .R. 55703, December 21, 976; effective February 2, 1977.]

-NOTE: 29 CFR 1910.310 rough 1910.331 were de- leted at 37 F.R. 3431, Feb. 16, 1972, as corrected by 37 F.R. 6053, March 29, 1972.

Subpart T—Commercial Diving Operations

General

§ 1910.401 Scope and application.

(a) *Scope.* (1) This subpart (standard) applies to every place of employment within the waters of the United States, or within any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island, the Canal Zone, or within the Outer Continental Shelf lands as defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462, 43 U.S.C. 1331), where diving and related support operations are performed.

(2) This standard applies to diving and related support operations conducted in connection with all types of work and employments, including general industry, construction, ship repairing, shipbuilding, shipbreaking and longshoring. However, this standard does not apply to any diving operation:

(i) Performed solely for instructional purposes, using open-circuit, compressed-air SCUBA and conducted within the no-decompression limits;

(ii) Performed solely for search, rescue, or related public safety purposes by or under the control of a governmental agency; or

(iii) Governed by 45 CFR Part 46 (Protection of Human Subjects, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) or equivalent rules or regulations established by another federal agency, which regulate research, development, or related purposes involving human subjects.

(b) *Application in emergencies.* An employer may deviate from the requirements of this standard to the extent necessary to prevent or minimize a situation which is likely to cause death, serious physical harm, or major environmental damage, provided that the employer:

(1) Notifies the Area Director, Occupational Safety and Health Administration within 48 hours of the onset of the emergency situation indicating the nature of the emergency and extent of the deviation from the prescribed regulations; and

(2) Upon request from the Area Director, submits such information in writing.

(c) *Employer obligation.* The employer shall be responsible for compliance with:

(1) All provisions of this standard of general applicability; and

(2) All requirements pertaining to specific diving modes to the extent diving operations in such modes are conducted.

§ 1910.402 Definitions.

As used in this standard, the listed terms are defined as follows:

"Acfm": Actual cubic feet per minute.

"ASME Code or equivalent": ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, or an equivalent code which the employer can demonstrate to be equally effective.

"ATA": Atmosphere absolute.

"Bell": An enclosed compartment, pressurized (closed bell) or unpressurized (open bell), which allows the diver to be transported to and from the underwater work area and which may be used as a temporary refuge during diving operations.

"Bottom time": The total elapsed time measured in minutes from the time when the diver leaves the surface in descent to the time that the diver begins ascent.

"Bursting pressure": The pressure at which a pressure containment device would fail structurally.

"Cylinder": A pressure vessel for the storage of gases.

"Decompression chamber": A pressure vessel for human occupancy such as a surface decompression chamber, closed bell, or deep diving system used to decompress divers and to treat decompression sickness.

"Decompression sickness": A condition with a variety of symptoms which may result from gas or bubbles in the tissues of divers after pressure reduction.

"Decompression table": A profile or set of profiles of depth-time relationships for ascent rates and breathing mixtures to be followed after a specific depth-time exposure or exposures.

"Dive location": A surface or vessel from which a diving operation is conducted.

"Dive-location reserve breathing gas": A supply system of air or mixed-gas (as appropriate) at the dive location which is independent of the primary supply system and sufficient to support divers during the planned decompression

"Dive team": Divers and support employees involved in a diving operation, including the designated person-in-charge.

"Diver": An employee working in water using underwater apparatus which supplies compressed breathing gas at the ambient pressure.

"Diver-carried reserve breathing gas": A diver-carried supply of air or mixed gas (as appropriate) sufficient under standard operating conditions to allow the diver to reach the surface, or another source of breathing gas, or to be reached by a standby diver.

"Diving mode": A type of diving requiring specific equipment, procedures and techniques (SCUBA, surface-supplied air, or mixed gas).

"Fsw": Feet of seawater (or equivalent static pressure head).

"Heavy gear": Diver-worn deep-sea dress including helmet, breastplate, dry suit, and weighted shoes.

"Hyperbaric conditions": Pressure conditions in excess of surface pressure.

"Inwater stage": A suspended underwater platform which supports a diver in the water.

"Liveboating": The practice of supporting a surfaced-supplied air or mixed gas diver from a vessel which is underway.

"Mixed-gas diving": A diving mode in which the diver is supplied in the water with a breathing gas other than air.

"No-decompression limits": The depth-time limits of the "no-decompression limits and repetitive dive group designation table for no-decompression air dives", U.S. Navy Diving Manual or equivalent limits which the employer can demonstrate to be equally effective.

"Psi(g)": Pounds per square inch (gauge).

"SCUBA diving": A diving mode independent of surface supply in which the diver uses open circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

"Standby diver": A diver at the dive location available to assist a diver in the water.

"Surface-supplied air diving": A diving mode in which the diver in the water is supplied from the dive location with compressed air for breathing.

"Treatment table": A depth-time and breathing gas profile designed to treat decompression sickness.

"Umbilical": The composite hose bundle between a dive location and a diver or bell, or between a diver and a bell, which supplies the diver or bell with breathing gas, communications, power, or heat as appropriate to the diving mode or conditions, and includes a safety line between the diver and the dive location.

"Volume tank": A pressure vessel connected to the outlet of a compressor and used as an air reservoir.

"Working pressure": The maximum pressure to which a pressure containment device may be exposed under standard operating conditions.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

§ 1910.410 Qualifications of dive team.

(a) *General.* (1) Each dive team member shall have the experience or training necessary to perform assigned tasks in a safe and healthful manner.

(2) Each dive team member shall have experience or training in the following:

(i) The use of tools, equipment and systems relevant to assigned tasks;

(ii) Techniques of the assigned diving mode; and

(iii) Diving operations and emergency procedures.

(3) All dive team members shall be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid (American Red Cross standard course or equivalent).

(4) Dive team members who are exposed to or control the exposure of others to hyperbaric conditions shall be trained in diving-related physics and physiology.

(b) *Assignments.* (1) Each dive team member shall be assigned tasks in accordance with the employee's experience or training, except that limited additional tasks may be assigned to an employee undergoing training provided that these tasks are performed under the direct supervision of an experienced dive team member.

(2) The employer shall not require a dive team member to be exposed to hyperbaric conditions against the employee's will, except when necessary to complete decompression or treatment procedures.

(3) The employer shall not permit a dive team member to dive or be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions for the duration of any temporary physical impairment or condition which is known to the employer and is likely to affect adversely the safety or health of a dive team member.

(c) *Designated person-in-charge.* (1) The employer or an employee designated by the employer shall be at the dive location in charge of all aspects of the diving operation affecting the safety and health of dive team members.

(2) The designated person-in-charge shall have experience and training in the conduct of the assigned diving operation.

§ 1910.411 Medical requirements.

(a) *General.* (1) The employer shall determine that dive team members who are, or are likely to be, exposed to hyperbaric conditions are medically fit to perform assigned tasks in a safe and healthful manner.

(2) The employer shall provide each dive team member who is, or is likely to be, exposed to hyperbaric conditions with all medical examinations required by this standard.

(3) All medical examinations required by this standard shall be performed by, or under the direction of, a physician at no cost to the employee.

(b) *Frequency of medical examinations.* Medical examinations shall be provided:

(1) Prior to initial hyperbaric exposure with the employer, unless an equivalent medical examination has been given within the preceding 12 months and the employer has obtained the results of the examination and an opinion from the examining physician of the employee's medical fitness to dive or to be otherwise exposed to hyperbaric conditions;

(2) At one year intervals from the date of initial examination or last equivalent examination; and

(3) After an injury or illness requiring hospitalization of more than twenty-four (24) hours.

(c) *Information provided to examining physician.* The employer shall provide the following information examining physician:

(1) A copy of the medical ments of this standard; and

(2) A summary of the nature tent of hyperbaric conditions t the dive team member will be including diving modes and work to be assigned.

(d) *Content of medical exam* (1) Medical examinations conduc tially and annually shall consis following:

(i) Medical history;

(ii) Diving-related work histo

(iii) Basic physical examinati

(iv) The tests required by T and

(v) Any additional tests the pl considers necessary.

(2) Medical examinations co after an injury or illness requiri pitalization of more than 24 hou be appropriate to the nature and of the injury or illness as determ the examining physician.

TABLE I.—*Tests for diving med examination*

Test	Initial examination	A reex
Chest X-ray	X	
Visual acuity	X	X
Color blindness	X	
EKG: standard 12L[1]		
Hearing test	X	X
Hematocrit or hemoglobin.	X	X
Sickle cell index	X	
White blood count	X	X
Urinalysis	X	X

[1] To be given to the employee once, at age 3

(e) *Physician's written repor* After any medical examination re by this standard, the employer sh tain a written report prepared examining physician containing:

(i) The results of the medical exa tion; and

(ii) The examining physician's o of the employee's fitness to be exp hyperbaric conditions, including an ommended restrictions or limitati such exposure (see Appendix B).

(2) The employer shall provide th ployee with a copy of the phys written report.

(f) *Determination of employee f* (1) The employer shall determin extent and nature of the dive member's fitness to engage in div be otherwise exposed to hyperbari ditions consistent with the recomm tions in the examining physician's r

(2) If the examining physician ha ommended a restriction or limitati the dive team member's exposu hyperbaric conditions, and the af employee does not concur, a second sician selected by the employee render a medical opinion on the n and extent of the restriction or li tion, if any.

(3) If the recommendation of the ond opinion differs from that o examining (first) physician, and i

loyer and employee are unable to e on the nature and extent of the iction or limitation, an opinion from ird physician selected by the first two icians shall be obtained. The em- er's determination of the dive team ber's fitness shall be consistent with medical opinion of the third physi- , unless the employer and employee h an agreement which is otherwise istent with the recommendation or ion of at least two of the physicians lved.

Nothing in this procedure shall be trued to prohibit either a dive team ber from accepting, or an employer offering, an assignment which is rwise consistent with at least one ical opinion while a final determina- on the employee's fitness is pending.

GENERAL OPERATIONS PROCEDURES

910.420 Safe practices manual.

a) *General.* The employer shall de- p and maintain a safe practices ual which shall be made available at dive location to each dive team nber.

b) *Contents.* (1) The safe practices ual shall contain a copy of this dard and the employer's policies for lementing the requirements of this dard.

2) For each diving mode engaged in, safe practices manual shall include:

i) Safety procedures and checklists diving operations;

ii) Assignments and responsibilities the dive team members;

iii) Equipment procedures and check- s; and

iv) Emergency procedures for fire, ipment failure, adverse environmental ditions, and medical illness and ury.

910.421 Pre-dive procedures.

a) *General.* The employer shall com- with the following requirements prior each diving operation, unless other- e specified.

b) *Emergency aid.* A list shall be kept the dive location of the telephone or l numbers of the following:

1) An operational decompression amber (if not at the dive location);

2) Accessible hospitals;

3) Available physicians;

4) Available means of transportation; d

(5) The nearest U.S. Coast Guard Res- e Coordination Center.

(c) *First aid supplies.* (1) A first aid appropriate for the diving operation d approved by a physician shall be ailable at the dive location.

(2) When used in a decompression amber or bell, the first aid kit shall be itable for use under hyperbaric condi- ns.

(3) In addition to any other first aid pplies, an American Red Cross stand- rd first aid handbook or equivalent, and bag-type manual resuscitator with transparent mask and tubing shall be available at the dive location.

(d) *Planning and assessment.* Planning of a diving operation shall include an assessment of the safety and health aspects of the following:

(1) Diving mode;

(2) Surface and underwater conditions and hazards;

(3) Breathing gas supply (including reserves);

(4) Thermal protection;

(5) Diving equipment and systems;

(6) Dive team assignments and physical fitness of dive team members (including any impairment known to the employer);

(7) Repetitive dive designation or residual inert gas status of dive team members;

(8) Decompression and treatment procedures (including altitude corrections); and

(9) Emergency procedures.

(e) *Hazardous activities.* To minimize hazards to the dive team, diving operations shall be coordinated with other activities in the vicinity which are likely to interfere with the diving operation.

(f) *Employee briefing.* (1) Dive team members shall be briefed on:

(i) The tasks to be undertaken;

(ii) Safety procedures for the diving mode;

(iii) Any unusual hazards or environmental conditions likely to affect the safety of the diving operation; and

(iv) Any modifications to operating procedures necessitated by the specific diving operation.

(2) Prior to making individual dive team member assignments, the employer shall inquire into the dive team member's current state of physical fitness, and indicate to the dive team member the procedure for reporting physical problems or adverse physiological effects during and after the dive.

(g) *Equipment inspection.* The breathing gas supply system including reserve breathing gas supplies, masks, helmets, thermal protection, and bell handling mechanism (when appropriate) shall be inspected prior to each dive.

(h) *Warning signal.* When diving from surfaces other than vessels in areas capable of supporting marine traffic, a rigid replica of the international code flag "A" at least one meter in height shall be displayed at the dive location in a manner which allows all-round visibility, and shall be illuminated during night diving operations.

§ 1910.422 Procedures during dive.

(a) *General.* The employer shall comply with the following requirements which are applicable to each diving operation unless otherwise specfied.

(b) *Water entry and exit.* (1) A means capable of supporting the diver shall be provided for entering and exiting the water.

(2) The means provided for exiting the water shall extend below the water surface.

(3) A means shall be provided to assist an injured diver from the water or into a bell.

(c) *Communications.* (1) An operational two-way voice communication system shall be used between:

(i) Each surface-supplied air or mixed-gas diver and a dive team member at the dive location or bell (when provided or required); and

(ii) The bell and the dive location.

(2) An operational, two-way communication system shall be available at the dive location to obtain emergency assistance.

(d) *Decompression tables.* Decompression, repetitive, and no-decompression tables (as appropriate) shall be at the dive location.

(e) *Dive profiles.* A depth-time profile, including when appropriate any breathing gas changes, shall be maintained for each diver during the dive including decompression.

(f) *Hand-held power tools and equipment.* (1) Hand-held electrical tools and equipment shall be de-energized before being placed into or retrieved from the water.

(2) Hand-held power tools shall not be supplied with power from the dive location until requested by the diver.

(g) *Welding and burning.* (1) A current supply switch to interrupt the current flow to the welding or burning electrode shall be:

(i) Tended by a dive team member in voice communication with the diver performing the welding or burning; and

(ii) Kept in the open position except when the diver is welding or burning.

(2) The welding machine frame shall be grounded.

(3) Welding and burning cables, electrode holders, and connections shall be capable of carrying the maximum current required by the work, and shall be properly insulated.

(4) Insulated gloves shall be provided to divers performing welding and burning operations.

(5) Prior to welding or burning on closed compartments, structures or pipes, which contain a flammable vapor or in which a flammable vapor may be generated by the work, they shall be vented, flooded, or purged with a mixture of gases which will not support combustion.

(h) *Explosives.* (1) Employers shall transport, store, and use explosives in accordance with this section and the applicable provisions of § 1910.109 and § 1926.912 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(2) Electrical continuity of explosive circuits shall not be tested until the diver is out of the water.

(3) Explosives shall not be detonated while the diver is in the water.

(i) *Termination of dive.* The working interval of a dive shall be terminated when:

(1) A diver requests termination;
(2) A diver fails to respond correctly to communications or signals from a dive team member;
(3) Communications are lost and can not be quickly re-established between the diver and a dive team member at the dive location, and between the designated person-in-charge and the person controlling the vessel in liveboating operations; or
(4) A diver begins to use diver-carried reserve breathing gas or the dive-location reserve breathing gas.

§ 1910.423 Post-dive procedures.

(a) *General.* The employer shall comply with the following requirements which are applicable after each diving operation, unless otherwise specified.
(b) *Precautions.* (1) After the completion of any dive, the employer shall:
(i) Check the physical condition of the diver;
(ii) Instruct the diver to report any physical problems or adverse physiological effects including symptoms of decompression sickness;
(iii) Advise the diver of the location of a decompression chamber which is ready for use; and
(iv) Alert the diver to the potential hazards of flying after diving.
(2) For any dive outside the no-decompression limits, deeper than 100 fsw or using mixed gas as a breathing mixture, the employer shall instruct the diver to remain awake and in the vicinity of the decompression chamber which is at the dive location for at least one hour after the dive (including decompression or treatment as appropriate).

(c) *Recompression capability.* (1) A decompression chamber capable of recompressing the diver at the surface to a minimum of 165 fsw (6 ATA) shall be available at the dive location for:
(i) Surface-supplied air diving to depths deeper than 100 fsw and shallower than 220 fsw;
(ii) Mixed gas diving shallower than 300 fsw; or
(iii) Diving outside the no-decompression limits shallower than 300 fsw.
(2) A decompression chamber capable or recompressing the diver at the surface to the maximum depth of the dive shall be available at the dive location for dives deeper than 300 fsw.
(3) The decompression chamber shall be:
(i) Dual-lock;
(ii) Multiplace; and
(iii) Located within 5 minutes of the dive location.
(4) The decompression chamber shall be equipped with:
(i) A pressure gauge for each pressurized compartment designed for human occupancy;
(ii) A built-in-breathing-system with a minimum of one mask per occupant;
(iii) A two-way voice communication system between occupants and a dive team member at the dive location;
(iv) A viewport; and
(v) Illumination capability to light the interior.
(4) Treatment tables, treatment gas appropriate to the diving mode, and sufficient gas to conduct treatment shall be available at the dive location.
(5) A dive team member shall be available at the dive location during and for at least one hour after the dive to operate the decompression chamber (when required or provided).
(d) *Record of dive.* (1) The following information shall be recorded and maintained for each diving operation:
(i) Names of dive team members including designated person-in-charge;
(ii) Date, time, and location;
(iii) Diving modes used;
(iv) General nature of work performed;
(v) Approximate underwater and surface conditions (visibility, water temperature and current); and
(vi) Maximum depth and bottom time for each diver.
(2) For each dive outside the no-decompression limits, deeper than 100 fsw or using mixed gas, the following additional information shall be recorded and maintained:
(i) Depth-time and breathing gas profiles;
(ii) Decompression table designation (including modification); and
(iii) Elapsed time since last pressure exposure if less than 24 hours or repetitive dive designation for each diver.
(3) For each dive in which decompression sickness is suspected or symptoms are evident, the following additional information shall be recorded and maintained:
(i) Description of decompression sickness symptoms (including depth and time of onset); and
(ii) Description and results of treatment.

(e) *Decompression procedure assessment.* The employer shall:
(1) Investigate and evaluate each incident of decompression sickness based on the recorded information, consideration of the past performance of decompression table used, and individual susceptibility;
(2) Take appropriate corrective action to reduce the probability of recurrence of decompression sickness; and
(3) Prepare a written evaluation of the decompression procedure assessment, including any corrective action taken, within 45 days of the incident of decompression sickness.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONS PROCEDURES

§ 1910.424 SCUBA diving.

(a) *General.* Employers engaged in SCUBA diving shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.
(b) *Limits.* SCUBA diving shall not be conducted:
(1) At depths deeper than 130 fsw;
(2) At depths deeper than 100 fsw outside the no-decompression limits unless a decompression chamber is ready for use;
(3) Against currents exceeding one knot unless line-tended; or
(4) In enclosed or physically confining spaces unless line-tended.
(c) *Procedures.*
(1) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water.
(2) A diver shall be line-tended from the surface, or accompanied by another diver in the water in continuous visual contact during the diving operation.
(3) A diver shall be stationed at the underwater point of entry when diving is conducted in enclosed or physically confining spaces.
(4) A diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided for each diver consisting of:
(i) A manual reserve (J valve);
(ii) An independent reserve cylinder with a separate regulator or connection to the underwater breathing apparatus.
(5) The valve of the reserve breathing gas supply shall be in the closed position prior to the dive.

§ 1910.425 Surface-supplied air diving.

(a) *General.* Employers engaged in surface-supplied air diving shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.
(b) *Limits.* (1) Surface-supplied air diving shall not be conducted at depths deeper than 190 fsw, except that dives with bottom times of 30 minutes or less may be conducted to depths of 220 fsw.
(2) A decompression chamber shall be ready for use at the dive location for each dive outside the no-decompression limits or deeper than 100 fsw.
(3) A bell shall be used for dives requiring an inwater decompression time greater than 120 minutes, except when heavy gear is worn or diving is conducted in physically confining spaces.
(c) *Procedures.* (1) Each diver shall be continuously tended while in the water.
(2) A diver shall be stationed at the underwater point of entry when diving is conducted in enclosed or physically confining spaces.
(3) Each diving operation shall have a primary breathing gas supply sufficient to support divers for the duration of the planned dive including decompression.
(4) For dives deeper than 100 fsw or outside the no-decompression limits:
(i) A separate dive team member shall tend each diver in the water;
(ii) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water;
(iii) A diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided for each diver except when heavy gear is worn; and
(iv) A dive-location reserve breathing gas supply shall be provided.

) For heavy-gear diving deeper than fsw or outside the no-decompression ts:

) An extra breathing gas hose cap- of supplying breathing gas to the r in the water shall be available to standby diver.

i) An inwater stage shall be provided ivers in the water

i) Except when heavy gear is worn or re physical space does not permit, a r-carried reserve breathing gas ply shall be provided whenever the r is prevented by the configuration he dive area from ascending directly he surface.

10.426 Mixed-gas diving.

) *General.* Employers engaged in ed-gas diving shall comply with following requirements, unless erwise specified.

) *Limits.* Mixed-gas diving shall be ducted only when:

1) A decompression chamber is dy for use at the dive location; and

i) A bell is used at depths greater n 220 fsw or when the dive involves ater decompression time of greater n 120 minutes, except when heavy r is worn or when diving in physically fining spaces; or

ii) A closed bell is used at depths ater than 300 fsw, except when diving conducted in physically confining ces.

c) *Procedures.* (1) A separate dive m member shall tend each diver in water.

2) A standby diver shall be available ile a diver is in the water.

3) A diver shall be stationed at the derwater point of entry when diving conducted in enclosed or physically fining spaces.

(4) Each diving operation shall have primary breathing gas supply sufficient support divers for the duration of the nned dive including decompression.

(5) Each diving operation shall have dive-location reserve breathing gas pply.

(6) When heavy gear is worn:

(i) An extra breathing gas hose cable of supplying breathing gas to the ver in the water shall be available to e standby diver; and

(ii) An inwater stage shall be proded to divers in the water.

(7) An inwater stage shall be proded for divers without access to a bell r dives deeper than 100 fsw or outside e no-decompression limits.

(8) When a closed bell is used, one ve team member in the bell shall be vailable and tend the diver in the water.

(9) Except when heavy gear is worn where physical space does not permit, diver-carried reserve breathing gas pply shall be provided for each diver:

(i) Diving deeper than 100 fsw or outde the no-decompression limits; or

(ii) Prevented by the configuration of the dive area from directly ascending to the surface.

§ 1910.427 Liveboating.

(a) *General.* Employers engaged in diving operations involving liveboating shall comply with the following requirements.

(b) *Limits.* Diving operations involving liveboating shall not be conducted:

(1) With an inwater decompression time of greater than 120 minutes;

(2) Using surface-supplied air at depths deeper than 190 fsw, except that dives with bottom times of 30 minutes or less may be conducted to depths of 220 fsw;

(3) Using mixed gas at depths greater than 220 fsw;

(4) In rough seas which significantly inpede diver mobility or work function; or

(5) In other than daylight hours.

(d) *Procedures.* (1) The propeller of the vessel shall be stopped before the diver enters or exits the water.

(2) A device shall be used which minimizes the possibility of entanglement of the diver's hose in the propeller of the vessel.

(3) Two-way voice communication between the designated person-in-charge and the person controlling the vessel shall be available while the diver is in the water.

(4) A standby diver shall be available while a diver is in the water.

(5) A diver-carried reserve breathing gas supply shall be carried by each diver engaged in liveboating operations.

EQUIPMENT PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

§ 1910.430 Equipment.

(a) *General.* (1) All employers shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise specified.

(2) Each equipment modification, repair, test, calibration or maintenance service shall be recorded by means of a tagging or logging system, and include the date and nature of work performed, and the name or initials of the person performing the work.

(b) *Air compressor systems.* (1) Compressors used to supply air to the diver shall be equipped with a volume tank with a check valve on the inlet side, a pressure gauge, a relief valve, and a drain valve.

(2) Air compressor intakes shall be located away from areas containing exhaust or other contaminants.

(3) Respirable air supplied to a diver shall not contain:

(i) A level of carbon monoxide (CO) greater than 20 ppm;

(ii) A level of carbon dioxide (CO_2) greater than 1,000 ppm;

(iii) A level of oil mist greater than 5 milligrams per cubic meter; or

(iv) A noxious or pronounced odor.

(4) The output of air compressor systems shall be tested for air purity every six months by means of samples taken at the connection to the distribution system, except that non-oil lubricated compressors need not be tested for oil mist.

(c) *Breathing gas supply hoses.* (1) Breathing gas supply hoses shall:

(i) Have a working pressure at least equal to the working pressure of the total breathing gas system;

(ii) Have a rated bursting pressure at least equal to 4 times the working pressure;

(iii) Be tested at least annually to 1.5 times their working pressure; and

(iv) Have their open ends taped, capped or plugged when not in use.

(2) Breathing gas supply hose connectors shall:

(i) Be made of corrosion-resistant materials.

(ii) Have a working pressure at least equal to the working pressure of the hose to which they are attached; and

(iii) Be resistant to accidental disengagement.

(3) Umbilicals shall:

(i) Be marked in 10-ft. increments to 100 feet beginning at the diver's end, and in 50 ft. increments thereafter;

(ii) Be made of kink-resistant materials; and

(iii) Have a working pressure greater than the pressure equivalent to the maximum depth of the dive (relative to the supply source) plus 100 psi.

(d) *Buoyancy control.* (1) Helmets or masks connected directly to the dry suit or other buoyancy-changing equipment shall be equipped with an exhaust valve.

(2) A dry suit or other buoyancy-changing equipment not directly connected to the helmet or mask shall be equipped with an exhaust valve.

(3) When used for SCUBA diving, a buoyancy compensator shall have an inflation source separate from the breathing gas supply.

(4) An inflatable flotation device capable of maintaining the diver at the surface in a face-up position, having a manually activated inflation source independent of the breathing supply, an oral inflation device, and an exhaust valve shall be used for SCUBA diving.

(e) *Compressed gas cylinders.* Compressed gas cylinders shall:

(1) Be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of 29 CFR § 1910.166–171;

(2) Be stored in a ventilated area and protected from excessive heat;

(3) Be secured from falling; and

(4) Have shut-off valves recessed into the cylinder or protected by a cap, except when in use or manifolded, or when used for SCUBA diving.

(f) *Decompression chambers.* (1) Each decompression chamber manufactured after the effective date of this standard, shall be built and maintained in accordance with the ASME Code or equivalent.

(2) Each decompression chamber manufactured prior to the effective date of this standard shall be maintained in conformity with the code requirements to which it was built, or equivalent.

(3) Each decompression chamber shall be equipped with:

(i) Means to maintain the atmosphere below a level of 25% oxygen by volume;

(ii) Mufflers on intake and exhaust lines, which shall be regularly inspected and maintained;

(iii) Suction guards on exhaust line openings; and

(iv) A means for extinguishing fire, and shall be maintained to minimize sources of ignition and combustible material.

(g) *Gauges and timekeeping devices.* (1) Gauges indicating diver depth which can be read at the dive location shall be used for all dives except SCUBA.

(2) Each depth gauge shall be deadweight tested or calibrated against a master reference gauge every six months, and when there is a discrepancy greater than two percent (2%) of full scale between any two equivalent gauges.

(3) A cylinder pressure gauge capable of being monitored by the diver during the dive shall be worn by each SCUBA diver.

(4) A timekeeping device shall be available at each dive location.

(h) *Masks and helmets.* (1) Surface-supplied air and mixed-gas masks and helmets shall have:

(i) A non-return valve at the attachment point between helmet or mask and hose which shall close readily and positively; and

(ii) An exhaust valve.

(2) Surface-supplied air masks and helmets shall have a minimum ventilation rate capability of 4.5 acfm at any depth at which they are operated or the capability of maintaining the diver's inspired carbon dioxide partial pressure below 0.02 ATA when the diver is producing carbon dioxide at the rate of 1.6 standard liters per minute.

(i) *Oxygen safety.* (1) Equipment used with oxygen or mixtures containing over forty percent (40%) by volume oxygen shall be designed for oxygen service.

(2) Components (except umbilicals) exposed to oxygen or mixtures containing over forty percent (40%) by volume oxygen shall be cleaned of flammable materials before use.

(3) Oxygen systems over 125 psig and compressed air systems over 500 psig shall have slow-opening shut-off valves.

(j) *Weights and harnesses.* (1) Except when heavy gear is worn, divers shall be equipped with a weight belt or assembly capable of quick release.

(2) Except when heavy gear is worn or in SCUBA diving, each diver shall wear a safety harness with:

(i) A positive buckling device;

(ii) An attachment point for the umbilical to prevent strain on the mask or helmet; and

(iii) A lifting point to distribute the pull force of the line over the diver's body.

RECORDKEEPING

§ 1910.440 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *Recording and Reporting.* (1) The employer shall record and report occupational injuries and illnesses in accordance with requirements of 29 CFR Part 1904.

(2) The employer shall record the occurrence of any diving-related injury or illness which requires any dive team member to be hospitalized for 24 hours or more, specifying the circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses.

(b) *Availability of records.* (1) Upon the request of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, or the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health, Education and Welfare or their designees, the employer shall make available for inspection and copying any record or document required by this standard.

(2) Upon request of any employee, former employee or authorized representative, the employer shall make available for inspection and copying any record or document required by this standard which pertains to the individual employee or former employee.

(3) Records and documents required by this standard shall be retained by the employer for the following period:

(i) Dive team member medical records (physician's reports) (§ 1910.411)—5 years;

(ii) Safe practices manual (§ 1910.420)—current document only;

(iii) Depth-time profile (§ 1910.422)—until completion of the recording of dive, or until completion of decompression procedure assessment where there has been an incident of decompression sickness;

(iv) Recording of dive (§ 1910.423)—1 year, except 5 years where there has been an incident of decompression sickness;

(v) Decompression procedure assessment evaluations (§ 1910.423)—5 years;

(vi) Equipment inspections and testing records (§ 1910.430)—current entry or tag, or until equipment is withdrawn from service;

(vii) Records of hospitalizations (§ 1910.440)—5 years.

(4) After the expiration of the retention period of any record required to be kept for 5 years, the employer shall forward such records to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(5) In the event the employer ceases do business:

(i) The successor employer shall ceive and retain all dive and emp medical records required by this st ard; or

(ii) If there is no successor empl dive and employee medical records be forwarded to the National Inst for Occupational Safety and Health partment of Health, Education, Welfare.

§ 1910.441 Effective date.

This standard shall be effective October 20, 1977, except that for visions where decompression cham or bells are required and such equipr is not yet available, employers shall c ply as soon as possible thereafter bu no case later than 6 months after effective date of the standard.

APPENDIX A

EXAMPLES OF CONDITIONS WHICH MAY RES OR LIMIT EXPOSURE TO HYPERBARIC CONDIT

The following disorders may restric limit occupational exposure to hyperl conditions depending on severity, pres of residual effects, response to ther number of occurrences, diving mode degree and duration of isolation.

History of seizure disorder other t early febrile convulsions.

Malignancies (active) unless treated without recurrence for 5 yrs.

Chronic inability to equalize sinus an middle ear pressure.

Cystic or cavitary disease of the lungs.

Impaired organ function caused by alc or drug use.

Conditions requiring continuous med tion for control (e.g., antihistami steroids, barbiturates, moodaltering dr or insulin).

Meniere's disease.

Hemoglobinopathies.

Obstructive or restrictive lung disease

Vestibular end organ destruction.

Pneumothorax.

Cardiac abnormalities (e.g., patholog heart block, valvular disease, intraventricu conduction defects other than isolated ri bundle branch block, angina pectoris, rhythmia, coronary artery disease).

Juxta-articular osteonecrosis.

[§1910.401 added as an emer gency temporary standard a 41 F.R. 24285, June 15, 19 effective July 15, 1976; w drawn at 41 F.R. 48742, No vember 5, 1976; permanent standard added at 42 F.R. 37668, July 22, 1977 effec tive October 20, 1977.]

Subpart Z--Occupational Health and Environmental Control

§§1910.1000--1910.1017 ere formerly §§1910.93 -1910.93q. They were ecodified May 28 1975 40 FR 23072).]

0.1000 **Air contaminants.**

employee's exposure to any mate- listed in table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of section shall be limited in accord- with the requirements of the follow- aragraphs of this section.

Table Z-1:

Materials with names preceded by -Ceiling Values. An employee's ex- e to any material in table Z-1, the of which is preceded by a "C" (e.g., oron trifluoride), shall at no time ed the ceiling value given for that rial in the table.

Other materials—8-hour time hted averages. An employee's expo- to any material in table Z-1, the of which is not preceded by "C", in 3-hour work shift of a 40-hour work shall not exceed the 8-hour time nted average given for that material e table.

Table Z-2:

8-hour time weighted averages. An oyee's exposure to any material l in table Z-2, in any 8-hour work of a 40-hour work week, shall not ed the 8-hour time weighted average given for that material in the table.

Acceptable ceiling concentrations. employee's exposure to a material d in table Z-2 shall not exceed at time during an 8-hour shift the ac- able ceiling concentration limit given he material in the table, except for ne period, and up to a concentration exceeding the maximum duration concentration allowed in the column r "acceptable maximum peak above acceptable ceiling concentration for -hour shift".

Example. During an 8-hour work an employee may be exposed to a entration of Benzene above 25 p.p.m. never above 50 p.p.m.) only for a imum period of 10 minutes. Such ex- re must be compensated by expo- s to concentrations less than 10 n. so that the cumulative exposure he entire 8-hour work shift does not ed a weighted average of 10 p.p.m.

Table Z-3: An employee's expo- to any material listed in table Z-3, ny 8-hour work shift of a 40-hour t week, shall not exceed the 8-hour weighted average limit given for material in the table.

Computation formulae:

(i) The cumulative exposure for an our work shift shall be computed as ows:

$$E=\frac{C_aT_a+C_bT_b+\ldots C_nT_n}{8}$$

where:

E is the equivalent exposure for the working shift.

C is the concentration during any period of time *T* where the concentration remains constant.

T is the duration in hours of the exposure at the concentration C.

The value of *E* shall not exceed the 8-hour time weighted average limit in table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 for the material involved.

(ii) To illustrate the formula prescribed in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, note that isoamyl acetate has an 8-hour time weighted average limit of 100 p.p.m. (Table Z-1). Assume that an employee is subject to the following exposure:

Two hours exposure at 150 p.p.m.
Two hours exposure at 75 p.p.m.
Four hours exposure at 50 p.p.m.

Substituting this information in the formula, we have

$$\frac{2\times150+2\times75+4\times50}{8}=81.25 \text{ p.p.m.}$$

Since 81.25 p.p.m. is less than 100 p.p.m., the 8-hour time weighted average limit, the exposure is acceptable.

(2) (i) In case of a mixture of air contaminants an employer shall compute the equivalent exposure as follows:

$$E_m=\frac{C_1}{L_1}+\frac{C_2}{L_2}+\ldots\frac{C_n}{L_n}$$

Where:

E_m is the equivalent exposure for the mixture.

C is the concentration of a particular contaminant.

L is the exposure limit for that contaminant, from table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3.

The value of E_m shall not exceed unity (1).

(ii) To illustrate the formula prescribed in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, consider the following exposures:

Material	Actual concentration of 8-hour exposure	8-hour time weighted average exposure limit
Acetone (Table Z-1)	500 p.p.m.	1,000 p.p.m.
2-Butanone (Table Z-1)	45 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.
Toluene (Table Z-2)	40 p.p.m.	200 p.p.m.

Substituting in the formula, we have:

$$E_m=\frac{500}{1,000}+\frac{45}{200}+\frac{40}{200}$$

$$E_m=0.500+0.225+0.200$$

$$E_m=0.925$$

Since E_m is less than unity (1), the exposure combination is within acceptable limits.

(e) To achieve compliance with paragraph (a) through (d) of this section, administrative or engineering controls must first be determined and implemented whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full compliance, protective equipment or any 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/or technical measures used for this purpose must 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 § 1910.134.

TABLE Z-1

Substance	p.p.m.[a]	mg./M³[b]
Acetaldehyde	200	360
Acetic acid	10	25
Acetic anhydride	5	20
Acetone	1,000	2,400
Acetonitrile	40	70
Acetylene dichloride, see 1, 2-Dichloroethylene		
Acetylene tetrabromide	1	14
Acrolein	0.1	0.25
Acrylamide—Skin		0.3
Aldrin—Skin		0.25
Allyl alcohol—Skin	2	5
Allyl chloride	1	3
C Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	10	45
Allyl propyl disulfide	2	12
2-Aminoethanol, see Ethanolamine		
2-Aminopyridine	0.5	2
Ammonia	50	35
Ammonium sulfamate (Ammate)		15
n-Amyl acetate	100	525
sec-Amyl acetate	125	650
Aniline—Skin	5	19
Anisidine (o, p-isomers)—Skin		0.5
Antimony and compounds (as Sb)		0.5
ANTU (alpha naphthyl thiourea)		0.3
Arsine	0.05	0.2
Azinphos-methyl—Skin		0.2
Barium (soluble compounds)		0.5
p-Benzoquinone, see Quinone		
Benzoyl peroxide		5
Benzyl chloride	1	5
Biphenyl, see Diphenyl		
Boron oxide		15
C Boron trifluoride	1	3
Bromine	0.1	0.7
Bromoform—Skin	0.5	5
Butadiene (1, 3-butadiene)	1,000	2,200
Butanethiol, see Butyl mercaptan		
2-Butanone	200	590
2-Butoxy ethanol (Butyl Cellosolve)—Skin	50	240
Butyl acetate (n-butyl acetate)	150	710
sec-Butyl acetate	200	950
tert-Butyl acetate	200	950
Butyl alcohol	100	300
sec-Butyl alcohol	150	450
tert-Butyl alcohol	100	300
C Butylamine—Skin	5	15
C tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO_3)—Skin		0.1
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	50	270
Butyl mercaptan	10	35
p-tert-Butyltoluene	10	60
Calcium oxide		5
Camphor		2
Carbaryl (Sevin ®)		5
Carbon black		3.5
Carbon dioxide	5,000	9,000
Carbon monoxide	50	55
Chlordane—Skin		0.5
Chlorinated camphene—Skin		0.5
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide		0.5
C Chlorine	1	3
Chlorine dioxide	0.1	0.3
C Chlorine trifluoride	0.1	0.4
C Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3
α-Chloroacetophenone (phenacylchloride)	0.05	0.3

TABLE Z-1-Continued

Substance	p.p.m.[a]	mg./M³[b]
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	75	350
o-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (OCBM)	0.05	0.4
Chlorobromomethane	200	1,060
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene, see Chloroprene		
Chlorodiphenyl (42 percent Chlorine)—Skin		1
Chlorodiphenyl (54 percent Chlorine)—Skin		0.5
1-Chloro,2,3-epoxypropane, see Epichlorhydrin		
2-Chloroethanol, see Ethylene chlorohydrin		
Chloroethylene, see Vinyl chloride		
C Chloroform (trichloromethane)	50	240
1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	20	100
Chloropicrin	0.1	0.7
Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene)—Skin	25	90
Chromium, sol. chromic, chromous salts as Cr		0.5
Metal and insol. salts		1
Coal tar pitch volatiles (benzene soluble fraction) anthracene, BaP, phenanthrene, acridine, chrysene, pyrene		0.2
Cobalt, metal fume and dust		0.1
Copper fume		0.1
Dusts and Mists		1
Cotton dust (raw)**		1
Crag® herbicide		15
Cresol (all isomers)—Skin	5	22
Crotonaldehyde	2	5
Cumene—Skin	50	245
Cyanide (as CN)—Skin		5
Cyclohexane	300	1,050
Cyclohexanol	50	200
Cyclohexanone	50	200
Cyclohexene	300	1,015
Cyclopentadiene	75	200
2, 4-D		10
DDT—Skin		1
DDVP—Skin		1
Decaborane—Skin	0.05	0.3
Demeton®—Skin		0.1
Diacetone alcohol (4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone)	50	240
1,2-diaminoethane, see Ethylenediamine		
Diazomethane	0.2	0.4
Diborane	0.1	0.1
Dibutyl phosphate	1	5
Dibutylphthalate		5
C o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	450
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	4,950
1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin		0.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	100	400
1,2-Dichloroethylene	200	790
C Dichloroethyl ether—Skin	15	90
Dichloromethane, see Methylenechloride		
Dichloromonofluoromethane	1,000	4,200
C 1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	10	60
1,2-Dichloropropane, see Propylenedichloride		
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1,000	7,000
Dieldrin—Skin		0.25
Diethylamine	25	75
Diethylamino ethanol—Skin	10	50
Diethylether, see Ethyl ether		
Difluorodibromomethane	100	860
C Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	0.5	2.8
Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone		
Diisobutyl ketone	50	290
Diisopropylamine—Skin	5	20
Dimethoxymethane, see Methylal		
Dimethyl acetamide—Skin	10	35
Dimethylamine	10	18
Dimethylaminobenzene, see Xylidene		
Dimethylaniline(N-dimethylaniline)—Skin	5	25
Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene		
Dimethyl 1,2-dibromo-2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate, (Dibrom)		3
Dimethylformamide—Skin	10	30
2,6-Dimethylheptanone, see Diisobutyl ketone		
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine—Skin	0.5	1
Dimethylphthalate		5
Dimethylsulfate—Skin	1	5
Dinitrobenzene (all isomers)—Skin		1
Dinitro-o-cresol—Skin		0.
Dinitrotoluene—Skin		1.
Dioxane (Diethylene dioxide)—Skin	100	360
Diphenyl	0.2	1
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (see Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)		
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether—Skin	100	600
Di-sec. octyl phthalate (Di-2-ethylhexylphthalate)		5
Endrin—Skin		0.
Epichlorhydrin—Skin	5	19
EPN—Skin		0.
1,2-Epoxypropane, see Propyleneoxide		
2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol, see Glycidol		
Ethanethiol, see Ethylmercaptan		
Ethanolamine	3	6
2-Ethoxyethanol—Skin	200	740
2-Ethoxyethylacetate (Cellosolve acetate)—Skin	100	540
Ethyl acetate	400	1,400
Ethyl acrylate—Skin	25	100
Ethyl alcohol (ethanol)	1,000	1,900
Ethylamine	10	18
Ethyl sec-amyl ketone (5-methyl-3-heptanone)	25	130
Ethyl benzene	100	435
Ethyl bromide	200	890
Ethyl butyl ketone (3-Heptanone)	50	230
Ethyl chloride	1,000	2,600
Ethyl ether	400	1,200
Ethyl formate	100	300
C Ethyl mercaptan	10	25
Ethyl silicate	100	850
Ethylene chlorohydrin—Skin	5	16
Ethylenediamine	10	25
C Ethylene glycol dinitrate and/or Nitroglycerin—Skin	◂0.2	1
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, see Methyl cellosolve acetate		
Ethylene imine—Skin	0.5	1
Ethylene oxide	50	90
Ethylidine chloride, see 1,1-Dichloroethane		
N-Ethylmorpholine—Skin	20	94
Ferbam		15
Ferrovanadium dust		1
Fluoride (as F)		2.5
Fluorine	0.1	0.2
Fluorotrichloromethane	1,000	5,600
Formic acid	5	9
Furfural—Skin	5	20
Furfuryl alcohol	50	200
Glycidol (2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol)	50	150
Glycol monoethyl ether, see 2-Ethoxyethanol		
Guthion ®, see Azinphosmethyl		
Hafnium		0.5
Heptachlor—Skin		0.5
Heptane (n-heptane)	500	2,000
Hexachloroethane—Skin	1	10
Hexachloronaphthalene—Skin		0.2
Hexane (n-hexane)	500	1,800
2-Hexanone	100	410
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	100	410
sec-Hexyl acetate	50	300
Hydrazine—Skin	1	1.3
Hydrogen bromide	3	10
C Hydrogen chloride	5	7
Hydrogen cyanide—Skin	10	11
Hydrogen peroxide (90%)	1	1.4
Hydrogen selenide	0.05	0.2
Hydroquinone		2
C Iodine	0.1	1
Iron oxide fume		10
Isoamyl acetate	100	525
Isoamyl alcohol	100	360
Isobutyl acetate	150	700
Isobutyl alcohol	100	300
Isophorone	25	140
Isopropyl acetate	250	950
Isopropyl alcohol	400	980
Isopropylamine	5	12
Isopropylether	500	2,100
Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	50	240
Ketene	0.5	0.9
Lindane—Skin		
Lithium hydride		
L.P.G. (liquified petroleum gas)	1,000	1,8
Magnesium oxide fume		
Malathion—Skin		
Maleic anhydride	0.25	
C Manganese		
Mesityl oxide	25	1
Methanethiol, see Methyl mercaptan		
Methoxychlor		
2-Methoxyethanol, see Methyl cellosolve		
Methyl acetate	200	
Methyl acetylene (propyne)	1,000	1,6
Methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture (MAPP)	1,000	1,8
Methyl acrylate—Skin	10	
Methylal (dimethoxymethane)	1,000	3,1
Methyl alcohol (methanol)	200	
Methylamine	10	
Methyl amyl alcohol, see Methyl isobutyl carbinol		
Methyl (n-amyl) ketone (2-Heptanone)	100	
C Methyl bromide—Skin	20	
Methyl butyl ketone, see 2-Hexanone		
Methyl cellosolve—Skin	25	
Methyl cellosolve acetate—Skin	25	
Methyl chloroform	350	1,
Methylcyclohexane	500	2,
Methylcyclohexanol	100	
o-Methylcyclohexanone—Skin	100	
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), see 2-Butanone		
Methyl formate	100	
Methyl iodide—Skin	5	
Methyl isobutyl carbinol—Skin	25	
Methyl isobutyl ketone, see Hexone		
Methyl isocyanate—Skin	0.02	
C Methyl mercaptan	10	
Methyl methacrylate	100	
Methyl propyl ketone, see 2-Pentanone		
C α Methyl styrene	100	
C Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	0.02	
Molybdenum:		
Soluble compounds		
Insoluble compounds		
Monomethyl aniline—Skin	2	
C Monomethyl hydrazine—Skin	0.2	
Morpholine—Skin	20	
Naphtha (coaltar)	100	
Naphthalene	10	
Nickel carbonyl	0.001	
Nickel, metal and soluble cmpds, as Ni		
Nicotine—Skin		
Nitric acid	2	
Nitric oxide	25	
p-Nitrosniline—Skin	1	
Nitrobenzene—Skin	1	
p-Nitrochlorobenzene—Skin		
Nitroethane	100	
C Nitrogen dioxide	5	
Nitrogen trifluoride	10	
C Nitroglycerin—Skin	0.2	
Nitromethane	100	
1-Nitropropane	25	
2-Nitropropane	25	
Nitrotoluene—Skin	5	
Nitrotrichloromethane, see Chloropicrin		
Octachloronaphthalene—Skin		
Octane	500	2,
Oil mist, mineral		
Organic Arsenic compounds (as As)		mg/
Osmium tetroxide		
Oxalic acid		
Oxygen difluoride	0.05	
Ozone	0.1	
Paraquat—Skin		
Parathion—Skin		
Pentaborane	0.005	
Pentachloronaphthalene—Skin		
Pentachlorophenol—Skin		
Pentane	1,000	2,
2-Pentanone	200	
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.1	
Perchloryl fluoride	3	
Petroleum distillates (naphtha)	500	2,
Phenol—Skin	5	
p-Phenylene diamine—Skin		
Phenyl ether (vapor)	1	
Phenyl ether-biphenyl mixture (vapor)	1	
Phenylethylene, see Styrene		
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	10	

See footnotes at end of table.

Substance	p.p.m.[a]	mg./M[3][b]
ylhydrazine—Skin	5	22
drin (Mevinphos ®)—		
in		0.1
gene (carbonyl chloride)	0.1	0.4
sphine	0.3	0.4
sphoric acid		1
sphorus (yellow)		0.1
sphorus pentachloride		1
sphorus pentasulfide		1
sphorus trichloride	0.5	3
thalic anhydride	2	12
ic acid—Skin		0.1
al ® (2-Pivalyl-1,3-dandione)		0.1
tinum (Soluble Salts) as t		0.002
pane	1,000	1,800
ropyl acetate	200	840
pyl alcohol	200	500
ropyl nitrate	25	110
pylene dichloride	75	350
pylene imine—Skin	2	5
pylene oxide	100	240
pyne, see Methylacetylene		
rethrum	5	5
ridine	0.1	15
tone		0.4
odium, Metal fume and fusts, as Rh		0.1
soluble salts		0.001
nnel		15
tenone (commercial)		5
enium compounds (as Se)		0.2
enium hexafluoride	0.05	0.4
ver, metal and soluble compounds		0.01
dium fluoroacetate (1080)—kin		0.05
dium hydroxide		2
bine	0.1	0.5
oddard solvent	500	2,900
rychnine		0.15
lfur dioxide	5	13
lfur hexafluoride	1,000	6,000
lfuric acid		1
lfur monochloride	1	6
lfur pentafluoride	0.025	0.25
lfuryl fluoride	5	20
rtox, see Demeton ®		
2,4,5T		10
Tantalum		5
TEDP—Skin		0.2
Tellurium		0.1
Tellurium hexafluoride	0.02	0.2
TEPP—Skin		0.05
C Terphenyls	1	9
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane	500	4,170
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane—Skin	5	35
Tetrachloromethane, see Carbon tetrachloride		
Tetrachloronaphthalene—Skin		2
Tetraethyl lead (as Pb)—Skin		0.075
Tetrahydrofuran	200	590
Tetramethyl lead (as Pb)—Skin		0.075
Tetramethyl succinonitrile—Skin	0.5	3
Tetranitromethane	1	8
Tetryl (2,4,6-trinitrophenylmethylnitramine)—Skin		1.5
Thallium (soluble compounds)—Skin as Tl		0.1
Thiram		5
Tin (inorganic cmpds, except oxides		2
Tin (organic cmpds)		0.1
C Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	0.02	0.14
o-Toluidine—Skin	5	22
Toxaphene, see Chlorinated camphene		5
Tributyl phosphate		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane see Methyl chloroform		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane—Skin	10	45
Titaniumdioxide		15
Trichloromethane, see Chloroform		
Trichloronaphthalene—Skin		5
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	50	300
1,1,2-Trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1,000	7,600
Triethylamine	25	100
Trifluoromonobromomethane	1,000	6,100
2,4,6-Trinitrophenol, see Picric acid		
2,4,6-Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine, see Tetryl		
Trinitrotoluene—Skin		1.5
Triorthocresyl phosphate		0.1
Triphenyl phosphate		3
Turpentine	100	560
Uranium (soluble compounds)		0.05
Uranium (insoluble compounds)		0.25
C Vanadium:		
V_2O_5 dust		0.5
V_2O_5 fume		0.1
Vinyl benzene, see Styrene		
Vinylcyanide, see Acrylonitrile		
Vinyl toluene	100	480
Warfarin		0.1
Xylene (xylol)	100	435
Xylidine—Skin	5	25
Yttrium		1
Zinc chloride fume		1
Zinc oxide fume		5
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)		5

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

[b] Approximate milligrams of particulate per cubic meter of air.

(No footnote "c" is used to avoid confusion with ceiling value notations.)

[d] An atmospheric concentration of not more than 0.02 p.p.m., or personal protection may be necessary to avoid headache.

** This standard applies in cotton yarn manufacturing until compliance with § 1910.1043 (c) and (e) is achieved.

[Table Z-1 amended at 43 F.R. 2586, January 17, 1978; 43 F.R. 19624, May 5, 1978; 43 F.R. 27394, June 23, 1978 and 43 F.R. 57602, December 8, 1978.]

TABLE Z-2

Material	8-hour time weighted average	Acceptable ceiling concentration	Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hour shift.	
			Concentration	Maximum duration
Benzene (Z 37.40-1969) [1]	10 p.p.m	25 p.p.m	50 p.p.m	10 minutes.
Beryllium and beryllium compounds (Z37.29-1970).	2 µg./M³	5 µg./M³	25 µg./M³	30 minutes.
Cadmium dust (Z37.5-1970)	0.2 mg./M³	0.6 mg./M³		
Cadmium fume (Z37.5-1970)	0.1 mg./M³	0.3 mg./M³		
Carbon disulfide (Z37.3-1968)	20 p.p.m	30 p.p.m	100 p.p.m	Do.
Carbon tetrachloride (Z37.17-1967)	10 p.p.m	25 p.p.m	200 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 4 hours.
Chromic acid and chromates (Z37.7-1971)		1 mg./10M³		
Ethylene dibromide (Z37.31-1970)	20 p.p.m	30 p.p.m	50 p.p.m	5 minutes.
Ethylene dichloride (Z37.21-1969)	50 p.p.m	100 p.p.m	200 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Fluoride as dust (Z37.28-1969)	2.5 mg./M³			
Formaldehyde (Z37.16-1967)	3 p.p.m	5 p.p.m	10 p.p.m	30 minutes.
Hydrogen fluoride (Z37.28-1969)	3 p.p.m			
Hydrogen sulfide (Z37.2-1966)		20 p.p.m	50 p.p.m	10 minutes once only if no other measurable exposure occurs.
Mercury (Z37.8-1971)		1 mg./10M³		
Methyl chloride (Z37.18-1969)	100 p.p.m	200 p.p.m	300 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Methylene Chloride (Z37.23-1969)	500 p.p.m	1,000 p.p.m	2,000 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 2 hours.
Organo (alkyl) mercury (Z37.30-1969)	0.01 mg./M³	0.04 mg./M³		
Styrene (Z37.15-1969)	100 p.p.m	200 p.p.m	600 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Tetrachloroethylene (Z37.22-1967)	100 p.p.m	200 p.p.m	300 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 3 hours.
Toluene (Z37.12-1967)	200 p.p.m	300 p.p.m	500 p.p.m	10 minutes.
Trichloroethylene (Z37.19-1967)	100 p.p.m	200 p.p.m	300 p.p.m	5 minutes in any 2 hours.

[1] Occupational exposures to benzene are subject to the requirements of § 1910.1028 except as specifically exempted by § 1910.1028 (a)(2). Exposures exempted by § 1910.1028 (a)(2) are covered by this § 1910.1000.

[Footnote 1 added to Table Z-2 at 43 F.R. 5163, February 10, 1978, effective March 13, 1978; amended at 43 F.R. 53007, November 14, 1978; and 43 F.R. 57602, December 8, 1978.]

TABLE Z-3-Mineral Dusts

Substance	Mppcf [e]	Mg/
Silica:		
Crystalline:		
Quartz (respirable)	250 [f]	10mg
	%SiO₂+5	%S
Quartz (total dust)		30
		%S
Cristobalite: Use ½ the value calculated from the count or mass formulae for quartz.		
Tridymite: Use ½ the value calculated from the formulae for quartz.		
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth	20	80
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica):		
Mica	20	
Soapstone	20	
Talc (non-asbestos-form)	20	
Talc (fibrous). Use asbestos limit		
Tremolite (see talc, fibrous)		
Portland cement	50	
Graphite (natural)	15	
Coal dust (respirable fraction less than 5% SiO_2)		2.4m or
For more than 5% SiO_2		10m
		%Si
Inert or Nuisance Dust:		
Respirable fraction	15	5m
Total dust	50	15m

NOTE: Conversion factors—
mppcf×35.3=million particles per cubic meter
=particles per c.c.

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

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

= Both concentration and percent quartz for the application of this limit are to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the following characteristics

[a] Containing < 1% quartz; if > 1% quartz, use quartz limit.

...rodynamic diameter (unit density sphere)	Percent passing selector
3	90
2.5	75
3.5	50
5.0	25
10	0

...measurements under this note refer to the use of ...EC instrument. If the respirable fraction of coal ...s determined with a MRE the figure corresponding ...t of 2.4 Mg/M³ in the table for coal dust is 4.5 Mg/M³.

10.1001 **Asbestos.**

...) *Definitions.* For the purpose of ... section, (1) "Asbestos" includes ...rysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremo... anthophyllite, and actinolite.

...) "Asbestos fibers" means asbestos ...rs longer than 5 micrometers.

...) *Permissible exposure to airborne ...centrations of asbestos fibers*—(1) *...ndard effective July 7, 1972.* The ...our time-weighted average airborne ...centrations of asbestos fibers to ...ch any employee may be exposed ...ll not exceed five fibers, longer than ...icrometers, per cubic centimeter of ... as determined by the method pre...bed in paragraph (e) of this section.

...2) *Standard effective July 1, 1976.* ... 8-hour time-weighted average air...ne concentrations of asbestos fibers ...which any employee may be exposed ...ll not exceed two fibers, longer than ...icrometers, per cubic centimeter of ... as determined by the method pre...bed in paragraph (e) of this section.

...3) *Ceiling concentration.* No em...yee shall be exposed at any time to ...borne cencentrations of asbestos ...ers in excess of 10 fibers, longer than ...icrometers, per cubic centimeter of ..., as determined by the method pre...ibed in paragraph (e) of this section.

...c) *Methods of compliance*—(1) *En...neering methods.* (i) *Engineering con...ls.* Engineering controls, such as, but ...t limited to, isolation, enclosure, ex...ust ventilation, and dust collection, ...all be used to meet the exposure limits ...escribed in paragraph (b) of this ...ction.

...(ii) *Local exhaust ventilation.* (a) ...cal exhaust ventilation and dust col...ction systems shall be designed, con...ructed, installed, and maintained in ...ccordance with the American National ...andard Fundamentals Governing the ...esign and Operation of Local Exhaust ...stems, ANSI Z9.2–1971, which is in...rporated by reference herein.

...(b) See § 1910.6 concerning the avail...bility of ANSI Z9.2–1971, and the ...aintenance of a historic file in connec...on therewith. The address of the Amer...an National Standards Institute is ...iven in § 1910.100.

...(iii) *Particular tools.* All hand-op...rated and power-operated tools which ...ay produce or release asbestos fibers ...n excess of the exposure limits pre...cribed in paragraph (b) of this section, ...uch as, but not limited to, saws, scorers, ...brasive wheels, and drills, shall be pro...ided with local exhaust ventilation sys-tems in accordance with subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Work practices*—(i) *Wet methods.* Insofar as practicable, asbestos shall be handled, mixed, applied, removed, cut, scored, or otherwise worked in a wet state sufficient to prevent the emission of airborne fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, unless the usefulness of the product would be diminished thereby.

(ii) *Particular products and operations.* No asbestos cement, mortar, coating, grout, plaster, or similar material containing asbestos shall be removed from bags, cartons, or other containers in which they are shipped, without being either wetted, or enclosed, or ventilated so as to prevent effectively the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) *Spraying, demolition, or removal.* Employees engaged in the spraying of asbestos, the removal, or demolition of pipes, structures, or equipment covered or insulated with asbestos, and in the removal or demolition of asbestos insulation or coverings shall be provided with respiratory equipment in accordance with paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section and with special clothing in accordance with paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(d) *Personal protective equipment*—(1) Compliance with the exposure limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section may not be achieved by the use of respirators or shift rotation of employees, except:

(i) During the time period necessary to install the engineering controls and to institute the work practices required by paragraph (c) of this section;

(ii) In work situations in which the methods prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section are either technically not feasible or feasible to an extent insufficient to reduce the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers below the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section; or

(iii) In emergencies.

(iv) Where both respirators and personnel rotation are allowed by subdivisions (i), (ii), or (iii) of this subparagraph, and both are practicable, personnel rotation shall be preferred and used.

(2) Where a respirator is permitted by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, it shall be selected from among those approved by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11 (37 F.R. 6244, Mar. 25, 1972), and shall be used in accordance with subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph.

(i) *Air purifying respirators.* A reusable or single use air purifying respirator, or a respirator described in subdivision (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph, shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed no more than 10 times those limits.

(ii) *Powered air purifying respirators.* A full facepiece powered air purifying respirator, or a powered air purifying respirator, or a respirator described in subdivision (iii) of this subparagraph, shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed 10 times, but not 100 times, those limits.

(iii) *Type "C" supplied-air respirators, continuous flow or pressure-demand class.* A type "C" continuous flow or pressure-demand, supplied-air respirator shall be used to reduce the concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers in the respirator below the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, when the ceiling or the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers are reasonably expected to exceed 100 times those limits.

(iv) *Establishment of a respirator program.* (a) The employer shall establish a respirator program in accordance with the requirements of the American National Standards Practices for Respiratory Protection, ANSI Z88.2–1969, which is incorporated by reference herein.

b. See § 1910.6 concerning the availability of ANSI Z88.2–1969 and the maintenance of an historic file in connection therewith. The address of the American National Standards Institute is given in § 1910.100.

(c) No employee shall be assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators if, based upon his most recent examination, an examining physician determines that the employee will be unable to function normally wearing a respirator, or that the safety or health of the employee or other employees will be impaired by his use of a respirator. Such employee shall be rotated to another job or given the opportunity to transfer to a different position whose duties he is able to perform with the same employer, in the same geographical area and with the same seniority, status, and rate of pay he had just prior to such transfer, if such a different position is available.

(3) Special clothing: The employer shall provide, and require the use of, special clothing, such as coveralls or similar whole body clothing, head coverings, gloves, and foot coverings for any employee exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers, which exceed the ceiling level prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) Change rooms: (i) At any fixed place of employment exposed to airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, the em-

ployer shall provide change rooms for employees working regularly at the place.

(ii) Clothes lockers: The employer shall provide two separate lockers or containers for each employee, so separated or isolated as to prevent contamination of the employee's street clothes from his work clothes.

(iii) Laundering: (*a*) Laundering of asbestos contaminated clothing shall be done so as to prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(*b*) Any employer who gives asbestos-contaminated clothing to another person for laundering shall inform such person of the requirement in (*a*) of this subdivision to effectively prevent the release of airborne asbestos fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(*c*) Contaminated clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) *Method of measurement.* All determinations of airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers shall be made by the membrane filter method at 400-450 × (magnification) (4 millimeter objective) with phase contrast illumination.

(f) *Monitoring*—(1) *Initial determinations.* Within 6 months of the publication of this section, every employer shall cause every place of employment where asbestos fibers are released to be monitored in such a way as to determine whether every employee's exposure to asbestos fibers is below the limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. If the limits are exceeded, the employer shall immediately undertake a compliance program in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) *Personal monitoring*—(i) Samples shall be collected from within the breathing zone of the employees, on membrane filters of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) Sampling frequency and patterns. After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of employees. In no case shall the sampling be done at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposure to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the limits prescribed by paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) *Environmental monitoring*—(i) samples shall be collected from areas of a work environment which are representative of the airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers which may reach the breathing zone of employees. Samples shall be collected on a membrane filter of 0.8 micrometer porosity mounted in an open-face filter holder. Samples shall be taken for the determination of the 8-hour time-weighted average airborne concentrations and of the ceiling concentrations of asbestos fibers.

(ii) *Sampling frequency and patterns.* After the initial determinations required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, samples shall be of such frequency and pattern as to represent with reasonable accuracy the levels of exposure of the employees. In no case shall sampling be at intervals greater than 6 months for employees whose exposures to asbestos may reasonably be foreseen to exceed the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) *Employee observation of monitoring.* Affected employees, or their representatives, shall be given a reasonable opportunity to observe any monitoring required by this paragraph and shall have access to the records thereof.

(g) *Caution signs and labels.* (1) *Caution signs.* (i) *Posting.* Caution signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers may be in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs. Signs shall be posted at all approaches to areas containing excessive concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers.

(ii) *Sign specifications.* The warning signs required by subdivision (i) of this subparagraph shall conform to the requirements of 20" x 14" vertical format signs specified in § 1910.145(d)(4), and to this subdivision. The signs shall display the following legend in the lower panel, with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to that specified in this subdivision.

Legend	*Notation*
Asbestos	1" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Dust Hazard	¾" Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Avoid Breathing Dust	¼" Gothic.
Wear Assigned Protective Equipment.	¼" Gothic.
Do Not Remain In Area Unless Your Work Requires It.	¼" Gothic.
Breathing Asbestos Dust May Be Hazardous To Your Health.	14 point Gothic.

Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.

(2) *Caution labels*—(i) *Labeling.* Caution labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers, except that no label is required where asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeab handling, storage, disposal, process transportation, no airborne conc tions of asbestos fibers in excess exposure limits prescribed in par (b) of this section will be released.

(ii) *Label specifications.* The c labels required by subdivision (i) subparagraph shall be printed in of sufficient size and contrast as readily visible and legible. The labe state:

CAUTION

Contains Asbestos Fibers

Avoid Creating Dust

Breathing Asbestos Dust May Cau Serious Bodily Harm

(h) *Housekeeping*—(1) *Cleanin* external surfaces in any place of em ment shall be maintained free of mulations of asbestos fibers if, with dispersion, there would be an exc concentration.

(2) *Waste disposal.* Asbestos scrap, debris, bags, containers, ment, and asbestos-contaminated ing, consigned for disposal, which produce in any reasonably forese use, handling, storage, processing posal, or transportation airborne co trations of asbestos fibers in excess exposure limits prescribed in para (b) of this section shall be collecte disposed of in sealed impermeable or other closed, impermeable conta

(i) *Recordkeeping*—(1) *Exposur ords.* Every employer shall maintain ords of any personal or environm monitoring required by this section. ords shall be maintained for a per at least 20 years and shall be made a able upon request to the Assistant retary of Labor for Occupational S and Health, the Director of the Nat Institute for Occupational Safety Health, and to authorized repres tives of either.

[§1910.1001 amended at 4 R. 11505, March 19, 1976

(2) *Employee access.* Every emp and former employee shall have re able access to any record required maintained by subparagraph (1) o paragraph, which indicates the ployee's own exposure to asbestos fib

(3) *Employee notification.* Any ployee found to have been exposed a time to airborne concentrations of a tos fibers in excess of the limits scribed in paragraph (b) of this se shall be notified in writing of the e sure as soon as practicable but not than 5 days of the finding. The empl shall also be timely notified of the rective action being taken.

(j) *Medical examinations*—(1) eral. The employer shall provide or available at his cost, medical exam tions relative to exposure to asbesto quired by this paragraph.

(2) *Preplacement.* The employer provide or make available to each o employees, within 30 calendar days lowing his first employment in

upation exposed to airborne con-trations of asbestos fibers, a compre-sive medical examination, which shall lude, as a minimum, a chest roent-ogram (posterior-anterior 14 x 17 hes), a history to elicit symptom-logy of respiratory disease, and monary function tests to include ced vital capacity (FVC) and forced iratory volume at 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$).

3) *Annual examinations.* On or be-e January 31, 1973, and at least an-ally thereafter, every employer shall vide, or make available, comprehen-e medical examinations to each of his ployees engaged in occupations ex-ed to airborne concentrations of as-tos fibers. Such annual examination ll include, as a minimum, a chest ntgenogram (posterior-anterior 14 x inches), a history to elicit symptom-logy of respiratory disease, and monary function tests to include ced vital capacity (FVC) and forced piratory volume at 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$).

(4) *Termination of employment.* The ployer shall provide, or make avail-le, within 30 calendar days before or er the termination of employment of employee engaged in an occupation posed to airborne concentrations of bestos fibers, a comprehensive medical amination which shall include, as a nimum, a chest roentgenogram (pos-rior-anterior 14 x 17 inches), a history elicit symptomatology of respiratory ease, and pulmonary function tests include forced vital capacity (FVC) d forced expiratory volume at 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$).

(5) *Recent examinations.* No medical amination is required of any em-oyee, if adequate records show that e employee has been examined in ac-rdance with this paragraph within the st 1-year period.

(6) *Medical records*—(i) *Mainte-ance.* Employers of employees examined rsuant to this paragraph shall cause be maintained complete and accurate cords of all such medical examina-ons. Records shall be retained by ployers for at least 20 years.

(ii) *Access.* The contents of the rec-rds of the medical examinations quired by this paragraph shall be made vailable, for inspection and copying, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for ccupational Safety and Health, the irector of NIOSH, to authorized physi-ians and medical consultants of either them, and, upon the request of an em-loyee or former employee, to his physi-ian. Any physician who conducts a edical examination required by this aragraph shall furnish to the employer the examined employee all the infor-nation specifically required by this aragraph, and any other medical in-formation related to occupational ex-posure to asbestos fibers.

§ 1910.1002 Coal tar pitch volatiles; interpretation of term.

As used in § 1910.93 (Table G–1), coal tar pitch volatiles include the fused polycyclic hydrocarbons which volatilize from the distillation residues of coal, petroleum, wood, and other organic matter.

§ 1910.1003 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which 4-Nitrobiphenyl, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 92933 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 0.1 percent by weight or volume of 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of 4-Nitrobiphenyl. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving 4-Nitrobiphenyl where containment prevents the release of 4-Nitrobiphenyl into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of 4-Nitrobiphenyl or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of 4-Nitrobiphenyl from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of 4-Nitrobiphenyl which may result in exposure to or contact with 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of 4-Nitrobiphenyl, which is impervious to the passage of 4-Nitrobiphenyl, and which would prevent the entry of 4-Nitrobiphenyl into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving 4-Nitrobiphenyl within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exist is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving 4-Nitrobiphenyl in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of 4-Nitrobiphenyl into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to 4-Nitrobiphenyl.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) "Requirements for areas containing 4-Nitrobiphenyl." A regulated area shall be established by an employer where 4-Nitrobiphenyl is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with 4-Nitrobiphenyl within an isolated system such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where 4-Nitrobiphenyl is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while 4-Nitrobiphenyl is contained within: (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas, close to the point of exit and before engaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where 4-Nitrobiphenyl is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in 4-Nitrobiphenyl handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e) (2), (3), and (4), of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operations involving work in an area where direct contact with 4-Nitrobiphenyl could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1003(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with 4-Nitrobiphenyl such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d) (1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment, clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove 4-Nitrobiphenyl from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mopping are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in para (c)(5) of this section shall be with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN AREA

IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING G BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOO QUIRED AT ALL TIMES

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and in tions shall be posted at the entran and exit from, regulated areas, in ing employees of the procedures must be followed in entering and le a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identific* (i) Containers of 4-Nitrobiphenyl containers required under parag (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (6)(viii)(*b*) of this section whic accessible only to, and handled onl authorized employees, or by other ployees trained in accordance with paragraph (5) of this paragraph, have contents identification limited generic or proprietary name, or proprietary identification, of the car gen and percent.

(ii) Containers of 4-Nitrobipheny containers required under parag (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (viii)(*b*) of this section which are a sible to, or handled by employees than authorized employees or emplo trained in accordance with subparag (5) of this paragraph shall have cont identification which includes the chemical name and Chemical Abstr Service Registry number as listed paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the w ing words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGE displayed immediately under or adja to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have 4-Ni biphenyl contents with corrosive or tating properties shall have label st ments warning of such hazards, not if appropriate, particularly sensitive affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs instructions required by subparagr (1) shall be a minimum letter heigh 2 inches. Labels on containers requ under this section shall not be less t ½ the size of the largest lettering on package, and not less than 8 point in any instance. *Provided,* That no s required lettering need be more tha inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No st ment shall appear on or near any quired sign, label, or instruction wh contradicts or detracts from the ef of any required warning, information instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* Each employee prior to being author to enter a regulated area, shall rec

raining and indoctrination program luding, but not necessarily limited to:
The nature of the carcinogenic haz- s of 4-Nitrobiphenyl, including local systemic toxicity;
b) The specific nature of the opera- n involving 4-Nitrobiphenyl which ld result in exposure;
c) The purpose for and application the medical surveillance program, luding, as appropriate, methods of f-examination;
(d) The purpose for and application decontamination practices and pur- es;
(e) The purpose for and significance emergency practices and procedures;
(f) The employee's specific role in ergency procedures;
(g) Specific information to aid the em- yee in recognition and evaluation of nditions and situations which may re- lt in the release of 4-Nitrobiphenyl;
(h) The purpose for and application specific first aid procedures and prac- es;
(i) A review of this section at the em- oyee's first training and indoctrination ogram and annually thereafter.
(ii) Specific emergency procedures all be prescribed, and posted, and em- oyees, shall be familiarized with their rms, and rehearsed in their application.
(iii) All materials relating to the pro- am shall be provided upon request to uthorized representatives of the Assist- t Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later an March 1, 1974, the information re- uired in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and iv) of this subparagraph shall be re- orted in writing to the nearest OSHA rea Director. Any changes in such in- rmation shall be similarly reported in riting within 15 calendar days of such hange. (i) A brief description and in- lant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;
(ii) The name(s) and other identify- ng information as to the presence of -Nitrobiphenyl in each regulated area;
(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and
(iv) The manner in which 4-Nitro- biphenyl is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of 4-Nitrobiphenyl into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph.
(i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;
(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and
(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and
(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.
(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.
(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.
(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.
(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.
(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1004 alpha-Naphthylamine.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which alpha-Naphthylamine, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 134327 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.
(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 1.0 percent by weight or volume of alpha-Naphthylamine.
(3) This section will not apply to operations involving the destructive distillation of carbonaceous materials, such as occurs in coke ovens.
(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.
(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.
(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of alpha-Naphthylamine. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.
(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving alpha-Naphthylamine where containment prevents the release of alpha-Naphthylamine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.
(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of alpha-Naphthylamine or its safe disposal.
(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.
(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of alpha-Naphthylamine from the work environment.
(8) "Emergency" means an unforseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of alpha-Naphthylamine which may result in exposure to or contact with alpha-Naphthylamine.
(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.
(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of alpha-Naphthylamine, which is impervious to the passage of alpha-Naphthylamine, and which would prevent the entry of alpha-Naphthylamine into regulate areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.
(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving alpha-Naphthylamine within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.
(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer

where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving alpha-Naphthylamine in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of alpha-Naphthylamine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to alpha-Naphthylamine.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing alpha-Naphthylamine.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where alpha-Naphthylamine is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with alpha-Naphthylamine within an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where alpha-Naphthylamine is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while alpha-Naphthylamine is contained within: (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;.

(ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas, close to the point of exit and before engaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where alpha-Naphthylamine is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), and shoe covers and gloves prior to entering a regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in alpha-Naphthylamine handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exist of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operations involving work in an area where direct contact with alpha-Naphthylamine could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall:

(i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1004(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*— (1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected areas shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations;

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shal[illegible] included in the incident report, in [illegible] ance with paragraph (f)(2) of t[illegible] tion.

(iv) Where an employee has a [illegible] contact with alpha-Naphthylamin[illegible] employee shall be required to sho[illegible] soon as possible, unless contrain[illegible] by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the [illegible] gency shall be reported as prov[illegible] paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and pr[illegible]* (i) Storage or consumption of foo[illegible] age or use of containers of bev[illegible] storage or application of cosmetics[illegible] ing, storage of smoking materi[illegible] bacco products or other produc[illegible] chewing, or the chewing of such [illegible] ucts, are prohibited in regulated [illegible]

(ii) Where employees are requi[illegible] this section to wash, washing fa[illegible] shall be provided in accordanc[illegible] § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) t[illegible] (vii).

(iii) Where employees are requ[illegible] this section to shower, shower fa[illegible] shall be provided in accordanc[illegible] § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear pro[illegible] clothing and equipment clean [illegible] rooms shall be provided, in acco[illegible] with § 1910.141(e), for the num[illegible] such employees required to [illegible] clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in reg[illegible] areas, such toilets shall be in a se[illegible] room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) [illegible] lated areas, except for outdoor sy[illegible] shall be maintained under pressure [illegible] tive with respect to nonregulated [illegible] Local exhaust ventilation may be [illegible] to satisfy this requirement. Clean [illegible] up air in equal volume shall repla[illegible] removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or [illegible] item taken into or removed from a [illegible] lated area shall be done so in a m[illegible] that does not cause contaminati[illegible] nonregulated areas or the ext[illegible] environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures [illegible] be established and implemented t[illegible] move alpha-Naphthylamine from [illegible] surfaces of materials, equipment an[illegible] decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mo[illegible] are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and traini[illegible]* (1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regu[illegible] areas shall be posted with signs bea[illegible] the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas [illegible] taining operations covered in parag[illegible] (c)(5) of this section shall be po[illegible] with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN [illegible]
AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLU[illegible]
GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED H[illegible]
REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHOR[illegible]
PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Appropriate signs and instruc- shall be posted at the entrance to, exit from, regulated areas, inform- employees of the procedures that t be followed in entering and leaving gulated area.

(3) *Container contents identification.* Containers of alpha-Naphthylamine l containers required under para- phs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section ch are accessible only to, and han- t only by, authorized employees, or other employees trained in accord- e with subparagraph (5) of this para- ph, may have contents identification fied to a generic or proprietary name, ther proprietary identification, of the cinogen and percent.

(i) Containers of alpha-Naphthyla- e and containers required under agraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which accessible to, or handled by employees er than authorized employees or em- yees trained in accordance with sub- agraph (5) of this paragraph shall e contents identification which in- es the full chemical name and emical Abstracts Service Registry mber as listed in paragraph (a)(1) this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warn- words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" played immediately under or adja- nt to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have alpha- phthylamine contents with corrosive irritating properties shall have label tements warning of such hazards, not- if appropriate, particularly sensi- e or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and structions required by subparagraph of this paragraph shall be a mini- m letter height of 2 inches. Labels on ntainers required under this section all not be less than ½ the size of the rgest lettering on the package, and not than 8 point type in any instance: *ovided*, That no such required lettering ed be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No state- ent shall appear on or near any re- ired sign, label, or instruction which ntradicts or detracts from the effect any required warning, information or truction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) ch employee prior to being authorized enter a regulated area, shall receive training and indoctrination program cluding, but not necessarily limited to: The nature of the carcinogenic haz- rds of alpha-Naphthylamine, including cal and systemic toxicity;

(b) The specific nature of the opera- on involving alpha-Naphthylamine hich could result in exposure;

(c) The purpose for and application f the medical surveillance program, in- luding, as appropriate, methods of self- xamination;

(d) The purpose for and application f decontamination practices and pur- oses;

(e) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(f) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(g) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of alpha-Naphthylamine;

(h) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(i) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the informaton required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (ii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of alpha-Naphthylamine in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities; and

(iv) The manner in which alpha-Naphthylamine is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of alpha-Naphthylamine into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include:

(*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physican shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1005 4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline).

[§1910.1005 revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

§ 1910.1006 Methyl chloromethyl ether.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which methyl chloromethyl ether, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 107302 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 0.1 percent by weight or volume of methyl chloromethyl ether.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of methyl chloromethyl ether. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving methyl chloromethyl ether where containment prevents the release of methyl chloromethyl ether into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of methyl chloromethyl ether or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of methyl chloromethyl ether from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of methyl chloromethyl ether which may result in exposure to or contact with methyl chloromethyl ether.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of methyl chloromethyl ether, which is impervious to the passage of methyl chloromethyl ether, and which would prevent the entry of methyl chloromethyl ether into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving methyl chloromethyl ether within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" mean operation involving methyl chlorom ether in an open vessel, which is n an isolated system, a laboratory hood, nor in any other system affo equivalent protection against the of methyl chloromethyl ether into lated areas, nonregulated areas, o external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" m clothing designed to protect an emp against contact with or exposur methyl chloromethyl ether.

(15) "Regulated area" means an where entry and exit is restricted controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas contai methyl chloromethyl ether.* A regul area shall be established by an empl where methyl chloromethyl ether is n ufactured, processed, used, repacka released, handled or stored. All areas shall be controlled in accord with the requirements for the follo category or categories describing the eration involved: (1) *Isolated syst* Employees working with methyl chl methyl ether within an isolated sys such as a "glove box" shall wash hands and arms upon completion o assigned task and before engagin other activities not associated with isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where methyl chloromethyl ether is stored in sealed containers or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample valves or openings closed while methyl chloromethyl ether is contained within, access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where methyl chloromethyl ether is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply.

(i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in methyl chloromethyl ether handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a full-face, supplied air respirator, of the continuous flow or pressure-demand type, in accordance with § 1910.134.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operations involving work in an area where direct contact with methyl chloromethyl ether could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall:

(i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1006(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with methyl chloromethyl ether, such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(iii) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(iv) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d) (1) and (2) (ii) through (vii).

(v) Where employees are required by this section to showed, showed facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove methyl chloromethyl ether from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of methyl chloromethyl ether and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(b), and (c)(6)(viii)(b) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagagph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of methyl chloromethyl ether and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(b), and (c)(6)(viii)(b) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have methyl chloromethyl ether contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall

not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided*, That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to: (*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of methyl chloromethyl ether, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving methyl chloromethyl ether which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of methyl chloromethyl ether;

(*h*) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of methyl chloromethyl ether in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which methyl chloromethyl ether is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of methyl chloromethyl ether into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who cond medical examination required b paragraph shall furnish to the em a statement of the employee's su ity for employment in the s exposure.

§ 1910.1007 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidin its salts).

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) section applies to any area in whic Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts). C cal Abstracts Service Registry N 91941 is manufactured, processe packaged, released, handled, or but shall not apply to transshipm sealed containers except for the la requirements under paragraphs ((3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not ap solid or liquid mixtures containir than 1 percent by weight or volu 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpo this section: (1) "Absolute filter" capable of retaining 99.97 percen mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm par

(2) "Authorized employee" mea employee whose duties require him in the regulated area and who has specifically assigned by the employ

(3) "Clean change room" me room where employees put on clothing and/or protective equipm an environment free of 3,3'-Dich benzidine (or its salts). The clean ch room shall be contiguous to and an entry from a shower room, whe shower room facilities are otherwi quired in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an o tion involving 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidir its salts) where containment pre the release of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidir its salts) into regulated areas, non lated areas, or the external environ

(5) "Decontamination" means th activation of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidi its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Directo tional Institute for Occupational S and Health, or any person directe him or the Secretary of Health, Ed tion, and Welfare to act for the Dir

(7) "Disposal" means the safe re al of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its s from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unfor circumstance or set of circumstance sulting in the release of 3,3'-Dich benzidine (or its salts) which may r in exposure to or contact with Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts).

(9) "External environment" m any environment external to regu and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a enclosed structure other than the v of containment, of 3,3'-Dichlorob dine (or its salts), which is imper to the passage of 3,3'-Dichlorobenz (or its salts) and which would pr the entry of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine its salts) into regulated areas, nor ulated areas, or the external envi ment, should leakage or spillage fron vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device nclosed on three sides and the top and ottom, designed and maintained so as o draw air inward at an average linear ace velocity of 150 feet per minute with minimum of 125 feet per minute; de-igned, constructed, and maintained in uch a way that an operation involving ,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) ithin the hood does not require the in-ertion of any portion of any employees' ody other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any ea under the control of the employer here entry and exit is neither restricted r controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an eration involving 3,3'-Dichlorobenzi-ne (or its salts) in an open vessel, hich is not in an isolated system, a lab-ratory type hood, nor in any other sys-m affording equivalent protection ainst the entry of 3,3'-Dichloroben-dine (or its salts) into regulated areas, onregulated areas, or the external en-ironment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means othing designed to protect an employee ainst contact with or exposure to 3,3'-ichlorobenzidine (or its salts).

(15) "Regulated area" means an area here entry and exit is restricted and ntrolled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts).* regulated area shall be established by employer where 3,3'-Dichlorobenzi-ine (or its salts) is manufactured, proc-ssed, used, repackaged, released, han-led or stored. All such areas shall be ntrolled in accordance with the re-uirements for the following category r categories describing the operation volved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employ-es working with 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine r its salts) within an isolated system, uch as a "glove box" shall wash their ands and arms upon completion of the signed task and before engaging in ther activities not associated with the olated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within rulated areas where 3,3'-Dichloroben-idine (or its salts) is stored in sealed ntainers, or contained in a closed sys-em, including piping systems, with any mple ports or openings closed while 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) is ntained within: (i) Access shall be stricted to authorized employees only; (ii) Employees shall be required to ash hands, forearms, face and neck pon each exit from the regulated areas, lose to the point of exit and before ngaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* pen vessel system operations as defined n paragraph (b)(13) of this section are rohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In perations involving "laboratory type oods," or in locations where 3,3'-Di-chlorobenzidine (or its salts) is con-ained in an otherwise "closed system," ut is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operations involving work in an area where direct contact with 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1007(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where ar employee has a known contact with 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts), such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean make-up air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mopping are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training.*— (1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided,* That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to:

(*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidene (or its salts), including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts);

(*h*) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (or its salts) into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall b with the nearest OSHA Area D within 15 calendar days thereaft shall include: (*a*) A specification amount of material released, the a of time involved, and an explana the procedure used in determini figure;

(*b*) A description of the area in and the extent of known and p employee exposure and area cont tion, and

(*c*) A report of any medical ment of affected employees, an medical surveillance program mented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circums of the incident, and measures ta to be taken, with specific com dates, to avoid further similar rele

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no the employee, a program of medic veillance shall be established an plemented for employees consider assignment to enter regulated area for authorized employees.

(1) *Examinations.* (i) Before a employee is assigned to enter a reg area, a preassignment physical ination by a physician shall be pr The examination shall include th sonal history of the employee, fami occupational background, inc genetic and environmental factors

(ii) Authorized employees sh provided periodic physical examin not less often than annually, fol the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinatio examining physician shall co whether there exist conditions creased risk, including reduced i nological competence, those unde treatment with steroids of cyt agents, pregnancy and cigarette ing.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of em ees examined pursuant to this para shall cause to be maintained con and accurate records of all such m examinations. Records shall be tained for the duration of the empl employment. Upon termination o employee's employment, includin tirement or death, or in the event the employer ceases business with successor, records, or notarized true ies thereof, shall be forwarded by tered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this graph shall be provided upon requ authorized representatives of the A ant Secretary or the Director; and request of an employee or former ployee, to a physician designated b employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who condu medical examination required by paragraph shall furnish to the emp a statement of the employee's suit ity for employment in the sp exposure.

§ 1910.1008 bis-Chloromethyl ether.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which bis-chloromethyl ether, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 542881 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 0.1 percent by weight or volume of bis-chloromethyl ether.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of bis-chloromethyl ether. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving bis-chloromethyl ether where containment prevents the release of bis-chloromethyl ether into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of bis-chloromethyl ether or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of bis-chloromethyl ether from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of bis-chloromethyl ether which may result in exposure to or contact with bis-chloromethyl ether.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment, of bis-chloromethyl ether, which is impervious to the passage of bis-chloromethyl ether and which would prevent the entry of bis-chloromethyl ether into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving bis-chloromethyl ether within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving bis-chloromethyl ether in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of bis-chloromethyl ether into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to bis-chloromethyl ether.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing bis-chloromethyl ether.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where bis-chloromethyl ether is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with bis-chloromethyl ether within an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where bis-chloromethyl ether is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while bis-chloromethyl ether is contained within. Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where bis-chloromethyl ether is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in bis-chloromethyl ether handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a full-face, supplied air respirator, of the continuous flow or pressure-demand type, in accordance with § 1910.134.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operations involving work in an area where direct contact with bis-chloromethyl ether could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1008(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with bis-choromethyl ether such employee shall be required to shower as

soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(iii) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(iv) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d) (1) and (2) (ii) through (vii).

(v) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove bis-chloromethyl ether from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(e) *Signs, information and training.*— (1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of bis-chloromethyl ether and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of bis-chloromethyl ether and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have bis-chloromethyl ether contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided,* That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear an or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to: (*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of bis-chloromethyl ether, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving bischloromethyl ether which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of bis-chloromethyl ether;

(*h*) The purpose for and applic of specific first aid procedures practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at th ployee's first training and indoctrin program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency proce shall be prescribed, and posted, and ployees, shall be familiarized with terms, and rehearsed in their app tion.

(iii) All materials relating to the gram shall be provided upon requ authorized representatives of the A ant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not than March 1, 1974, the information quired in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) of this subparagraph shall be ported in writing to the nearest O Area Director. Any changes in such formation shall be similarly reporte writing within 15 calendar days of change. (i) A brief description and plant location of the area(s) regul and the address of each regulated a

(ii) The name(s) and other iden ing information as to the presence of chloromethyl ether in each regul area;

(iii) The number of employees in regulated area, during normal operat including maintenance activities an

(iv) The manner in which bis-chl methyl ether is present in each regul area; e.g. whether it is manufactu processed, used, repackaged, relea stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which re in the release of bis-chloromethyl e into any area where employees ma potentially exposed sha" be reporte accordance with this subparagraph. A report of the occurrence of the i dent and the facts obtainable at time including a report on any me treatment of affected employees shal made within 24 hours to the nea OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed the nearest OSHA Area Director wi 15 calendar days thereafter and s include:

(*a*) A specification of the amoun material released, the amount of involved, and an explanation of the cedure used in determining this figur

(*b*) A description of the area invol and the extent of known and poss employee exposure and area contam tion, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatm of affected employees, and any med surveillance program implemented;

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstan of the incident, and measures taken to be taken, with specific complet dates, to avoid further similar relea

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cos the employee, a program of medical s veillance shall be established and imp mented for employees considered for signment to enter regulated areas, for authorized employees. (1) Exami tions. (i) Before an employee is assig to enter a regulated area, a preassi

nt physical examination by a physi- n shall be provided. The examination ll include the personal history of the ployee, family and occupational back- ound, including genetic and environ- ntal factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be ovided periodic physical examinations, t less often than annually, following e preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the amining physician shall consider ether there exist conditions of in- ased risk, including reduced immu- logical competence, those undergoing atment with steriods or cytotoxic nts, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of em- oyees examined pursuant to this para- aph shall cause to be maintained com- te and accurate records of all such edical examniations. Records shall be intained for the duration of the em- yee's employment. Upon termination the employee's employment, including tirement or death, or in the event that e employer ceases business without a ccessor, records, or notarized true pies thereof, shall be forwarded by gistered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this para- aph shall be provided upon request to thorized representatives of the Assist- t Secretray or the Director; and upon quest of an employee or to a new nployer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a edical examination required by this ragraph shall furnish to the employer statement of the employee's suitability employment in the specific exposure.

1910.1009 beta-Naphthylamine.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This ction applies to any area in which ta-Naphthylamine, Chemical Ab- acts Service Registry Number 91598 is anufactured, processed, repackaged, leased, handled, or stored, but shall not ply to transshipment in sealed con- iners, except for the labeling require- nts under paragraphs (e) (2), (3), and) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to lid or liquid mixtures containing less han 0.1 percent by weight or volume of ta-Naphthylamine.

(3) This section will not apply to op- rations involving the destructive distil- tion of carbonaceous materials, such as ccurs in coke ovens.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of his section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one apable of retaining 99.97 percent of a nono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an mployee whose duties require him to be n the regulated area and who has been pecifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a oom where employees put on clean lothing and/or protective equipment in n environment free of beta-Naphthyla- ine. The clean change room shall be ontiguous to and have an entry from a hower room, when the shower room fa- cilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an opera- tion involving beta-Naphthylamine where containment prevents the release of beta-Naphthylamine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the exter- nal environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the in- activation of beta-Naphthylamine or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person di- rected by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of beta-Naphthylamine from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unfore- seen circumstance or set of circum- stances resulting in the release of beta- Naphthylamine which may result in ex- posure to or contact with beta-Naphthyl- amine.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of beta-Naphthylamine, which is impervious to the passage of beta-Naphthylamine, and which would prevent the entry of beta-Naphthyla- mine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the ves- sel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a de- vice enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per min- ute with a minimum of 125 feet per min- ute; designed, constructed, and main- tained in such a way that an operation involving beta-Naphthylamine within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving beta-Naphthylamine in an open vessel, which is not in an iso- lated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of beta- Naphthylamine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to beta- Naphthylamine.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing beta-Naphthylamine.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where beta-Naphthylamine is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the re- quirements for the following category or categories describing the operation in- volved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with beta-Naphthylamine with- in an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where beta-Naphthyl- amine is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while beta-Napthyl- amine is contained within: (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employ- ees only;

(ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas, close to the point of exit and before en- gaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b) (13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where beta- Naphthylamine is contained in an other- wise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other nor- mally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized em- ployees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decon- taminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to main- tain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe cov- ers and gloves prior to entering the reg- ulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in beta- Naphthylamine handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accord- ance with § 1910.134. A respirator afford- ing higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to re- move and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for pur- poses of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under

paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In clean-up of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, where direct contact with beta-Naphthylamine could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1009(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with beta-Napththylamine, such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment, clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove beta-Naphthylamine from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mopping are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of beta-Naphthylamine and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of beta-Naphthylamine and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section wh... accessible to, or handled by em... other than authorized employees ... ployees trained in accordance wit... paragraph (5) of this paragrap... have contents identification whi... cludes the full chemical name and ... ical Abstracts Service Registry n... as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of th... tion.

(iii) Containers shall have the w... words "CANCER-SUSPECT A... displayed immediately under or ac... to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have ... Naphthylamine contents with co... or irritating properties shall hav... statements warning of such hazar... ing, if appropriate, particularly s... or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on sig... instructions required by subpar... (1) shall be a minimum letter he... 2 inches. Labels on containers re... under this section shall not be les... ½ the size of the largest lettering ... package, and not less than 8 poi... in any instance: *Provided*, That n... required lettering need be more ... inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No ... ment shall appear on or near a ... quired sign, label, or instruction ... contradicts or detracts from the e... any required warning, information ... struction.

(5) *Training and indoctrinatio...* Each employee prior to being aut... to enter a regulated area, shall re... training and indoctrination progr... cluding, but not necessarily limit... (*a*) The nature of the carcinogen... ards of beta-Naphthylamine, inc... local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the ... tion involving beta-Naphthy... which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and applica... the medical surveillance progra... cluding, as appropriate, methods ... examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and appli... of decontamination practices an... poses;

(*e*) The purpose for and signi... of emergency practices and proce...

(*f*) The employee's specific r... emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid t... ployee in recognition and evaluat... conditions and situations which m... sult in the release of beta-Naph... mine;

(*h*) The purpose for and applica... specific first aid procedures and ... tices;

(i) A review of this section at th... ployee's first training and indoctri... program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency proc... shall be prescribed, and posted, an... ployees, shall be familiarized with ... terms, and rehearsed in their ap... tion.

(ii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and exact location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of beta-Naphthylamine in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which beta-Naphthylamine is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of beta-Naphthylamine into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 5 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (a) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure; (b) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and (c) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(d) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1010 Benzidine.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which Benzidine, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 92875 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 0.1 percent by weight or volume in Benzidine.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono dispense aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of Benzidine. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving Benzidine where containment prevents the release of Benzidine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of Benzidine or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of Benzidine from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of Benzidine which may result in exposure to or contact with Benzidine.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of Benzidine, which is impervious to the passage of Benzidine, and which would prevent the entry of Benzidine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving Benzidine within the hood does not required the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving Benzidine in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of Benzidine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to Benzidine.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing Benzidine.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where Benzidine is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with Benzidine within an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where Benzidine is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while Benzidine is contained within: (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas,

close to the point of exit and before engaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where Benzidine is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and paints), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in Benzidine handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal, The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, where direct contact with Benzidine could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear a clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1010(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with Benzidine such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible unless contradicted by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a m that does not cause contaminati nonregulated areas or the extern vironment.

(iii) Decontamination procedure be established and implemented move Benzidine from the surfaces terials, equipment and the deconta tion facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mo are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and train*

(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to reg areas shall be posted with signs b the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated area taining operations covered in para (c)(5) of this section shall be poste signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN AREA

IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING G BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOO QUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZE SONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and in tions shall be posted at the entra and exit from, regulated areas, in ing employees of the procedures must be followed in entering and l a regulated area.

(2) *Container contests identific*

(i) Containers of Benzidine and co ers required under paragraphs (c)(and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(vi of this section which are accessibl to, and handled only by, authorize ployees, or by other employees trai accordance with subparagraph (this paragraph, may have contents tification limited to a generic or pr tary name, or other proprietary id cation, of the carcinogen and perce

(ii) Containers of Benzidine and tainers required under paragraph (4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6) (*b*) of this section which are acce to, or handled by employees other authorized employees or emp trained in accordance with subpara (5) of this paragraph shall have tents identification which include full chemical name and Chemica stracts Service Registry number as in paragraph (a)(1) of this sectio

(iii) Containers shall have the ing words "CANCER-SUSPECT AG displayed immediately under or cent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have Benz contents with corrosive or irrit properties shall have label stater warning of such hazards, noting, propriate, particularly sensitive o fected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs instructions required by subparag (1) of this paragraph shall be a mini letter height of 2 inches. Labels on tainers required under this section not be less than ½ the size of the

at lettering on the package, and not less han 8 point type in any instance: *Pro-ided*, That no such required lettering eed be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No state-ment shall appear on or near any re-uired sign, label, or instruction which ontradicts or detracts from the effect of ny required warning, information or nstruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) ach employee prior to being authorized o enter a regulated area, shall receive a raining and indoctrination program in-luding, but not necessarily limited to: *a*) The nature of the carcinogenic azards of Benzidine, including local and ystemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the opera-ion involving Benzidine which could re-ult in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application f the medical surveillance program, in-luding, as appropriate, methods of self-xamination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of econtamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance f emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in mergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the mployee in recognition and evaluation f conditions and situations which may esult in the release of Benzidine;

(*h*) The purpose for and application of pecific first aid procedures and prac-ices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the em-loyee's first training and indoctrination rogram and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures hall be prescribed, and posted, and em-loyees, shall be familiarized with their erms, and rehearsed in their applica-ion.

(iii) All materials relating to the pro-ram shall be provided upon request to uthorized representatives of the Assist-nt Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later han March 1, 1974, the information re-uired in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be re-orted in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such in-formation shall be similarly reported in riting within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated nd the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identify-ing information as to the presence of Benzidine in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in ach regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activi-ties and

(iv) The manner in which Benzidine is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of Benzidine into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1011 4-Aminodiphenyl.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which 4-Aminodiphenyl, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 92671 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 0.1 percent by weight or volume of 4-Aminodiphenyl.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of 4-Aminodiphenyl. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving 4-Aminodiphenyl where containment prevents the release of 4-Aminodiphenyl into regulated areas, nonregulated area, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of 4-Aminodiphenyl or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of 4-Aminodiphenyl from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of 4-Aminodiphenyl which may result in exposure to or contact with 4-Aminodiphenyl.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of 4-Aminodiphenyl, which is impervious to the passage of 4-Aminodiphenyl, and which would prevent the entry of 4-Aminodiphenyl into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained

so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving 4-Aminodiphenyl within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) *Open-vessel system* means an operation involving 4-Aminodiphenyl in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of 4-Aminodiphenyl into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) *Protective clothing* means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to 4-Aminodiphenyl.

(15) *Regulated area* means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing 4-Aminodiphenyl.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where 4-Aminodiphenyl is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with 4-Aminodiphenyl within an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where 4-Aminodiphenyl is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while 4-Aminodiphenyl is contained within: (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas, close to the point of exit and before engaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where 4-Aminodiphenyl is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in 4-Aminodiphenyl handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, where direct contact with 4-Aminodiphenyl could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear a cleans, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1011(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergenc been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions creat the emergency shall be eliminate the potentially affected area sha decontaminated prior to the resum of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillanc physician shall be instituted with hours for employees present in th tentially affected area at the time emergency. A report of the medica veillance and any treatment sha included in the incident report, i cordance with paragraph (f)(2) o section.

(iv) Where an employee has a k contact with 4-Aminodiphenyl such ployee shall be required to shower a as possible, unless contraindicate physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the gency shall be reported as provid paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and prac* (i) Storage or consumption of food, age or use of containers of beve storage or application of cosm smoking, storage of smoking mat tobacco products or other produc chewing, or the chewing of such ucts, are prohibited in regulated

(ii) Where employees are requir this section to wash, washing fac shall be provided in accordance § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) thr (vii).

(iii) Where employees are requir this section to shower, shower fac shall be provided in accordance § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear prot clothing and equipment clean ch rooms shall be provided, in accor with § 1910.141(e), for the numb such employees required to ch clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regu areas, such toilets shall be in a sep room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) F lated areas, except for outdoor sys shall be maintained under pressure r tive with respect to nonregulated a Local exhaust ventilation may be to satisfy this requirement. C makeup air in equal volume shall re air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or item taken into or removed from a lated area shall be done so in a ma that does not cause contaminatio nonregulated areas or the exte environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures be established and implemented t move 4-Aminodiphenyl from the sur of materials, equipment and the de tamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mo are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (e)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA

IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of 4-Aminodiphenyl and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of 4-Aminodiphenyl and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have 4-Aminodiphenyl contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided*, That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to:

(*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of 4-Aminodiphenyl, including local and systemaic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving 4-Aminodiphenyl which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of 4-Aminodiphenyl;

(*h*) The purpose for an application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in this application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of 4-Aminodiphenyl in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which 4-Aminodiphenyl is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of 4-Aminodiphenyl into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1012 Ethyleneimine.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which Ethyleneimine, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 151564 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements

under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 1.0 percent by weight or volume of Ethyleneimine.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of Ethyleneimine. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, where the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving Ethyleneimine where containment prevents the release of Ethyleneimine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of Ethyleneimine or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of Ethyleneimine from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of Ethyleneimine which may result in exposure to or contact with Ethyleneimine.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of Ethyleneimine, which is impervious to the passage of Ethyleneimine, and which would prevent the entry of Ethyleneimine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving Ethyleneimine within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving Ethyleneimine in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of Ethyleneimine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to Ethyleneimine.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing Ethyleneimine.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where Ethyleneimine is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with Ethyleneimine within an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where Ethyleneimine is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while Ethyleneimine is contained within: Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where Ethyleneimine is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in Ethyleneimine handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a fullface, supplied air respirator, of the continuous flow or pressure-demand type, in accordance with § 1910.134.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regu area, employees shall be required move and leave protective clothin equipment at the point of exit a the last exit of the day, to place clothing and equipment in imper containers at the point of exit for poses of decontamination or dis The contents of such impervious tainers shall be identified, as req under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), an of this section.

(vi) Drinking fountains are prohi in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamin activities.* In cleanup of leaks or maintenance or repair operation contaminated systems or equipr where direct contact with Ethylenei could result, each authorized emp entering that area shall: (i) Be pro with and required to wear a clean pervious garments, including gl boots and continuous-air supplied in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before re ing the protective garments and hoo

(iii) Be required to shower upon moving the protective garments hood.

[§1910.1012(c)(6) revoked 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirem* (1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emerge immediate measures including, but limited to, the requirements of subd sions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of subparagraph shall be implemented. The potentially affected area shall evacuated as soon as the emergency been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created the emergency shall be eliminated the potentially affected area shall be contaminated prior to the resumptio normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance physician shall be instituted within hours for employees present in the tentially affected area at the time of emergency. A report of the medical veillance and any treatment shall be cluded in the incident report, in cordance with paragraph (f)(2) of section.

(iv) Where an employee has a kn contact with Ethyleneimine, such ployee shall be required to shower soon as possible, unless contraindic by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the em gency shall be reported as provided paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(vi) Emergency deluge showers eyewash fountains supplied with r ning potable water shall be located n within sight of, and on the same l with locations where a direct expos of Ethyleneimine would be most li

a result of equipment failure, or improper work practice.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(iii) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(iv) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (iv).

(v) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean make-up air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove Ethyleneimine from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(e) *Signs, information and training.*— (1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (e)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES, AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of Ethyleneimine and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of Ethyleneimine and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph 5 of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have Ethyleneimine contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided,* That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to: (*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of Ethyleneimine, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving Ethyleneimine which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of Ethyleneimine;

(*h*) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports* — (1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of Ethyleneimine in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which Ethyleneimine is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of Ethyleneimine into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the

employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1013 **beta-Propiolactone.**

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which beta-Propiolactone, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 57578 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e) (2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 1.0 percent by weight or volume of beta-Propiolactone.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee whose duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of beta-Propiolactone. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving beta-Propiolactone where containment prevents the release of beta-Propiolactone into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of beta-Propiolactone or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of beta-Propiolactone from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of beta-Propiolactone which may result in exposure to or contact with beta-Propiolactone.

(9) "External environment" means any environment external to regulated and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully enclosed structure other than the vessel of containment of beta-Propiolactone, which is impervious to the passage of beta-Propiolactone, and which would prevent the entry of beta-Propiolactone into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment, should leakage or spillage from the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a device enclosed on three sides and the top and bottom, designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving beta-Propiolactone within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving beta-Propiolactone in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of beta-Propiolactone into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to beta-Propiolactone.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing beta-Propiolactone.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where beta-Propiolactone is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with beta-Propiolactone an isolated system, such as a "glo shall wash their hands and arm completion of the assigned task a fore engaging in other activities no ciated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* regulated areas where beta-Pro tone is stored in sealed contain contained in a closed system, in piping systems, with any sampl or openings closed while beta-pro tone is contained within. Access s restricted to authorized employee

(3) *Open vessel system oper* Open vessel system operations as in paragraph (b)(13) of this secti prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed s charging or discharging point oper or otherwise opening a closed syst* operations involving "laboratory hoods," or in locations where Propiolactone is contained in an wise "closed system," but is transf charged, or discharged into othe mally closed containers, the provisi this subparagraph shall apply. (i) shal be restricted to authorized em ees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be pr with continuous local exhaust ve tion so that air movement is from ordinary work areas to the tion. Exhaust air shall not be disch to regulated areas, nonregulated or the external environment unle contaminated. Clean makeup air be introduced in sufficient volu maintain the correct operation o local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provide and required to wear, clean, full protective clothing (smocks, co or long-sleeved shirt and pants) covers and gloves prior to enteri regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in bet piolactone handling operations sh provided with and required to wea use a fullface, supplied air resp of the continuous flow or pressu mand type, in accordance with § 19

(v) Prior to each exit from a reg area, employees shall be required move and leave protective clothin equipment at the point of exit and last exit of the day, to place used ing and equipment in impervio tainers at the point of exit for pu of decontamination or disposal. Th tents of such impervious containe be identified, as required under graphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of section.

(vi) Drinking fountains are pro in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and deconta tion activities.* In cleanup of lea spills, maintenance or repair oper on contaminated systems or equip where direct contact with beta-p lactone could result, each authorize ployee entering that area shall: provided with and required to w

n impervious garments, including es, boots and continuous-air supplied d in accordance with § 1910.134.
i) Be decontaminated before removthe protective garments and hood;
ii) Be required to shower upon reing the protective garments and d.

910.1013(c)(6) revoked at F.R. 35184, August 20, '6.]

) *General regulated area requirements.*—Revoked

2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, mediate measures including, but not ited to, the requirements of subdivisi (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this paragraph shall be implemented. (i) potentially affected area shall be cuated as soon as the emergency been determined.

ii) Hazardous conditions created by emergency shall be eliminated and potentially affected area shall be taminated prior to the resumption of mal operations.

iii) Special medical surveillance by a sician shall be instituted within 24 rs for employees present in the entially affected area at the time of emergency. A report of the medical veillance and any treatment shall be luded in the incident report, in acdance with paragraph (f)(2) of this tion.

iv) Where an employee has a known tact with beta-Propiolactone, such ployee shall be required to shower as n as possible, unless contraindicated physical injuries.

v) An incident report on the emercy shall be reported as provided in agraph (f)(2) of this section.

vi) Emergency deluge showers and wash fountains supplied with rung potable water shall be located near, hin sight of, and on the same level h locations where a direct exposure to o-Propiolactone would be most likely a result of equipment failure, or imper work practice.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) orage or consumption of food, storage use of containers of beverages, storage application of cosmetics, smoking, rage of smoking materials, tobacco oducts or other products for chewing, the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees wear protective thing and equipment clean change oms shall be provided, in accordance th § 1910.141(e) for the number of ch employees required to change thes.

(iii) Where toilets are in regulated as, such toilets shall be in a separate m.

(iv) Where employees are required by is section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(v) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove beta-Propiolactone from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—

(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of beta-Propiolactone and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of beta-Propiolactone and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have beta-Propiolactone contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided*, That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to: (*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of beta-Propiolactone, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving beta-Propiolactone which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of beta-Propiolactone;

(*h*) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such

change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of beta-Propiolatcone in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which beta-Propiolactone is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of beta-Propiolactone into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include: (*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(c) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agent, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employee's employment, including retiremnt or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a medical examination required by this paragraph shall furnish to the employer a statement of the employee's suitability for employment in the specific exposure.

§ 1910.1014 2-Acetylaminofluorene.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to any area in which 2-Acetylaminofluorene, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 53963 is manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled, or stored, but shall not apply to transshipment in sealed containers, except for the labeling requirements under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not apply to solid or liquid mixtures containing less than 1.0 percent by weight or volume of 2-Acetylamino fluorene .

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one capable of retaining 99.97 percent of a mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm particles.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an employee who duties require him to be in the regulated area and who has been specifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a room where employees put on clean clothing and/or protective equipment in an environment free of 2-Acetylaminofluorene. The clean change room shall be contiguous to and have an entry from a shower room, when the shower room facilities are otherwise required in this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an operation involving 2-Acetylaminofluorene where containment prevents the release of 2-Acetylaminofluorene into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the inactivation of 2-Acetylaminofluorene or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, or any person directed by him or the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal of 2-Acetylaminofluorene from the work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance or set of circumstances resulting in the release of 2-Acetylaminofluorene which may result in exposure to or contact with 2-Acetylaminofluorene.

(9) "External environment" mea environment external to regulat nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means enclosed structure other than the of containment of 2-Acetylami rene, which is impervious to the of 2-Acetylaminofluorene, and would prevent the entry of 2-Acet nofluorene into regulated areas, n ulated areas, or the external en ment, should leakage or spillag the vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" i vice enclosed on three sides and and bottom, designed and maint as to draw air inward at an a linear face volocity of 150 feet pe ute with a minimum of 125 feet pe ute; designed, constructed, and tained in such a way that an op involving 2-Acetylaminofluorene the hood does not require the in of any portion of any employees other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" mea area under the control of the em where entry and exit is neither res nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" me operation involving 2-Acetylami rene in an open vessel, which is an isolated system, a laborato hood, nor in any other syste aff equivalent protection against the of 2-Acetylaminofluorene into reg areas, nonregulated areas, or the ex environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" clothing designed to protect an em against contact with or exposure Acetylaminofluorene.

(15) "Regulated area" means a where entry and exit is restricte controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas conta 2-Acetylaminofluorene.* A regulate shall be established by an employer 2-Acetylaminofluorene is manufac processed, used, repackaged, rel handled or stored. All such areas be controlled in accordance with t quirements for the following categ categories describing the operatio volved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Empl working with 2-Acetylaminoflu within an isolated system, such "glove box" shall wash their hand arms upon completion of the ass task and before engaging in other ities not associated with the is system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* V regulated areas where 2-Acetyla fluorene is stored in sealed conta or contained in a closed system, i ing piping systems, with any sample or openings closed while 2-Acetyla fluorene is contained within: (i) A shall be restricted to authorized ployees only;

(ii) Employees shall be requir wash hands, forearms, face and upon each exit from the regulated

...se to the point of exit and before en-...ging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* ...pen vessel system operations as defined ... paragraph (b)(13) of this section are ...ohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, ...arging or discharging point operations, ... otherwise opening a closed system.* In ...erations involving "laboratory type ...ods," or in locations where 2-Acetyl-...minofluorene is contained in an other-...se "closed system," but is transferred, ...arged, or discharged into other nor-...ally closed containers, the provisions ... this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Ac-...s shall be restricted to authorized em-...oyees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided ...ith continuous local exhaust ventilation ... that air movement is always from ...dinary work areas to the operation. Ex-...aust air shall not be discharged to regu-...ted areas, nonregulated areas or the ...ternal environment unless decontami-...ated. Clean makeup air shall be intro-...uced in sufficient volume to maintain ...e correct operation of the local exhaust ...stem.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, ...d required to wear, clean, full body ...rotective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or ...ng-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe ...vers and gloves prior to entering the ...gulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in 2-Acetyl-...minofluorene handling operations shall ... provided with and required to wear ...d use a half-face, filter-type respira-... for dusts, mists, and fumes, in ac-...ordance with § 1910.134. A respirator ...fording higher levels of protection may ... substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regu-...ted area, employees shall be required ... remove and leave protective clothing ...d equipment at the point of exit and at ...e last exit of the day, to place used ...othing and equipment in impervious ...ntainers at the point of exit for pur-...ses of decontamination or disposal. ...he contents of such impervious con-...iners shall be identified, as required ...nder paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of ...is section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to ...ash hands, forearms, face and neck on ...ch exit from the regulated area, close ... the point of exit, and before engaging ... other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to ...hower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are pro-...ibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination ...ctivities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, ...aintenance or repair operations on con-...aminated systems or equipment, where ...irect contact with 2-Acetylaminofluo-...ene could result, each authorized em-...loyee entering that area shall: (i) Be ...rovided with and required to wear clean, ...mpervious garments, including gloves, ...oots and continuous-air supplied hood ...n accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before remov-ing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1014(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with 2-Acetylaminofluorene, such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove 2-Acetylaminofluorene from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mopping are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of 2-Acetylaminofluorene and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of 2-Acetylaminofluorene and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have 2-Acetylaminofluorene contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than

½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance; *Provided*, That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to:

(*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of 2-Acetylaminofluorene, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving 2-Acetylaminofluorene which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of 2-Acetylaminofluorene;

(*h*) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of 2-Acetylaminofluorene in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which 2-Acetylaminofluorene is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of 2-Acetylaminofluorene into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nearest OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed with the nearest OSHA Area Director within 15 calendar days thereafter and shall include:

(*a*) A specification of the amount of material released, the amount of time involved, and an explanation of the procedure used in determining this figure;

(*b*) A description of the area involved, and the extent of known and possible employee exposure and area contamination, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatment of affected employees, and any medical surveillance program implemented; and

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstances of the incident, and measures taken or to be taken, with specific completion dates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to the employee, a program of medical surveillance shall be established and implemented for employees considered for assignment to enter regulated areas, and for authorized employees. (1) *Examinations.* (i) Before an employee is assigned to enter a regulated area, a preassignment physical examination by a physician shall be provided. The examination shall include the personal history of the employee, family and occupational background, including genetic and environmental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be provided periodic physical examinations, not less often than annually, following the preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the examining physician shall consider whether there exist conditions of increased risk, including reduced immunological competence, those undergoing treatment with steroids or cytotoxic agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of employees examined pursuant to this paragraph shall cause to be maintained complete and accurate records of all such medical examinations. Records shall be maintained for the duration of the employee's employment. Upon termination of the employees' employment, including retirement or death, or in the event that the employer ceases business without a successor, records, or notarized true copies thereof, shall be forwarded by registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary or the Director; and upon request of an employee or former employee, to a physician designated by the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conduc medical examination required by paragraph shall furnish to the empl a statement of the employee's suitab for employment in the specific expo

§ 1910.1015 4-Dimethylaminoazoben

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) section applies to any area in whic Dimethylaminoazobenzene, Chemica stracts Service Registry Number 601 manufactured, processed, repackage leased, handled, or stored, but shal apply to transshipment in sealed tainers, except for the labeling req ments under paragraphs (e)(2), (3) (4) of this section.

(2) This section shall not appl solid or liquid mixtures containing than 1.0 percent by weight or volum 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose this section: (1) "Absolute filter" is capable of retaining 99.97 percent mono disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm parti

(2) "Authorized employee" mean employee whose duties require him t in the regulated area and who has b specifically assigned by the employe

(3) "Clean change room" mean room where employees put on c clothing and/or protective equipmen an environment free of 4-Dimeth minoabenzene. The clean change r shall be contiguous to and have an e from a shower room, when the sho room facilities are otherwise require this section.

(4) "Closed system" means an op tion involving 4-Dimethylaminoazol zene where containment prevents release of into regulated areas, nonre lated areas, or the external envir ment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the activation of 4-Dimethylaminoazob zene or its safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, tional Institute for Occupational Sa and Health, or any person directed him or the Secretary of Health, Edu tion, and Welfare to act for the Direc

(7) "Disposal" means the safe remo of 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene from work environment.

(8) "Emergency" means an unfores circumstance or set of circumstances sulting in the release of 4-Dimethy minoazobenzene which may result in posure to or contact with 4-Dimethy minoazobenzene.

(9) "External environment" me any environment external to regula and nonregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a f enclosed structure other than the ve of containment 4-Dimethylaminoa benzene, which is impervious to passage of 4-Dimethylaminoabenz which would prevent the entry of 4-methylaminoazobenzene into regula areas, nonregulated areas, or the exter environment, should leakage or spill from the vessel of containment occur.

11) "Laboratory type hood" is a de- enclosed on three sides and the top l bottom, designed and maintained so to draw air inward at an average ar face velocity of 150 feet per minute h a minimum of 125 feet per minute; igned, constructed, and maintained such a way that an operation involv- 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene within hood does not require the insertion of portion of any employees' body other an his hands and arms.

12) "Nonregulated area" means any a under the control of the employer ere entry and exit is neither restricted r controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an eration involving 4-Dimethylaminoa- nzene in an open vessel, which is not an isolated system, a laboratory type od, nor in any other system affording uivalent protection against the entry 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene into reg- ated areas, nonregulated areas, or the ternal environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means thing designed to protect an employee ainst contact with or exposure to 4- methylaminoazobenzene.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area here entry and exit is restricted and ntrolled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containg 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene.* A regated area shall be established by an nployer where 4-Dimethylaminoazo- nzene is manufactured, processed, led, repackaged, released, handled or ored. All such areas shall be controlled accordance with the requirements for e following category or categories deribing the operation involved: (1) *Isoted systems.* Employees working with 4- imethylaminoazobenzene within an isoted system, such as a "glove box" shall ash their hands and arms upon comletion of the assigned task and before gaging in other activities not assoated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within gulated areas where 4-Dimethylamino- obenzene is stored in sealed containers, r contained in a closed system, includg piping systems, with any sample ports r openings closed while 4-Dimethyl- minoazobenzene is contained within: i) Access shall be restricted to authorzed employees only;

(ii) Employees shall be required to ash hands, forearms, face and neck pon each exit from the regulated areas, lose to the point of exit and before enaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* pen vessel system operations as defined n paragraph (b)(13) of this section are rohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, harging or discharging point operations, r otherwise opening a closed system.* In perations involving "laboratory type oods," or in locations where 4-Dimeth- laminoazobenzene is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transerred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers, and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exist of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, where direct contact with 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear clear, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be decontaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1015(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) The potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the potentially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene, such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean makeup air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene

from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mopping are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES, AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers or 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided,* That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to: (*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods of self-examination;

(*d*) The purpose for and application of decontamination practices and purposes;

(*e*) The purpose for and significance of emergency practices and procedures;

(*f*) The employee's specific role in emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition and evaluation of conditions and situations which may result in the release of 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene;

(*h*) The purpose for and application of specific first aid procedures and practices;

(*i*) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency procedures shall be prescribed, and posted, and employees, shall be familiarized with their terms, and rehearsed in their application.

(iii) All materials relating to the program shall be provided upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* Not later than March 1, 1974, the information required in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) of this subparagraph shall be reported in writing to the nearest OSHA Area Director. Any changes in such information shall be similarly reported in writing within 15 calendar days of such change. (i) A brief description and in-plant location of the area(s) regulated and the address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other identifying information as to the presence of 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene in each regulated area;

(iii) The number of employees in each regulated area, during normal operations including maintenance activities and

(iv) The manner in which 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene is present in each regulated area; e.g. whether it is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, stored, or otherwise handled.

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which result in the release of 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene into any area where employees may be potentially exposed shall be reported in accordance with this subparagraph. (i) A report of the occurrence of the incident and the facts obtainable at that time including a report on any medical treatment of affected employees shall be made within 24 hours to the nea OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed w the nearest OSHA Area Director wit 15 calendar days thereafter and shall clude: (*a*) A specification of the amo of material released, the amount of t involved, and an explanation of the p cedure used in determining this figu

(*b*) A description of the area involv and the extent of known and poss employee exposure and area contami tion, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treatm of affected employees, and any med surveillance program implemented; a

(*d*) An analysis of the circumstance the incident, and measures taken or be taken, with specific completion da to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cos the employee, a program of medical s veillance shall be established and imp mented for employees considered for signment to enter regulated areas, for authorized employees. (1) *Exami tions.* (i) Before an employee is assig to enter a regulated area, a preassi ment physical examination by a ph cian shall be provided. The examinat shall include the personal history of employee, family and occupational ba ground, including genetic and envir mental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be p vided periodic physical examinations, less often than annually, following preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, examining physician shall consi whether there exist conditions of creased risk, including reduced imm nological competence, those undergo treatment with steroids or cytoto agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoki

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of e ployees examined pursuant to this pa graph shall cause to be maintained co plete and accurate records of all su medical examinations. Records shall maintained for the duration of the e ployee's employment. Upon terminat of the employee's employment, incl ing retirement or death, or in the ev that the employer ceases business wi out a successor, records, or notarized t copies thereof, shall be forwarded by r istered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this paragra shall be provided upon request to auth ized representatives of the Assistant S retary or the Director; and upon requ of an employee or former employee, t physician designated by the employee to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts medical examination required by t paragraph shall furnish to the employ a statement of the employee's suitabil for employment in the specific exposu

§ 1910.1016 N-Nitrosodimethylamine.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) Th section applies to any area in which N Nitrosodimethylamine. Chemical A stracts Service Registry Number 627

SUBPART Z—OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

manufactured, processed, repackaged, ·nsed, handled, or stored, but shall not ·ly to transshipment in sealed con-·ers, except for the labeling require-nts under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and of this section.

2· This section shall not apply to solid liquid mixtures containing less than ·% by weight or volume of N-Nitro-limethylamine.

b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of s section: (1) "Absolute filter" is one ·able of retaining 99.97 percent of a ·no disperse aerosol of 0.3 μm par-·les.

(2) "Authorized employee" means an ·ployee whose duties require him to be the regulated area and who has been ·cifically assigned by the employer.

(3) "Clean change room" means a ·m where employees put on clean ·thing and/or protective equipment in environment free of N-Nitrosodi-·thylamine. The clean change room all be contiguous to and have an entry ·m a shower room, when the shower om facilities are otherwise required in is section.

(4) "Closed system" means an opera-·n involving N-Nitrosodimethylamine ·here containment prevents the release N-Nitrosodimethylamine into regu-·ed areas, nonregulated areas, or the ·ternal environment.

(5) "Decontamination" means the in-·ctivation of N-Nitrosodimethylamine or s safe disposal.

(6) "Director" means the Director, Na-·onal Institute for Occupational Safety nd Health, or any person directed by ·m or the Secretary of Health, Educa-·on, and Welfare to act for the Director.

(7) "Disposal" means the safe removal f N-Nitrosodimethylamine from the ·ork environment.

(8) "Emergency" means circumstance ·r set of circumstances resulting in he release of N-Nitrosodimethylamine ·hich may result in exposure to or con-·act with N-Nitrosodimethylamine.

(9) "External environment" means any ·nvironment external to regulated and ·onregulated areas.

(10) "Isolated system" means a fully ·nclosed structure other than the vessel ·f containment of N-nitrosodimethyla-nine, which is impervious to the passage ·f N-Nitrosodimethylamine, and which ·would prevent the entry of N-Nitrosodi-·methylamine into regulated areas, non-·egulated areas, or the external environ-·ment, should leakage or spillage from the ·vessel of containment occur.

(11) "Laboratory type hood" is a de-·vice enclosed on three sides and the top ·and buttom, designed and maintained so ·as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 150 feet per minute with a minimum of 125 feet per minute; designed, constructed, and maintained in such a way that an operation involving N-Nitrosodimethylamine within the hood does not require the insertion of any portion of any employees' body other than his hands and arms.

(12) "Nonregulated area" means any area under the control of the employer where entry and exit is neither restricted nor controlled.

(13) "Open-vessel system" means an operation involving N-Nitrosodimethylamine in an open vessel, which is not in an isolated system, a laboratory type hood, nor in any other system affording equivalent protection against the entry of N-Nitrosodimethylamine into regulated areas, nonregulated areas, or the external environment.

(14) "Protective clothing" means clothing designed to protect an employee against contact with or exposure to N-Nitrosodimethylamine.

(15) "Regulated area" means an area where entry and exit is restricted and controlled.

(c) *Requirements for areas containing N-Nitrosodimethylamine.* A regulated area shall be established by an employer where N-Nitrosodimethylamine is manufactured, processed, used, repackaged, released, handled or stored. All such areas shall be controlled in accordance with the requirements for the following category or categories describing the operation involved: (1) *Isolated systems.* Employees working with N-Nitrosodimethylamine within an isolated system, such as a "glove box" shall wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.

(2) *Closed system operation.* Within regulated areas where N-Nitrosodimethylamine is stored in sealed containers, or contained in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while N-Nitrosodimethylamine is contained within: (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck upon each exit from the regulated areas, close to the point of exit and before engaging in other activities.

(3) *Open vessel system operations.* Open vessel system operations as defined in paragraph (b)(13) of this section are prohibited.

(4) *Transfer from a closed system, charging or discharging point operations, or otherwise opening a closed system.* In operations involving "laboratory type hoods," or in locations where N-Nitrosodimethylamine is contained in an otherwise "closed system," but is transferred, charged, or discharged into other normally closed containers, the provisions of this subparagraph shall apply. (i) Access shall be restricted to authorized employees only;

(ii) Each operation shall be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation. Exhaust air shall not be discharged to regulated areas, nonregulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean makeup air shall be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain the correct operation of the local exhaust system.

(iii) Employees shall be provided with, and required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers, and gloves prior to entering the regulated area.

(iv) Employees engaged in N-Nitrosodimethylamine handling operations shall be provided with and required to wear and use a half-face, filter-type respirator for dusts, mists, and fumes, in accordance with § 1910.134. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted.

(v) Prior to each exit from a regulated area, employees shall be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers shall be identified, as required under paragraphs (e)(2), (3), and (4) of this section.

(vi) Employees shall be required to wash hands, forearms, face and neck on each exit from the regulated area, close to the point of exit, and before engaging in other activities.

(vii) Employees shall be required to shower after the last exit of the day.

(viii) Drinking fountains are prohibited in the regulated area.

(5) *Maintenance and decontamination activities.* In cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, where direct contact with N-Nitrosodimethylamine could result, each authorized employee entering that area shall: (i) Be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood in accordance with § 1910.134.

(ii) Be contaminated before removing the protective garments and hood;

(iii) Be required to shower upon removing the protective garments and hood.

[§1910.1016(c)(6) revoked at 41 F.R. 35184, August 20, 1976.]

(d) *General regulated area requirements.*—(1)—Revoked

(2) *Emergencies.* In an emergency, immediate measures including, but not limited to, the requirements of subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v) of this subparagraph shall be implemented. (i) the potentially affected area shall be evacuated as soon as the emergency has been determined.

(ii) Hazardous conditions created by the emergency shall be eliminated and the potentially affected area shall be decontaminated prior to the resumption of normal operations.

(iii) Special medical surveillance by a physician shall be instituted within 24 hours for employees present in the poten-

tially affected area at the time of the emergency. A report of the medical surveillance and any treatment shall be included in the incident report, in accordance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(iv) Where an employee has a known contact with N-Nitrosodimethylamine, such employee shall be required to shower as soon as possible, unless contraindicated by physical injuries.

(v) An incident report on the emergency shall be reported as provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(3) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (i) Storage or consumption of food, storage or use of containers of beverages, storage or application of cosmetics, smoking, storage of smoking materials, tobacco products or other products for chewing, or the chewing of such products, are prohibited in regulated areas.

(ii) Where employees are required by this section to wash, washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(1) and (2)(ii) through (vii).

(iii) Where employees are required by this section to shower, shower facilities shall be provided in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(iv) Where employees wear protective clothing and equipment clean change rooms shall be provided, in accordance with § 1910.141(e), for the number of such employees required to change clothes.

(v) Where toilets are in regulated areas, such toilets shall be in a separate room.

(4) *Contamination control.* (i) Regulated areas, except for outdoor systems, shall be maintained under pressure negative with respect to nonregulated areas. Local exhaust ventilation may be used to satisfy this requirement. Clean make-up air in equal volume shall replace air removed.

(ii) Any equipment, material, or other item taken into or removed from a regulated area shall be done so in a manner that does not cause contamination in nonregulated areas or the external environment.

(iii) Decontamination procedures shall be established and implemented to remove N-Nitrosodimethylamine from the surfaces of materials, equipment and the decontamination facility.

(iv) Dry sweeping and dry mopping are prohibited.

(e) *Signs, information and training*—(1) *Signs.* (i) Entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(ii) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(iii) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area.

(2) *Container contents identification.* (i) Containers of N-Nitrosodimethylamine and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v) and (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees, or by other employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, may have contents identification limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent.

(ii) Containers of N-Nitrosodimethylamine and containers required under paragraphs (c)(4)(v), (c)(6)(vii)(*b*), and (c)(6)(viii)(*b*) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with subparagraph (5) of this paragraph shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(iii) Containers shall have the warning words "CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT" displayed immediately under or adjacent to the contents identification.

(iv) Containers which have N-Nitrosodimethylamine contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.

(3) *Lettering.* Lettering on signs and instructions required by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be a minimum letter height of 2 inches. Labels on containers required under this section shall not be less than ½ the size of the largest lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance: *Provided*, That no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.

(4) *Prohibited statements.* No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.

(5) *Training and indoctrination.* (i) Each employee prior to being authorized to enter a regulated area, shall receive a training and indoctrination program including, but not necessarily limited to:

(*a*) The nature of the carcinogenic hazards of N-Nitrosodimethylamine, including local and systemic toxicity;

(*b*) The specific nature of the operation involving N-Nitrosodimethylamine which could result in exposure;

(*c*) The purpose for and application of the medical surveillance program, including, as appropriate, methods o examination;

(*d*) The purpose for an applica decontamination practices and pur

(*e*) The purpose for and signifi of emergency practices and proce

(*f*) The employee's specific r emergency procedures;

(*g*) Specific information to al employee in recognition and eval of conditions and situations whic result in the release of N-Nitr methylamine;

(*h*) The purpose for and appli of specific first aid procedures and tices.

(i) A review of this section at th ployee's first training and indoctri program and annually thereafter.

(ii) Specific emergency proc shall be prescribed, and posted, an ployees, shall be familiarized with terms, and rehearsed in their ap tion.

(iii) All materials relating to th gram shall be provided upon requ authorized representatives of the ant Secretary and the Director.

(f) *Reports*—(1) *Operations.* No than March 1, 1974, the informatio quired in subdivisions (i), (ii), (iii) (iv) of this paragraph shall be rep in writing to the nearest OSHA Director. Any changes in such info tion shall be similarly reported in w within 15 calendar days of such ch (i) A brief description and in-plan cation of the area(s) regulated an address of each regulated area;

(ii) The name(s) and other iden ing information as to the presen N-Nitrosodimethylamine in each lated area;

(iii) The number of employees in regulated area, during normal opera including maintenance activities an

(iv) The manner in which N-N sodimethylamine is present in regulated area; e.g. whether it is m factured, processed, used, repack released, stored, or otherwise handle

(2) *Incidents.* Incidents which in the release of N-Nitrosodimeth mine into any area where employees be potentially exposed shall be rep in accordance with this subparag (i) A report of the occurrence o incident and the facts obtainable at time including a report on any me treatment of affected employees sha made within 24 hours to the ne OSHA Area Director.

(ii) A written report shall be filed the nearest OSHA Area Director w 15 calendar days thereafter and shal clude: (*a*) A specification of the am of material released, the amount of involved, and an explanation of the cedure used in determining this figu

(*b*) A description of the area invo and the extent of known and po employee exposure and area contam tion, and

(*c*) A report of any medical treat of affected employees, and any me surveillance program implemented;

(i) An analysis of the circumstances ... the incident, and measures taken or ... be taken, with specific completion ...ates, to avoid further similar releases.

(g) *Medical surveillance.* At no cost to ...e employee, a program of medical sur...illance shall be established and imple...ented for employees considered for as...gnment to enter regulated areas, and ...r authorized employees. (1) *Examina...ions.* (i) Before an employee is assigned ... enter a regulated area, a preassign...ent physical examination by a phy...ician shall be provided. The examination ...hall include the personal history of the ...mployee, family and occupational back...round, including genetic and environ...ental factors.

(ii) Authorized employees shall be ...rovided periodic physical examinations, ...ot less often than annually, following ...he preassignment examination.

(iii) In all physical examinations, the ...xamining physician shall consider ...whether there exist conditions of in...reased risk, including reduced immu...ological competence, those undergoing ...treatment with steroids or cytotoxic ...agents, pregnancy and cigarette smoking.

(2) *Records.* (i) Employers of em...ployees examined pursuant to this para...graph shall cause to be maintained com...plete and accurate records of all such ...medical examinations. Records shall be ...maintained for the duration of the em...ployees' employment. Upon termination ...of an employee's employment, including ...retirement or death, or in the event that ...the employer ceases business without a ...successor, records, or notarized true ...copies thereof, shall be forwarded by ...registered mail to the Director.

(ii) Records required by this para...graph shall be provided upon request to ...authorized representatives of the As...sistant Secretary or the Director, and, ...upon request of an employee or former ...employee, to a physician designated by ...the employee or to a new employer.

(iii) Any physician who conducts a ...medical examination required by this ...paragraph shall furnish to the employer ...a statement of the employee's suitability ...for employment in the specific exposure.

[Permanent Vinyl Chloride Standard below is effective April 1, 1975.]

§1910.1017 Vinyl chloride.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section includes requirements for the control of employee exposure to vinyl chloride (chloroethene), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 75015.

(2) This section applies to the manufacture, reaction, packaging, repackaging, storage, handling or use of vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride, but does not apply to the handling or use of fabricated products made of polyvinyl chloride.

(3) This section applies to the transportation of vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride except to the extent that the Department of Transportation may regulate the hazards covered by this section.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) "Action level" means a concentration of vinyl chloride of 0.5 ppm averaged over an 8-hour work day.

(2) "Assistant Secretary" means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, or his designee.

(3) "Authorized person" means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require him to enter a regulated area or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising an opportunity to observe monitoring and measuring procedures.

(4) "Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee.

(5) "Emergency" means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, or operation of a relief device which is likely to, or does, result in massive release of vinyl chloride.

(6) "Fabricated product" means a product made wholly or partly from polyvinyl chloride, and which does not require further processing at temperatures, and for times, sufficient to cause mass melting of the polyvinyl chloride resulting in the release of vinyl chloride.

(7) "Hazardous operation" means any operation, procedure, or activity where a release of either vinyl chloride liquid or gas might be expected as a consequence of the operation or because of an accident in the operation, which would result in an employee exposure in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(8) "OSHA Area Director" means the Director for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Area Office having jurisdiction over the geographic area in which the employer's establishment is located.

(9) "Polyvinyl chloride" means polyvinyl chloride homopolymer or copolymer before such is converted to a fabricated product.

(10) "Vinyl chloride" means vinyl chloride monomer.

(c) *Permissible exposure limit.* (1) No employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride at concentrations greater than 1 ppm averaged over any 8-hour period, and

(2) No employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride at concentrations greater than 5 ppm averaged over any period not exceeding 15 minutes.

(3) No employee may be exposed to vinyl chloride by direct contact with liquid vinyl chloride.

(d) *Monitoring.* (1) A program of initial monitoring and measurement shall be undertaken in each establishment to determine if there is any employee exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the action level.

(2) Where a determination conducted under paragraph (d)(1) of this section shows any employee exposures, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the action level, a program for determining exposures for each such employee shall be established. Such a program:

(i) Shall be repeated at least monthly where any employee is exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(ii) Shall be repeated not less than quarterly where any employee is exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the action level.

(iii) May be discontinued for any employee only when at least two consecutive monitoring determinations, made not less than 5 working days apart, show exposures for that employee at or below the action level.

(3) Whenever there has been a production, process or control change which may result in an increase in the release of vinyl chloride, or the employer has any other reason to suspect that any employee may be exposed in excess of the action level, a determination of employee exposure under paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall be performed.

(4) The method of monitoring and measurement shall have an accuracy (with a confidence level of 95 percent) of not less than plus or minus 50 percent from 0.25 through 0.5 ppm, plus or minus 35 percent from over 0.5 ppm through 1.0 ppm, and plus or minus 25 percent over 1.0 ppm. (Methods meeting these accuracy requirements are available in the "NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods").

(5) Employees or their designated representatives shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to observe the monitoring and measuring required by this paragraph.

(e) *Regulated area.* (1) A regulated area shall be established where:

(i) Vinyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride is manufactured, reacted, repackaged, stored, handled or used; and

(ii) Vinyl chloride concentrations are in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(2) Access to regulated areas shall be limited to authorized persons.

[§1910.1017(e)(2) amended at 43 F.R. 49747, October 24, 1978.]

(f) *Methods of compliance.* Employee exposures to vinyl chloride shall be controlled to at or below the permissible exposure limit provided in paragraph (c) of this section by engineering, work practice, and personal protective controls as follows:

(1) Feasible engineering and work practice controls shall immediately be used to reduce exposures to at or below the permissible exposure limit.

(2) Wherever feasible engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted immediately are not sufficient to reduce exposures to at or below the permissible exposure limit, they shall nonetheless be used to reduce exposures to the lowest practicable level, and shall be supplemented by respiratory protection in accordance with paragraph (g) of this

section. A program shall be established and implemented to reduce exposures to at or below the permissible exposure limit, or to the greatest extent feasible, solely by means of engineering and work practice controls, as soon as feasible.

(3) Written plans for such a program shall be developed and furnished upon request for examination and copying to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director. Such plans shall be updated at least every six months.

(g) *Respiratory protection.* Where respiratory protection is required under this section:

(1) The employer shall provide a respirator which meets the requirements of this paragraph and shall assure that the employee uses such respirator, except that until April 1, 1976, wearing of respirators shall be at the discretion of each employee for exposures not in excess of 25 ppm, measured over any 15-minute period. Until April 1, 1976, each employee who chooses not to wear an appropriate respirator shall be informed at least quarterly of the hazards of vinyl chloride and the purpose, proper use, and limitations of respiratory devices.

[Effective date of §1910.1017(g)(1) extended from December 31, 1975 to April 1, 1976 at 40 F.R. 13211, March 25, 1975.]

(2) Respirators shall be selected from among those jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(3) A respiratory protection program meeting the requirements of § 1910.134 shall be established and maintained.

(4) Selection of respirators for vinyl chloride shall be as follows:

Atmospheric concentration of vinyl chloride	*Required apparatus*
(i) Unknown, or above 3,600 ppm	Open-circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus, pressure demand type, with full facepiece.
(ii) Not over 3,600 ppm	(A) Combination type C supplied air respirator, pressure demand type, with full or half facepiece; and auxiliary self-contained air supply; or (B) Combination type supplied air respirator continuous flow type, with full or half facepiece, and auxiliary self-contained air supply.
(iii) Not over 1,000 ppm	Type C, supplied air respirator, continuous flow type, with full or half facepiece, helmet or hood."
(iv) Not over 100 ppm	(A) Combination type C supplied air respirator demand type, with full facepiece, and auxiliary self-contained air supply; or (B) Open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece, in demand mode; or (C) Type C supplied air respirator, demand type, with full facepiece.
(v) Not over 25 ppm	(A) A powered air-purifying respirator with hood, helmet, full or half facepiece, and a canister which provides a service life of at least 4 hours for concenrations of vinyl chloride up to 25 ppm, or (B) Gas mask, front- or back-mounted canister which provides a service life of at least 4 hours for concentrations of vinyl chloride up to 25 ppm.
(vi) Not over 10 ppm	(A) Combination type C supplied-air respirator, demand type, with half facepiece, and auxiliary self-contained air supply; or (B) Type C supplied-air respirator, demand type, with half facepiece; or (C) Any chemical cartridge respirator with an organic vapor cartridge which provides a service life of at least 1 hour for concentrations of vinyl chloride up to 10 ppm.

(5) (i) Entry into unkown concentrations or concentrations greater than 36,000 ppm (lower explosive limit) may be made only for purposes of life rescue and

(ii) Entry into concentrations of less than 36,000 ppm, but greater than 3,60 ppm may be made only for purposes of life rescue, firefighting, or securing equipment so as to prevent a greater hazard from release of vinyl chloride.

(6) Where air-purifying respirators are used:

(i) Air-purifying cannisters or cartridges shall be replaced prior to the expiration of their service life or the end of the shift in which they are first used, whichever occurs first, and

(ii) A continuous monitoring and alarm system shall be provided where concentrations of vinyl chloride could reasonably exceed the allowable concentrations for the devices in use. Such system shall be used to alert employees when vinyl chloride concentrations exceed the allowable concentrations for the devices in use.

(7) Apparatus prescribed for higher concentrations may be used for any lower concentration.

(h) *Hazardous operations.* (1) Employees engaged in hazardous operations including entry of vessels to clean polyvinyl chloride residue from vessel walls shall be provided and required to wear and use;

(i) Respiratory protection in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (g) of this section; and

(ii) Protective garments to prevent skin contact with liquid vinyl chloride or with polyvinyl chloride residue from vessel walls. The protective garment shall be selected for the operation and its possible exposure conditions.

(2) Protective garments shall be provided clean and dry for each use.

(i) *Emergency situations.* A written operational plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each facility storing, handling, or otherwise using vinyl chloride as a liquid or compressed gas. Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency. The plan shall specifically provide that:

(1) Employees engaged in hazardous operations or correcting situations of existing hazardous releases shall be equipped as required in paragraph (h) of this section;

(2) Other employees not so equipped shall evacuate the area and not return until conditions are controlled by the methods required in paragraph (f) of this section and the emergency is abated

Training. Each employee engaged
inyl chloride or polyvinyl chloride
ations shall be provided training in
ogram relating to the hazards of
l chloride and precautions for its
use.
) The program shall include:
The nature of the health hazard
chronic exposure to vinyl chloride
uding specifically the carcinogenic
rd;
) The specific nature of operations
h could result in exposure to vinyl
ride in excess of the permissible
t and necessary protective steps;
i) The purpose for, proper use, and
tations of respiratory protective
ces;
v) The fire hazard and acute toxic-
of vinyl chloride, and the necessary
tective steps;
v) The purpose for and a description
he monitoring program;
vi) The purpose for, and a descrip-
n of, the medical surveillance
gram;
vii) Emergency procedures;
(viii) Specific information to aid the
ployee in recognition of conditions
ich may result in the release of vinyl
loride; and
(ix) A review of this standard at the
ployee's first training and indoctrina-
n program, and annually thereafter.
(2) All materials relating to the pro-
am shall be provided upon request to
e Assistant Secretary and the Director.
(k) *Medical surveillance.* A program
medical surveillance shall be insti-
ted for each employee exposed, with-
t regard to the use of respirators, to
nyl chloride in excess of the action
vel. The program shall provide each
ch employee with an opportunity for
aminations and tests in accordance
th this paragraph. All medical ex-
inations and procedures shall be per-
rmed by or under the supervision of a
ensed physician, and shall be provided
thout cost to the employee.
(1) At the time of initial assignment,
upon institution of medical surveil-
nce;
(i) A general physical examination
all be performed, with specific atten-
on to detecting enlargement of liver,
leen or kidneys, or dysfunction in these
gans, and for abnormalties in skin,
nnective tissues and the pulmonary
stem (See Appendix A).
(ii) A medical history shall be taken,
cluding the following topics:
(A) Alcohol intake;
(B) Past history of hepatitis;
(C) Work history and past exposure
potential hepatotoxic agents, includ-
g drugs and chemicals;
(D) Past history of blood transfu-
ons; and
(E) Past history of hospitalizations.
(iii) A serum specimen shall be ob-
ained and determinations made of:
(A) Total bilirubin;
(B) Alkaline phosphatase;
(C) Serum glutamic oxalacetic trans-
minase (SGOT);
(D) Serum glutamic pyruvic transam-
inase (SGPT); and
(E) Gamma glustamyl transpeptidase.
(2) Examinations provided in accord-
ance with this paragraph shall be per-
formed at least:
(i) Every 6 months for each employee
who has been employed in vinyl chlo-
ride or polyvinyl chloride manufacturing
for 10 years or longer; and
(ii) Annually for all other employees.
(3) Each employee exposed to an
emergency shall be afforded appropriate
medical surveillance.
(4) A statement of each employee's
suitability for continued exposure to
vinyl chloride including use of protec-
tive equipment and respirators, shall be
obtained from the examining physician
promptly after any examination. A copy
of the physician's statement shall be pro-
vided each employee.
(5) If any employee's health would be
materially impaired by continued ex-
posure, such employee shall be with-
drawn from possible contact with vinyl
chloride.
(6) Laboratory analyses for all bio-
logical specimens included in medical
examinations shall be performed in labo-
ratories licensed under 42 CFR Part 74.
(7) If the examining physician deter-
mines that alternative medical examina-
tions to those required by paragraph
(k)(1) of this section will provide at
least equal assurance of detecting med-
ical conditions pertinent to the exposure
to vinyl chloride, the employer may ac-
cept such alternative examinations as
meeting the requirements of paragraph
(k)(1) of this section, if the employer
obtains a statement from the examining
physician setting forth the alternative
examinations and the rationale for sub-
stitution. This statement shall be avail-
able upon request for examination and
copying to authorized representatives of
the Assistant Secretary and the Director.
(l) *Signs and labels.* (1) Entrances to
regulated areas shall be posted with leg-
ible signs bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT AREA
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(2) Areas containing hazardous oper-
ations or where an emergency currently
exists shall be posted with legible signs
bearing the legend:

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT IN THIS AREA
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

(3) Containers of polyvinyl chloride
resin waste from reactors or other waste
contaminated with vinyl chloride shall
be legibly labeled:

CONTAMINATED WITH
VINYL CHLORIDE
CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

(4) Containers of polyvinyl chloride
shall be legibly labeled:

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (OR TRADE NAME)
Contains
VINYL CHLORIDE
VINYL CHLORIDE IS A CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

(5) Containers of vinyl chloride shall
be legibly labeled either:
(i)

VINYL CHLORIDE
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS UNDER PRESSURE
CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

or (ii) In accordance with 49 CFR Parts
170–189 with the additional legend

CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT

applied near the label or placard.
(6) No statement shall appear on or
near any required sign, label or instruc-
tion which contradicts or detracts from
the effect of, any required warning,
information or instruction.
(m) *Records.* (1) All records main-
tained in accordance with this section
shall include the name and social secu-
rity number of each employee where
relevant.
(2) Records of required monitoring
and measuring, medical records, and au-
thorized personnel rosters, shall be made
and shall be available upon request for
examination and copying to authorized
representatives of the Assistant Secre-
tary and the Director.
(i) Monitoring and measuring records
shall:
(A) State the date of such monitor-
ing and measuring and the concentra-
tions determined and identify the instru-
ments and methods used;
(B) Include any additional informa-
tion necessary to determine individual
employee exposures where such expo-
sures are determined by means other
than individual monitoring of employees;
and
(C) Be maintained for not less than
30 years.
(ii)—Revoked
(iii) Medical records shall be main-
tained for the duration of the employ-
ment of each employee plus 20 years,
or 30 years, whichever is longer.
(3) In the event that the employer
ceases to do business and there is no
successor to receive and retain his rec-
ords for the prescribed period, these rec-
ords shall be transmitted by registered
mail to the Director, and each employee
individually notified in writing of this
transfer.
(4) Employees or their designated
representatives shall be provided access
to examine and copy records of required
monitoring and measuring.
(5) Former employees shall be pro-
vided access to examine and copy re-
quired monitoring and measuring records
reflecting their own exposures.
(6) Upon written request of any em-
ployee, a copy of the medical record of
that employee shall be furnished to any
physician designated by the employee.
(n) *Reports.* (1) Not later than 1
month after the establishment of a reg-
ulated area, the following information
shall be reported to the OSHA Area Di-
rector Any changes to such information
shall be reported within 15 days.

(i) The address and location of each establishment which has one or more regulated areas; and

(ii) The number of employees in each regulated area during normal operations, including maintenance.

(2) Emergencies, and the facts obtainable at that time, shall be reported within 24 hours to the OSHA Area Director. Upon request of the Area Director, the employer shall submit additional information in writing relevant to the nature and extent of employee exposures and measures taken to prevent future emergencies of similar nature.

(3) Within 10 working days following any monitoring and measuring which discloses that any employee has been exposed, without regard to the use of respirators, in excess of the permissible exposure limit, each such employee shall be notified in writing of the results of the exposure measurement and the steps being taken to reduce the exposure to within the permissible exposure limit.

(o) *Effective dates.* (1) Until April 1, 1975, the provisions currently set forth in § 1910.93q of this Part shall apply. *

(2) Effective April 1, 1975, the provisions set forth in § 1910.93q of this Part shall apply.

[Effective date of subsection (o)(1) and (o)(2) extended from January 1, 1975 to April 1, 1975, at 40 F.R. 13211, on March 25, 1975.]

APPENDIX A—SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INFORMATION

When required tests under paragraph (k)(1) of this section show abnormalities, the tests should be repeated as soon as practicable, preferably within 3 to 4 weeks. If tests remain abnormal, consideration should be given to withdrawal of the employee from contact with vinyl chloride, while a more comprehensive examination is made.

Additional tests which may be useful:

A. For kidney dysfunction: urine examination for albumin, red blood cells, and exfoliative abnormal cells.

B. Pulmonary system: Forced vital capacity, Forced expiratory volume at 1 second, and chest roentgenogram (posterior-anterior, 14 x 17 inches).

C. Additional serum tests: Lactic acid dehydrogenase, lactic acid dehydrogenase isoenzyme, protein determination, and protein electrophoresis.

D. For a more comprehensive examination on repeated abnormal serum tests: Hepatitis B antigen, and liver scanning.

*NOTE: The effective date of §1910.1017(o)(1) refers to temporary vinyl chloride standard which was superseded by the present standard on April 1, 1975. §1910.93q has been recodified to §1910.1017--CCH.

§ 1910.1018 Inorganic arsenic.

(a) *Scope and application.* This section applies to all occupational exposures to inorganic arsenic except that this section does not apply to employee exposures in agriculture or resulting from pesticide application, the treatment of wood with preservatives or the utilization of arsenically preserved wood.

(b) *Definitions.* "Action level" means a concentration of inorganic arsenic of 5 micrograms per cubic meter of air (5 $\mu g/m^3$) averaged over any eight (8) hour period.

"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 (e) of this section.

"Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, or designee.

"Inorganic arsenic" means copper aceto- arsenite and all inorganic compounds containing arsenic except arsine, measured as arsenic (As).

(c) *Permissible exposure limit.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to inorganic arsenic at concentrations greater than 10 micrograms per cubic meter of air (10 $\mu g/m^3$), averaged over any 8-hour period.

(d) *Notification of use.* (1) By October 1, 1978 or within 60 days after the introduction of inorganic arsenic into the workplace, every employer who is required to establish a regulated area in his workplaces shall report in writing to the OSHA area office for each such workplace:

(i) The address of each such workplace;

(ii) The approximate number of employees who will be working in regulated areas; and

(iii) A brief summary of the operations creating the exposure and the actions which the employer intends to take to reduce exposures.

(2) Whenever there has been a significant change in the information required by paragraph (d)(1) of this section the employer shall report the changes in writing within 60 days to the OSHA area office.

(e) *Exposure monitoring.*—(1) *General.* (i) Determinations of airborne exposure levels shall be made from air samples that are representative of each employee's exposure to inorganic arsenic over an eight (8) hour period.

(ii) For the purposes of this section, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(iii) The employer shall collect full shift (for at least 7 continuous hours) personal samples including at least one sample for each shift for each job classification in each work area.

(2) *Initial monitoring.* Each employer who has a workplace or work operation covered by this standard shall monitor each such workplace and work operation to accurately determine the airborne concentration of inorganic arsenic to which employees may be exposed.

(3) *Frequency.* (i) If the initial monitoring reveals employee exposure to be below the action level the measurements need not be repeated except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(ii) If the initial monitoring, required by this section, or subsequent monitoring reveals employer exposure to be above the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall repeat monitoring at least quarterly.

(iii) If the initial monitoring, required by this section, or subsequent monitoring reveals employee exposure to be above the action level and below the permissible exposure limit the employee shall repeat monitoring at least every six months.

(iv) The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven (7) days apart, are below the action level at which time the employer may discontinue monitoring for that employee until such time as any of the events in paragraph (e)(4) of this section occur.

(4) *Additional monitoring.* Whenever there has been a production, process, control or personal change which may result in new or additional exposure to inorganic arsenic, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures to inorganic arsenic, additional monitoring which complies with paragraph (e) of this section shall be conducted.

(5) *Employee notification.* (i) Within five (5) working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the results which represent that employee's exposures.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that the representative employee exposure exceeds the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was ex-

led and a description of the correc- action taken to reduce exposure to below the permissible exposure t.

) *Accuracy of measurement.* (i) The ployer shall use a method of moni- ng and measurement which has an uracy (with a confidence level of 95 cent) of not less than plus or minus percent for concentrations of inor- ic arsenic greater than or equal to g/m³.

i) The employer shall use a method monitoring and measurement which an accuracy (with confidence level 95 percent) of not less than plus or nus 35 percent for concentrations of rganic arsenic greater than 5 μg/m³ less than 10 μg/m³.

f) *Regulated area.*—(1) *Establish- nt.* The employer shall establish ulated areas where worker expo- es to inorganic arsenic, without ard to the use of respirators, are in cess of the permissible limit.

2) *Demarcation.* Regulated areas all be demarcated and segregated m the rest of the workplace in any nner that minimizes the number of rsons who will be exposed to inor- nic arsenic.

3) *Access.* Access to regulated areas all be limited to authorized persons to persons otherwise authorized by e Act or regulations issued pursuant ereto to enter such areas.

4) *Provision of respirators.* All per- ns entering a regulated area shall be pplied with a respirator, selected in cordance with paragraph (h)(2) of is section.

5) *Prohibited activities.* The em- oyer shall assure that in regulated eas, food or beverages are not con- med, smoking products, chewing to- cco and gum are not used and cos- etics are not applied, except that ese activities may be conducted in e lunchrooms, change rooms and owers required under paragraph (m) this section. Drinking water may be nsumed in the regulated area.

g) *Methods of compliance.*—(1) *Con- ols.* (i) The employer shall institute the earliest possible time but not ter than December 31, 1979, engi- ering and work practice controls to duce exposures to or below the per- issible exposure limit, except to the tent that the employer can establish at such controls are not feasible.

(ii) Where engineering and work ractice controls are not sufficient to duce exposures to or below the per- issible exposure limit, they shall onetheless be used to reduce expo- ures to the lowest levels achievable these controls and shall be supple- ented by the use of respirators in ac- ordance with paragraph (h) of this ection and other necessary personal rotective equipment. Employee rota- on is not required as a control strate- gy before respiratory protection is instituted.

(2) *Compliance Program.* (i) The employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit by means of engineering and work practice controls.

(ii) Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:

(A) A description of each operation in which inorganic arsenic is emitted; e.g. machinery used, material processed, controls in place, crew size, operating procedures and maintenance practices;

(B) Engineering plans and studies used to determine methods selected for controlling exposure to inorganic arsenic;

(C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;

(D) Monitoring data;

(E) A detailed schedule for implementation of the engineering controls and work practices that cannot be implemented immediately and for the adaption and implementation of any additional engineering and work practices necessary to meet the permissible exposure limit;

(F) Whenever the employer will not achieve the permissible exposure limit with engineering controls and work practices by December 31, 1979, the employer shall include in the compliance plan an analysis of the effectiveness of the various controls, shall install engineering controls and institute work practices on the quickest schedule feasible, and shall include in the compliance plan and implement a program to minimize the discomfort and maximize the effectiveness of respirator use; and

(G) Other relevant information.

(iii) Written plans for such a program shall be submitted upon request to the Assistant Secretary and the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Assistant Secretary, Director, any affected employee or authorized employee representatives.

(iv) The plans required by this paragraph shall be revised and updated at least every 6 months to reflect the current status of the program.

(h) *Respiratory protection.*—(1) *General.* The employer shall assure that respirators are used where required under this section to reduce employee exposures to below the permissible exposure limit and in emergencies. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering or work practice controls;

(ii) In work operations such as maintenance and repair activities in which the employer establishes that engineering and work practice controls are not feasible;

(iii) In work situations in which engineering controls and supplemental work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit; or

(iv) In emergencies. .

(2) *Respirator selection.* (i) Where respirators are required under this section the employer shall select, provide at no cost to the employee and assure the use of the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from Table I below for inorganic arsenic compounds without significant vapor pressure, or Table II below for inorganic arsenic compounds which have significant vapor pressure.

(ii) Where employee exposures exceed the permissible exposure limit for inorganic arsenic and also exceed the relevant limit for particular gasses such as sulfur dioxide, any air purifying respirator supplied to the employee as permitted by this standard must have a combination high efficiency filter with an appropriate gas sorbent. (See footnote in Table 1)

TABLE I.—*Respiratory protection for inorganic arsenic particulate except for those with significant vapor pressure*

Concentration of inorganic arsenic (as As) or condition of use	Required respirator
(i) Unknown or greater or lesser than 20,000 μg/m³ (20 mg/m³) or firefighting.	(A) Any full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive pressure mode.
(ii) Not greater than 20,000 μg/m³ (20 mg/m³).....	(A) Supplied air respirator with full facepiece, hood, or helmet or suit and operated in positive pressure mode.
(iii) Not greater than 10,000 μg/m³ (10 mg/m³).....	(A) Powered air-purifying respirators in all inlet face coverings with high efficiency filters.[1] (B) Half-mask supplied air respirators operated in positive pressure mode.
(iv) Not greater than 500 μg/m³.....	(A) Full facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with high-efficiency filter.[1] (B) Any full facepiece supplied air respirator. (C) Any full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus.
(v) Not greater than 100 μg/m³.....	(A) Half-mask air-purifying respirator equipped with high-efficiency filter.[1] (B) Any half-mask supplied air respirator.

[1]High-efficiency filter—99.97 pct efficiency against 0.3 micrometer monodisperse diethyl-hexyl phthalate (DOP) particles.

TABLE II.—*Respiratory protection for inorganic arsenicals (such as arsenic trichloride*[2] and arsenic phosphide) *with significant vapor pressure*

Concentration of inorganic arsenic (as As) or condition of use	Required respirator
(i) Unknown or greater or lesser than 20,000 μg/m³ (20mg/m³) or firefighting.	(A) Any full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive pressure mode.
(ii) Not greater than 20,000 μg/m³ (20 mg/m³).....	(A) Supplied air respirator with full facepiece hood, or helmet or suit and operated in positive pressure mode.
(iii) Not greater than 10,000 μg/m³ (10mg/m³).....	(A) Half-mask[2] supplied air respirator operated in positive pressure mode.
(iv) Not greater than 500 μg/m³.....	(A) Front or back mounted gas mask equipped with high-efficiency filter [1] and acid gas canister. (B) Any full facepiece supplied air respirator. (C) Any full facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus.
(v) Not greater than 100 μg/m³.....	(A) Half-mask [2] air-purifying respirator equipped with high- efficiency filter [1] and acid gas cartridge. (B) Any half-mask supplied air respirator.

[1]High efficiency filter—99.97 pct efficiency against 0.3 micrometer monodisperse diethyl-hexyl phthalate (DOP) particles.

[2]Half-mask respirators shall not be used for protection against arsenic trichloride, as it is rapidly absorbed through the skin.

(iii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection against dust, fume, and mist by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(3) *Respirator usage.* (i) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.

(ii) The employer shall perform qualitative fit tests at the time of initial fitting and at least semi-annually thereafter for each employee wearing respirators, where quantitative fit tests are not required.

(iii) Employers with more than 20 employees wearing respirators shall perform a quantitative face fit test at the time of initial fitting and least semi-annually thereafter for each employee wearing negative pressure respirators. The test shall be used to select facepieces that provide the required protection as prescribed in Table I or II.

(iv) If an employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during the fitting test or during use, he or she shall be examined by a physician trained in pulmonary medicine to determine whether the employee can wear a respirator while performing the required duty.

(4) *Respirator program.* (i) The employer shall institute a repiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 (b), (d), (e) and (f).

(ii) The employer shall permit each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) Employees who wear respirators shall be permitted to leave work areas to wash their face and respirator facepiece to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(5) *Commencement of respirator use.*

(i) The employer's obligation to provide respirators commences on August 1, 1978 for employees exposed over 500 μg/m³ of inorganic arsenic, as soon as possible but not later than October 1, 1978 for employees exposed to over 50 μg/m³ of inorganic arsenic, and as soon as possible but not later than December 1, 1978 for employees exposed between 10 and 50 μg/m³ of inorganic arsenic.

(ii) Employees with exposures below 50 μg/m³ of inorganic arsenic may choose not to wear respirators until December 31, 1979.

(iii) After December 1, 1978 any employee required to wear air-purifying respirators
may choose, and if so chosen the employer must provide, if it will give proper protection, a powered air purifying respirator and in addition if necessary a combination dust and acid gas respirator for times where exposures to gases are over the relevant exposure limits.

(l) [Reserved.]

(j) *Protective work clothing and equipment*—(1) *Provision and use.* Where the possibility of skin or eye irritation from inorganic arsenic exists, and for all workers working in regulated areas, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee and assure that employees use appropriate and clean protective work clothing and equipment such as, but not limited to:

(i) Coveralls or similar full-body work clothing;

(ii) Gloves, and shoes or coverlets;

(iii) Face shields or vented goggles when necessary to prevent eye irritation, which comply with the requirements of § 1910.133(a)(2)-(a)(6); and

(iv) Impervious clothing for employees subject to exposure to arsenic trichloride.

(2) *Cleaning and replacement.* The employer shall provide the p tective clothing required in paragr (j) (1) of this section in a freshly la dered and dry condition at l weekly, and daily if the emplo works in areas where exposures over 100 μg/m³ of inorganic arsenic in areas where more frequent wash is needed to prevent skin irritation.

(ii) The employer shall clean, la der, or dispose of protective cloth required by paragraph (j) (1) of t section.

(iii) The employer shall repair or place the protective clothing equipment as needed to maintain th effectiveness.

(iv) The employer shall assure t all protective clothing is removed the completion of a work shift only change rooms prescribed in paragra (m) (1) of this section.

(v) The employer shall assure t contaminated protective cloth which is to be cleaned, laundered, disposed of, is placed in a closed c tainer in the change-room which p vents dispersion of inorganic arse outside the container.

(vi) The employer shall inform writing any person who cleans or la ders clothing required by this secti of the potentially harmful affects cluding the carcinogenic effects of posure to inorganic arsenic.

(vii) The employer shall assure th the containers of contaminated prot tive clothing and equipment in t workplace or which are to be remov from the workplace are labelled as f lows:

CAUTION: Clothing contaminat with inorganic arsenic; do not remo dust by blowing or shaking. Dispose inorganic arsenic contaminated wa water in accordance with applicat local, state or Federal regulations.

(viii) The employer shall prohi the removal of inorganic arsenic fr protective clothing or equipment blowing or shaking.

(k) *Housekeeping*—(1) *Surfaces.* surfaces shall be maintained as free practicable of accumulations of in ganic arsenic.

(2) *Cleaning floors.* Floors and oth accessible surfaces contaminated wi inorganic arsenic may not be clean by the use of compressed air, a shoveling and brushing may be us only where vacuuming or other rel vant methods have been tried a found not to be effective.

(3) *Vacuuming.* Where vacuumi methods are selected, the vacuu shall be used and emptied in a mann to minimize the reentry of inorgan arsenic into the workplace.

(4) *Housekeeping plan.* A writt housekeeping and maintenance pl

hall be kept which shall list appropri-te frequencies for carrying out house-eeping operations, and for cleaning nd maintaining dust collection equip-ent. The plan shall be available for nspection by the Assistant Secretary.

(5) *Maintenance of equipment.* Peri-dic cleaning of dust collection and entilation equipment and checks of heir effectiveness shall be carried out o maintain the effectiveness of the ystem and a notation kept of the last heck of effectiveness and cleaning or naintenance.

(l) [Reserved.]

(m) *Hygiene facilities and prac-ices*—(1) *Change rooms.* The employ-r shall provide for employees working n regulated areas or subject to the ossibility of skin or eye irritation rom inorganic arsenic, clean change ooms equipped with storage facilities or street clothes and separate storage acilities for protective clothing and quipment in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.141(e).

(2) *Showers.* (i) The employer shall ssure that employees working in reg-lated areas or subject to the possibil-ty of skin or eye irritation from inor-ganic arsenic shower at the end of the work shift.

(ii) The employer shall provide shower facilities in accordance with § 1910.141(d)(3).

(3) *Lunchrooms.* (i) The employer shall provide for employees working in regulated areas, lunchroom facilities which have a temperature controlled, positive pressure, filtered air supply, and which are readily accessible to em-ployees working in regulated areas.

(ii) The employer shall assure that employees working in the regulated area or subject to the possibility of skin or eye irritation from exposure to inorganic arsenic wash their hands and face prior to eating.

(4) *Lavatories.* The employer shall provide lavatory facilities which comply with § 1910.141(d) (1) and (2).

(5) *Vacuuming clothes.* The employ-er shall provide facilities for employ-ees working in areas where exposure, without regard to the use of respira-tors, exceeds 100 $\mu g/m^3$ to vacuum their protective clothing and clean or change shoes worn in such areas before entering change rooms, lunch-rooms or shower rooms required by paragraph (j) of this section and shall assure that such employees use such facilities.

(6) *Avoidance of skin irritation.* The employer shall assure that no employ-ee is exposed to skin or eye contact with arsenic trichloride, or to skin or eye contact with liquid or particulate inorganic arsenic which is likely to cause skin or eye irritation.

(n) *Medical surveillance*—(1) *Gener-al*—(i) *Employees covered.* The em-ployer shall institute a medical surveil-lance program for the following em-ployees:

(A) All employees who are or will be exposed above the action level, with-out regard to the use of respirators, at least 30 days per year; and

(B) All employees who have been ex-posed above the action level, without regard to respirator use, for 30 days or more per year for a total of 10 years or more of combined employment with the employer or predecessor employ-ers prior to or after the effective date of this standard. The determination of exposures prior to the effective date of this standard shall be based upon prior exposure records, comparison with the first measurements taken after the effective date of this stand-ard, or comparison with records of ex-posures in areas with similar process-es, extent of engineering controls uti-lized and materials used by that em-ployer.

(ii) *Examination by physician.* The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are per-formed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and shall be pro-vided without cost to the employee, without loss of pay and at a reason-able time and place.

(2) *Initial examinations.* By Decem-ber 1, 1978, for employees initially cov-ered by the medical provisions of this section, or thereafter at the time of initial assignment to an area where the employee is likely to be exposed over the action level at least 30 days per year, the employer shall provide each affected employee an opportuni-ty for a medical examination, includ-ing at least the following elements:

(i) A work history and a medical his-tory which shall include a smoking history and the presence and degree of respiratory symptoms such as breath-lessness, cough, sputum production and wheezing.

(ii) A medical examination which shall include at least the following:

(A) A 14" by 17" posterior-anterior chest X-ray and International Labor Office UICC/Cincinnati (ILO U/C) rating;

(B) A nasal and skin examination;

(C) A sputum cytology examination; and

(D) Other examinations which the physician believes appropriate because of the employees exposure to inorgan-ic arsenic or because of required respi-rator use.

(3) *Periodic examinations.* (i) The employer shall provide the examina-tions specified in paragraphs (n)(2)(i) and (n)(2)(ii) (A), (B), and (D) at least annually for covered employees who are under 45 years of age with fewer than 10 years of exposure over the action level without regard to respira-tor use.

(ii) The employer shall provide the examinations specified in paragraphs (n)(2)(i) and (n)(2)(ii) of this section at least semi-annually for other covered employees.

(iii) Whenever a covered employee has not taken the examinations speci-fied in paragraphs (n)(2)(i) and (n)(2)(ii) of this section within six (6) months preceding the termination of employment, the employer shall pro-vide such examinations to the employ-ee upon termination of employment.

(4) *Additional examinations.* If the employee for any reason develops signs or symptoms commonly associat-ed with exposure to inorganic arsenic the employer shall provide an appro-priate examination and emergency medical treatment.

(5) *Information provided to the phy-sician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examin-ing physician:

(i) A copy of this standard and its appendices;

(ii) A description of the affected em-ployee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's representative exposure level or anticipated exposure level;

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

(v) Information from previous medi-cal examinations of the affected em-ployee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

(6) *Physician's written opinion.* (i) The employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include:

(A) The results of the medical exam-ination and tests performed;

(B) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detect-ed medical conditions which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to inorganic ar-senic;

(C) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to inor-ganic arsenic or upon the use of pro-tective clothing or equipment such as respirators; and

(D) A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination and any medical conditions which re-quire further explanation or treat-ment.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(iii) The employer shall provide a copy of the written opinion to the af-fected employee.

(o) *Employee information and train-ing.*—(1) *Training program.* (i) The employer shall institute a training program for all employees who are

subject to exposure to inorganic arsenic above the action level without regard to respirator use, or for whom there is the possibility of skin or eye irritation from inorganic arsenic. The employer shall assure that those employees participate in the training program.

(ii) The training program shall be provided by October 1, 1978, for employees covered by this provision, at the time of initial assignment for those subsequently covered by this provision, and shall be repeated at least quarterly for employees who have optional use of respirators and at least annually for other covered employees thereafter; and the employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

(A) The information contained in Appendix A;

(B) The quantity, location, manner of use, storage, sources of exposure, and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to inorganic arsenic as well as any necessary protective steps;

(C) The purpose, proper use, and limitation of respirators;

(D) The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program as required by paragraph (n) of this section;

(E) The engineering controls and work practices associated with the employee's job assignment; and

(F) A review of this standard.

(2) *Access to training materials.* (i) The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees a copy of this standard and its appendices.

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

(p) *Signs and labels.*—(1) *General.* (i) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs and labels required by this paragraph.

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign or label.

(2) *Signs.* (i) The employer shall post signs demarcating regulated areas bearing the legend:

DANGER
INORGANIC ARSENIC
CANCER HAZARD
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
NO SMOKING OR EATING
RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

(ii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this paragraph are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

(3) *Labels.* The employer shall apply precautionary labels to all shipping and storage containers of inorganic arsenic, and to all products containing inorganic arsenic except when the inorganic arsenic in the product is bound in such a manner so as to make unlikely the possibility of airborne esposure to inorganic arsenic. (Possible examples of products not requiring labels are semiconductors, light emitting diodes and glass). The label shall bear the following legend:

DANGER
CONTAINS INORGANIC ARSENIC
CANCER HAZARD
HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED
USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENITLATION
OR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

(q) *Recordkeeping.*—(1) *Exposure monitoring.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required by paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The date(s), number, duration location, and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure where applicable;

(B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

(C) The type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any;

(D) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employees monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent; and

(E) The environmental variables that could affect the measurement of the employee's exposure.

(ii) The employer shall maintain these monitoring records for at least 40 years or for the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever, is longer.

(2) *Medical surveillance.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by paragraph (n) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The name, social security number, and description of duties of the employee;

(B) A copy of the physician's written opinions;

(C) Results of any exposure monitoring done for that employee and the representative exposure levels supplied to the physician; and

(D) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to inorganic arsenic.

(iii) The employer shall in add keep, or assure that the exam physician keeps, the following me records;

(A) A copy of the medical exa tion results including medical work history required under graph (n) of this section;

(B) A description of the labor procedures and a copy of any st ards or guidelines used to inter the test results or references to information;

(C) The initial X-ray;

(D) The X-rays for the most rec years;

(E) Any X-rays with a demonstr abnormality and all subsequent rays;

(F) The initial cytologic examina slide and written description;

(G) The cytologic examination and written description for the recent 5 years; and

(H) Any cytologic examination s with demonstrated atypia, if atypia persists for 3 years, and all sequent slides and written des tions.

(iv) The employer shall maintai assure that the physician maint those medical records for at leas years, or for the duration of emp ment plus 20 years whichever longer.

(3) *Availability.* (i) The emplo shall make available upon request records required to be maintained paragraph (q) of this section to Assistant Secretary and the Dire for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall make ava ble upon request records of emplo exposure monitoring required by p graph (q)(1) of this section for ins tion and copying to affected emp ees, former employees and their de nated representatives.

(iii) The employer shall make av ble upon request an employee's m cal records and exposure records resentative of that employee's e sure required to be maintained paragraph (q) of this section to the fected employee or former emplo or to a physician designated by the fected employee or former employe

(4) *Transfer of records.* (i) Whene the employer ceases to do busin the successor employer shall rec and retain all records required to maintained by this section.

(ii) Whenever the employer cease do business and there is no succe employer to receive and retain the ords required to be maintained by section for the prescribed period, th records shall be transmitted to the rector.

(iii) At the expiration of the re tion period for the records required be maintained by this section, the ployer shall notify the Director least 3 months prior to the disposal such records and shall transmit th

records to the Director if he requests them within that period.

(r) *Observation of monitoring.*—(1) *Employee observation.* The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to inorganic arsenic conducted pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) *Observation procedures.* (i) Whenever observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to inorganic arsenic 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 such equipment, and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled to:

(A) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(B) Observe all steps related to the monitoring of inorganic arsenic performed at the place of exposure; and

(C) Record the results obtained or receive copies of the results when returned by the laboratory.

(s) *Effective date.* This standard shall become effective August 1, 1978.

(t) *Appendices.* The information contained in the appendixes 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.

(u) *Startup dates.*—(1) *General.* The startup dates of requirements of this standard shall be the effective date of this standard unless another startup date is provided for either in other paragraphs of this section or in this paragraph.

(2) *Monitoring.* Initial monitoring shall be commenced on August 1, 1978, and shall be completed by September 15, 1978.

(3) *Regulated areas.* Regulated areas required to be established as a result of initial monitoring shall be set up as soon as possible after the results of that monitoring is known and no later than October 1, 1978.

(4) *Compliance program.* The written program required by paragraph (g)(2) as a result of initial monitoring shall be made available for inspection and copying as soon as possible and no later than December 1, 1978.

(5) *Hygiene and lunchroom facilities.* Construction plans for changerooms, showers, lavatories, and lunchroom facilities shall be completed no later than December 1, 1978, and these facilities shall be constructed and in use no later than July 1, 1979. However, if as part of the compliance plan it is predicted by an independent engineering firm that engineering controls and work practices will reduce exposures below the permissible exposure limit by December 31, 1979, for affected employees, then such facilities need not be completed until 1 year after the engineering controls are completed or December 31, 1980, whichever is earlier, if such controls have not in fact succeeded in reducing exposure to below the permissible exposure limit.

(6) *Summary of startup dates set forth elsewhere in this standard.*

STARTUP DATES

August 1, 1978—Respirator use over 500 μg/m³.

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NO LATER THAN

September 15, 1978—Completion of initial monitoring.

October 1, 1978—Complete establishment of regulated areas. Respirator use for employees exposed above 50 μg/m³. Completion of initial training. Notification of use.

December 1, 1978—Respirator use over 10 μg/m³. Completion of initial medical. Completion of compliance plan.

Optional use of powered air-purifying respirators.

July 1, 1979—Completion of lunch rooms and hygiene facilities.

December 31, 1979—Completion of engineering controls.

All other requirements of the standard have as their startup date August 1, 1978.

APPENDIX A—INORGANIC ARSENIC SUBSTANCE INFORMATION SHEET

I. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

A. *Substance.* Inorganic Arsenic.

B. *Definition.* Copper acetoarsenite, arsenic and all inorganic compounds containing arsenic except arsine, measured as arsenic (As).

C. *Permissible Exposure Limit.* 10 micrograms per cubic meter of air as determined as an average over an 8-hour period. No employee may be exposed to any skin or eye contact with arsenic trichloride or to skin or eye contact likely to cause skin or eye irritation.

D. *Regulated Areas.* Only employees authorized by your employer should enter a regulated area.

II. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

A. *Comments.* The health hazard of inorganic arsenic is high.

B. *Ways in which the chemical affects your body.* Exposure to airborne concentrations of inorganic arsenic may cause lung cancer, and can be a skin irritant. Inorganic arsenic may also affect your body if swallowed. One compound in particular, arsenic trichloride, is especially dangerous because it can be absorbed readily through the skin. Because inorganic arsenic is a poison, you should wash your hands thoroughly prior to eating or smoking.

III. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

A. *Respirators.* Respirators will be provided by your employer at no cost to you for routine use if your employer is in the process of implementing engineering and work practice controls or where engineering and work practice controls are not feasible or insufficient. You must wear respirators for non-routine activities or in emergency situations where you are likely to be exposed to levels of inorganic arsenic in excess of the permissible exposure limit. Since how well your respirator fits your face is very important, your employer is required to conduct fit tests to make sure the respirator seals properly when you wear it. These tests are simple and rapid and will be explained to you during training sessions.

B. *Protective clothing.* If you work in a regulated area, your employer is required to provide at no cost to you, and you must wear, appropriate, clean, protective clothing and equipment. The purpose of this equipment is to prevent you from bringing to your home arsenic-contaminated dust and to protect your body from repeated skin contact with inorganic arsenic likely to cause skin irritation. This clothing should include such items as coveralls or similar full-body clothing, gloves, shoes or coverlets, and aprons. Protective equipment should include face shields or vented goggles, where eye irritation may occur.

IV. HYGIENE FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

You must not eat, drink, smoke, chew gum or tobacco, or apply cosmetics in the regulated area, except that drinking water is permitted. If you work in a regulated area your employer is required to provide lunchrooms and other areas for these purposes.

If you work in a regulated area, your employer is required to provide showers, washing facilities, and change rooms. You must wash your face, and hands before eating and must shower at the end of the work shift. Do not take used protective clothing out of change rooms without your employer's permission. Your employer is required to provide for laundering or cleaning of your protective clothing.

V. SIGNS AND LABELS

Your employer is required to post warning signs and labels for your protection. Signs must be posted in regulated areas. The signs must warn that a cancer hazard is present, that only authorized employees may enter the area, and that no smoking or eating is allowed, and that respirators must be worn.

VI. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

If your exposure to arsenic is over the Action Level (5 μg/m³)—(including all persons working in regulated areas) at least 30 days per year, or you have been exposed to arsenic for more than 10 years over the Action Level, your employer is required to provide you with a medical examination. The examination shall be every 6 months for employees over 45 years old or with more than 10 years exposure over the Action Level and annually for other covered employees. The medical examination must include a medical history; a chest x-ray; skin examination; nasal examination and sputum cytology exam for the early detection of lung cancer. The cytology exams are only included in the initial exam and examinations given after you are either 45 years or older or have 10 or more years employment over the Action Level. The examining physician will provide a written opinion to your employer containing the results of the medical exams. You should also receive a copy of this opinion. The physician must not tell your employer any conditions he detects unrelated to occupational exposure to arsenic but must tell you those conditions.

VII. OBSERVATION OF MONITORING

Your employer is required to monitor your exposure to arsenic and you or your representatives are entitled to observe the monitoring procedure. You are entitled to receive an explanation of the measurement procedure, and to record the results obtained. When the monitoring procedure is taking place in an area where respirators or personal protective clothing and equipment are required to be worn, you must also be provided with and must wear the protective clothing and equipment.

VIII. ACCESS TO RECORDS

You or your representative are entitled to records of your exposure to inorganic arsenic upon request to your employer. Your medical examination records can be furnished to your physician if you request your employer to provide them.

IX. TRAINING AND NOTIFICATION

Additional information on all of these items plus training as to hazards of exposure to inorganic arsenic and the engineering and work practice controls associated with your job will also be provided by your employer. If you are exposed over the permissible exposure limit, your employer must inform you of that fact and the actions he is taking to reduce your exposures.

APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

ARSENIC, ARSENIC TRIOXIDE, ARSENIC TRICHLORIDE (THREE EXAMPLES)

I. Physical and chemical properties

A. Arsenic (metal).

1. Formula: As.

2. Appearance: Gray metal.

3. Melting point: Sublimes without melting at 613C.

4. Specific Gravity: (H20=1):5.73.

5. Solubility in water: Insoluble.

B. Arsenic Trioxide.

1. Formula: As203, (As406).

2. Appearance: White powder.

3. Melting point: 315C.

4. Specific Gravity (H20=1):3.74.

5. Solubility in water: 3.7 grams in 100cc of water at 20c.

C. Arsenic Trichloride (liquid).

1. Formula: AsC13.

2. Appearance: Colorless or pale yellow liquid.

3. Melting point: −8.5C.

4. Boiling point: 130.2C.

5. Specific Gravity (H20=1):2.16 at 20C.

6. Vapor Pressure: 10mm Hg at 23.5C.

7. Solubility in Water: Decomposes in water.

II. Fire, explosion and reactivity data.

A. Fire: Arsenic, arsenic Trioxide and Arsenic Trichloride are nonflammable.

B. Reactivity:

1. Conditions Contributing to instability: Heat.

2. Incompatibility: Hydrogen gas can react with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas arsine.

III. Monitoring and Measurement Procedures

Samples collected should be full shift (at least 7-hour) samples. Sampling should be done using a personal sampling pump at a flow rate of 2 liters per minute. Samples should be collected on 0.8 micrometer pore size membrane filter (37mm diameter). Volatile arsenicals such as arsenic trichloride can be most easily collected in a midget bubbler filled with 15 ml. of 0.1 N NaOH.

The method of sampling and analysis should have an accuracy of not less than ±25 percent (with a confidence limit of 95 percent) for 10 micrograms per cubic meter of air (10 $\mu g/m^3$) and ±35 percent (with a confidence limit of 95 percent) for concentrations of inorganic arsenic between 5 and 10 $\mu g/m^3$.

APPENDIX C—MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

I. GENERAL

Medical examinations are to be provided for all employees exposed to levels of inorganic arsenic above the action level (5 $\mu g/m^3$) for at least 30 days per year (which would include among others, all employees, who work in regulated areas). Examinations are also to be provided to all employees who have had 10 years or more exposure above the action level for more than 30 days per year while working for the present or predecessor employer though they may no longer be exposed above the level.

An initial medical examination is to be provided to all such employees by December 1, 1978. In addition, an initial medical examination is to be provided to all employees who are first assigned to areas in which worker exposure will probably exceed 5 $\mu g/m^3$ (after the effective date of this standard) at the time of initial assignment. In addition to its immediate diagnostic usefulness, the initial examination will provide a baseline for comparing future test results. The initial examination must include as a minimum the following elements:

(1) A work and medical history, including a smoking history, and presence and degree of respiratory symptoms such as breathlessness, cough, sputum production, and wheezing;

(2) A 14" by 17" posterior-anterior chest X-ray and an International Labor Office UICC/Cincinnati (ILO U/C) rating;

(3) A nasal and skin examination;

(4) A Sputum Cytology examination; and

(5) Other examinations which the physician believes appropriate because of the employee's exposure to inorganic arsenic or because of required respirator use.

Periodic examinations are also to be provided to the employees listed above. The periodic examinations shall be given annually for those covered employees 45 years of age or less with fewer than 10 years employment in areas where employee exposure exceeds the action level (5 $\mu g/m^3$). Periodic examinations need not include sputum cytology and only an updated medical history is required.

Periodic examinations for other covered employees, shall be provided every six (6) months. These examinations shall include all tests required in the initial examination, except that the medical history need only be updated.

The examination contents are minimum requirements. Additional tests such as lateral and oblique X-rays or pulmonary function tests may be useful. For workers exposed to three arsenicals which are associated with lymphatic cancer, copper acetoarsenite, potassium arsenite, or sodium arsenite the examination should also include palpation of superficial lymph nodes and complete blood count.

II. NONCARCINOGENIC EFFECTS

The OSHA standard is based on mi ing risk of exposed workers dying of cancer from exposure to inorganic ar It will also minimize skin cancer from exposures.

The following three sections quoted "Occupational Diseases: A Guide to Recognition", Revised Edition, June National Institute for Occupational S and Health is included to provide inf tion on the nonneoplastic effects of sure to inorganic arsenic. Such e should not occur if the OSHA standar followed.

A. *Local*—Trivalent arsenic compo are corrosive to the skin. Brief contac no effect but prolonged contact result local hyperemia and later vesicular or tular eruption. The moist mucous branes are most sensitive to the irr action. Conjunctiva, moist and mace areas of skin, the eyelids, the angles o ears, nose, mouth, and respiratory mu are also vulnerable to the irritant ef The wrists are common sites of derma as are the genitalia if personal hygie poor. Perforations of the nasal septum occur. Arsenic trioxide and pentoxide capable of producing skin sensitization contact dermatitis. Arsenic is also capab producing keratoses, especially of the p and soles.

B. *Systemic*—The acute toxic effects o senic are generally seen following inge of inorganic arsenical compounds. rarely occurs in an industrial setting. S toms develop within ½ to 4 hours follo ingestion and are usually characterize constrictionof the throat followed by phagia, epigastric pain, vomiting, watery diarrhea. Blood may appear in v tus and stools. If the amount ingested is ficiently high, shock may develop du severe fluid loss, and death may ensue hours. If the acute effects are survived foliative dermatitis and peripheral neu may develop.

Cases of acute arsenical poisoning du inhalation are exceedingly rare in indu When it does occur, respiratory tract sy toms—cough, chest pain, dyspnea—g ness, headache, and extreme general w ness precede gastrointestinal sympt The acute toxic symptoms of trivalent senical poisoning are due to severe inf mation of the mucous membranes greatly increased permeability of the b capillaries.

Chronic arsenical poisoning due to in tion is rare and generally confined to tients taking prescribed medications. H ever, it can be a concomitant of inhaled organic arsenic from swallowed sputum improper eating habits. Symptoms weight loss, nausea and diarrhea alternat with constipation, pigmentation and er tion of the skin, loss of hair, and periph neuritis. Chronic hepatitis and cirrh have been described. Polyneuritis may the salient feature, but more frequen there are numbness and parasthenias "glove and stocking" distribution. The s lesions are usually melanotic and kerat and may occasionally take the form of intradermal cancer of the squamous type, but without infiltrative propert Horizontal white lines (striations) on

fingernails and toenails are commonly seen in chronic arsenical poisoning and are considered to be a diagnostic accompaniment of arsenical polyneuritis.

Inhalation of inorganic arsenic compounds is the most common cause of chronic poisoning in the industrial situation. This condition is divided into three phases based on signs and symptoms.

First Phase: The worker complains of weakness, loss of appetite, some nausea, occasional vomiting, a sense of heaviness in the stomach, and some diarrhea.

Second Phase: The worker complains of conjunctivitis, a catarrhal state of the mucous membranes of the nose, larynx, and respiratory passage. Coryza, hoarseness, and mild tracheobronchitis may occur. Perforation of the nasal septum is common, and is probably the most typical lesion of the upper respiratory tract in occupational exposure to arsenical dust. Skin lesions, eczematoid and allergic in type, are common.

Third Phase: The worker complains of symptoms of peripheral neuritis, initially of hands and feet, which is essentially sensory. In more severe cases, motor paralyses occur; the first muscles affected are usually the toe extensors and the peronei. In only the most severe cases will paralysis of flexor muscles of the feet or of the extensor muscles of hands occur.

Liver damage from chronic arsenical poisoning is still debated, and as yet the question is unanswered. In cases of chronic and acute arsenical poisoning, toxic effects to the myocardium have been reported based on EKG changes. These findings, however, are now largely discounted and the EKG changes are ascribed to electrolyte disturbances concomitant with arsenicalism. Inhalation of arsenic trioxide and other inorganic arsenical dusts does not give rise to radiological evidence or pneumoconiosis. Arsenic does have a depressant effect upon the bone marrow, with disturbances of both erythropoiesis and myelopoiesis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dinman, B. D. 1960. Arsenic; chronic human intoxication. J. Occup. Med. 2:137.

Elkins, H. B. 1959. The Chemistry of Industrial Toxicology, 2nd ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York.

Holmquist, L. 1951. Occupational arsenical dermatitis; a study among employees at a copper-ore smelting works including investigations of skin reactions to contact with arsenic compounds. Acta. Derm. Venereol. (Supp. 26) 31:1.

Pinto, S. S., and C. M. McGill. 1953. Arsenic trioxide exposure in industry. Ind. Med. Surg. 22:281.

Pinto, S. S., and K. W. Nelson. 1976. Arsenic toxicology and industrial exposure. Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 16:95.

Vallee, B. L., D. D. Ulmer, and W. E. C. Wacker. 1960. Arsenic toxicology and biochemistry. AMA Arch. Indust. Health 21:132.

III. SPUTUM CYTOLOGY

Sputum can be collected by aerosol inhalation during the medical exam or by spontaneous early morning cough at home. Sputum is induced by transoral inhalation of an aerosolized solution of eight per cent (8 percent) sodium chloride in water. After inhaling as few as three to five breaths the subject usually yields an adequate sputum. All sputum should be collected directly into sixty percent (60 percent) alcohol.

Scientific evidence suggests that chest X-rays and sputum cytology should be used together as screening tests for lung tests for lung cancer in high risk populations such as workers exposed to inorganic arsenic. The tests are to be performed every six months on workers who are 45 years of age or older or have worked in the regulated area for 10 or more years. Since the tests seem to be complementary, it may be advantageous to alternate the test procedures. For instance, chest X-rays could be obtained in June and December and sputum cytologies could be obtained in March and September. Facilities for providing necessary diagnostic investigation should be readily available as well as chest physicians, surgeons, radiologists, pathologists and immunotherapists to provide any necessary treatment services.

[FR Doc. 78-12170 Filed 5-3-78; 11:00 am]

[§1910.1018 added at 43 F.R. 19624, May 5, 1978; generally effective August 1, 1978.]

§ 1910.1025 Lead.

[Caution: parts of standard stayed; see foreword.]

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to all occupational exposure to lead, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2).

(2) This section does not apply to construction work as defined in 29 CFR 1910.12(b) or to agricultural operations covered by 29 CFR Part 1928.

(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 $\mu g/m^3$) averaged over an 8-hour period.

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

"Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or designee.

"Lead" means metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are all other organic lead compounds.

(c) *Permissible exposure limit (PEL).* (1) The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to lead at concentrations greater than fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 $\mu g/m^3$) averaged over an 8-hour period.

(2) If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day, the permissible exposure limit, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula:

Maximum permissible limit (in $\mu g/m^3$) = 400 ÷ hours worked in the day.

(3) When respirators are used to supplement engineering and work practice controls to comply with the PEL and all the requirements of paragraph (f) have been met, employee exposure, for the purpose of determining whether the employer has complied with the PEL, 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.

(d) *Exposure monitoring.* (1) *General.* (i) For the purposes of paragraph (d), employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(ii) With the exception of monitoring under paragraph (d)(3), the employer shall collect full shift (for at least 7 continuous hours) personal samples including at least one sample for each shift for each job classification in each work area.

(iii) Full shift personal samples shall be representative of the monitored employee's regular, daily exposure to lead.

(2) *Initial determination.* Each employer who has a workplace or work operation covered by this standard shall determine if any exployee may be exposed to lead at or above the action level.

(3) *Basis of initial determination.* (i) The employer shall monitor employee exposures and shall base initial determinations on the employee exposure monitoring results and any of the following, relevant considerations:

(A) Any information, observations, or calculations which would indicate employee exposure to lead;

(B) Any previous measurements of airborne lead; and measurements of airborne lead made in the preceding year if the sampling and analytical methods used meet the accuracy and confidence levels of paragraph (d)(9) of this section; and

(C) Any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead.

(ii) Monitoring for the initial determination 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.

(iii) Measurement of airborne lead made in the preceding 12 months may be used to satisfy the requirement to monitor under paragraph (d)(3)(i) if the sampling and analytical methods used meet the accuracy and confidence levels of paragraph (d)(9) of this section.

(4) *Positive initial determination and initial monitoring.* (i) Where a determination conducted under paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(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 which is exposed to lead.

(ii) Measurements of airborne lead made in the preceding 12 months may be used to satisfy this requirements if the sampling and analytical methods used to meet the accuracy and confidence levels of paragraph (d)(9) of this section.

(5) *Negative initial determination.* Where a determination, conducted under paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(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) of this section and shall also include the date of determination, location within the worksite, and the name and social security number of each employee monitored.

(6) *Frequency.* (i) If the initial monitoring reveals employee exposure to be below the action level the measurements need not be repeated except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

(ii) If the initial determination or subsequent monitoring reveals employee exposure to be at or above the action level but below the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat 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.

(iii) If the initial monitoring reveals that employee exposure is above the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat monitoring quarterly. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are 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) except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

(7) *Additional monitoring.* Whenever there has been a production, process, control or personnel change which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures to lead, additional monitoring in accordance with this paragraph shall be conducted.

(8) *Employee notification.* (i) Within 5 working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the results which represent that emplo ee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indica that the representative employee e posure, without regard to respirato exceeds the permissible exposu limit, the employer shall incude in t written notice a statement that t permissible exposure limit was excee ed and a description of the correcti action taken or to be taken to redu exposure to or below the permissib exposure limit.

(9) *Accuracy of measurement.* Th employer shall use a method of mon toring and analysis which has an acc racy (to a confidence level of 95%) not less than plus or minus 20 perce for airborne concentrations of lea equal to or greater than 30 $\mu g/m^3$.

(e) *Methods of compliance.* (1) *Eng neering and work practice control* The employer shall implement eng neering and work practice controls (i cluding administrative controls) t reduce and maintain employee exp sure to lead in accordance with the im plementation schedule in Table below. Failure to achieve exposur levels without regard to respirators

sufficient to establish a violation of this provision.

TABLE I.—*Implementation schedule*

Industry[1]	Compliance dates[2]		
	200 μg/m³	100 μg/m³	50 μg/m³
Primary lead production	(3)	3	10
Secondary lead production	(3)	3	5
Lead-acid battery manufacturing	(3)	2	5
Nonferrous foundries	(3)	1	5
Lead pigment manufacturing	(3)	3	5
All other industries	(3)	not applicable	1

[1] Includes ancillary activities located on the same worksite.

[2] Expressed as the number of years from the effective date by which compliance with the given airborne exposure level, as an 8-hour TWA, must be achieved.

[3] On effective date. This continues an obligation from Table Z-2 of 29 CFR 1910.1000 which had been in effect since 1971 but which was deleted upon the effectiveness of this section.

(2) *Respiratory protection.* Where engineering and work practice controls do not reduce employee exposure to or below the 50 μg/m³ permissible exposure limit, the employer shall supplement these controls with respirators in accordance with paragraph (f).

(3) *Compliance program.*

(i) Each employer shall establish and implement a written compliance program to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, and interim levels if applicable, solely by means of engineering and work practice controls in accordance with the implementation schedule in paragraph (e)(1).

(ii) Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:

(A) A description of each operation in which lead is emitted; e.g. machinery used, material processed, controls in place, crew size, employee job responsibilities, operating procedures and maintenance practices;

(B) A description of the specific means that will be employed to achieve compliance, including engineering plans and studies used to determine methods selected for controlling exposure to lead;

(C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;

(D) Air monitoring data which documents the source of lead emissions;

(E) A detailed schedule for implementation of the program, including documentation such as copies of purchase orders for equipment, construction contracts, etc.;

(F) A work practice program which includes items required under paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) of this regulation;

(G) An administrative control schedule required by paragraph (e)(6), if applicable;

(H) Other relevant information.

(iii) Written programs shall be submitted upon request to the Assistant Secretary and the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Assistant Secretary, Director, any affected employee or authorized employee representatives.

(iv) Written programs shall be revised and updated at least every 6 months to reflect the current status of the program.

(4) *Bypass of interim level.* Where an employer's compliance plan provides for a reduction of employee exposures to or below the PEL solely by means of engineering and work practice controls in accordance with the implementation schedule in table I, and the employer has determined that compliance with the 100 μg/m³ interim level would divert resources to the extent that it clearly precludes compliance, otherwise attainable, with the PEL by the required time, the employer may proceed with the plan to comply with the PEL in lieu of compliance with the interim level if:

(i) The compliance plan clearly documents the basis of the determination;

(ii) The employer takes all feasible steps to provide maximum protection for employees until the PEL is met; and

(iii) The employer notifies the OSHA Area Director nearest the affected workplace in writing within 10 working days of the completion or revision of the compliance plan reflecting the determination.

(5) *Mechanical ventilation.* (i) When ventilation is used to control exposure, measurements which demonstrate the effectiveness of the system in controlling exposure, such as capture velocity, duct velocity, or static pressure shall be made at least every 3 months. Measurements of the system's effectiveness in controlling exposure shall be made within 5 days of any change in production, process, or control which might result in a change in employee exposure to lead.

(ii) *Recirculation of air.* If air from exhaust ventilation is recirculated into the workplace, the employer shall assure that (A) the system has a high efficiency filter with reliable back-up filter; and (B) controls to monitor the concentration of lead in the return air and to bypass the recirculation system automatically if it fails are installed, operating, and maintained.

(6) *Administrative controls.* If administrative controls are used as a means of reducing employees' TWA exposure to lead, the employer shall estabish and implement a job rotation schedule which includes:

(i) Name or identification number of each affected employee;

(ii) Duration and exposure levels at each job or work station where each affected employee is located; and

(iii) Any other information which may be useful in assessing the reliability of administrative controls to reduce exposure to lead.

(f) *Respiratory protection.*

(1) *General.* Where the use of respirators is required under this section, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this paragraph. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the time period necessary to install or implement engineering or work practice controls, except that after the dates for compliance with the interim levels in table I, no employer shall require an employee to wear a negative pressure respirator longer than 4.4 hours per day;

(ii) In work situations in which engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit; and

(iii) Whenever an employee requests a respirator.

(2) *Respirator selection.*

(i) Where respirators are required under this section the employer shall select the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from table II below.

TABLE II.—*Respiratory Protection for Lead Aerosols*

Airborne concentration of lead or condition of use	Required respirator[1]
Not in excess of 0.5 mg/m³(10X PEL).	Half-mask, air-purifying respirator equipped with high efficiency filters.[2 3]
Not in excess of 2.5 mg/m³(50X PEL).	Full facepiece, air-purifying respirator with high efficiency filters.[3]
Not in excess of 50 mg/m³(1000X PEL).	(1) Any powered, air-purifying respirator with high efficiency filters;[3] or (2) Half-mask supplied-air respirator operated in positive-pressure mode.[2]
Not in excess of 100 mg/m³(2000X PEL).	Supplied-air respirators with full facepiece, hood, helmet, or suit, operated in positive pressure mode.
Greater than 100 mg/m³, unknown concentration or fire fighting.	Full facepiece, self-contained breathing apparatus operated in positive-pressure mode.

[1] Respirators specified for high concentrations can be used at lower concentrations of lead.

[2] Full facepiece is required if the lead aerosols cause eye or skin irritation at the use concentrations.

[3] A high efficiency particulate filter means 99.97 percent efficient against 0.3 micron size particles.

(ii) The employer shall provide a powered, air-purifying respirator in lieu of the respirator specified in Table II whenever:

(A) An employee chooses to use this type of respirator; and

(B) This respirator will provide adequate protection to the employee.

(iii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection against lead dust, fume, and mist by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(3) *Respirator usage.*

(i) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.

(ii) Employers shall perform quantitative face fit tests at the time of initial fitting and at least semiannually thereafter for each employee wearing negative pressure respirators. The test shall be used to select facepieces that provide the required protection as prescribed in table II.

(iii) If an employee exhibits difficulty in breathing during the fitting test or during use, the employer shall make available to the employee an examination in accordance with paragraph (j)(3)(i)(C) of this section to determine whether the employee can wear a respirator while performing the required duty.

(4) *Respirator program.* (i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 (b), (d), (e) and (f).

(ii) The employer shall permit each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) Employees who wear respirators shall be permitted to leave work areas to wash their face and respirator facepiece whenever necessary to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(g) *Protective work clothing and equipment.*

(1) *Provision and use.* If an employee is exposed to lead above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators or where the possibility of skin or eye irritation exists, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee and assure that the employee uses appropriate protective work clothing and equipment such as, but not limited to:

(i) Coveralls or similar full-body work clothing;

(ii) Gloves, hats, and shoes or disposable shoe coverlets; and

(iii) Face shields, vented goggles, or other appropriate protective equipment which complies with § 1910.133 of this Part.

(2) *Cleaning and replacement.* (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 $\mu g/m^3$ of lead as an 8-hour TWA.

(ii) The employer shall provide for the cleaning, laundering, or disposal of protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall repair or replace required protective clothing and equipment as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

(iv) The employer shall assure that all protective clothing is removed at the completion of a work shift only in change rooms provided for that purpose as prescribed in paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

(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-room which prevents dispersion of lead outside the container.

(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.

(vii) The employer shall assure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(2)(v) are labelled as follows: 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.

(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.

(h) *Housekeeping.*

(1) *Surfaces.* All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of accumulations of lead.

(2) *Cleaning floors.* (i) Floors and other surfaces where lead accumulates may not be cleaned by the use of compressed air.

(ii) 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.

(3) *Vacuuming.* Where vacuuming methods are selected, the vacuums shall be used and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the workplace.

(i) *Hygience facilities and practices.* (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, except in change rooms, lunch-

rooms, and showers required under paragr (i)(2)-(i)(4) of this section.

(2) *Change rooms.* (i) The employer provide clean change rooms for employees work in areas where their airborne exposu lead is above the PEL, without regard to th of respirators.

(ii) The employer shall assure change rooms are equipped with s rate storage facilities for protec work clothing and equipment and street clothes which prevent cross-c tamination.

(3) *Showers.* (i) The employer shall a that employees who work in areas where airborne exposure to lead is above the without regard to the use of respirators, sh at the end of the work shift.

(ii) The employer shall pro shower facilities in accordance § 1910.141 (d)(3) of this Part.

(iii) The employer shall assure employees who are required to sho pursuant to paragraph (i)(3)(i) do leave the workplace wearing any cl ing or equipment worn during work shift.

(4) *Lunchrooms.* (i) The employer shall vide lunchroom facilities for employees work in areas where their airborne exposur lead is above the PEL, without regard to the of respirators.

(ii) The employer shall assure th lunchroom facilities have a temper ture controlled, positive pressure, f tered air supply, and are readily acc sible to employees.

(iii) The employer shall assure employees who work in areas where their borne exposure to lead is above the PEL wit regard to the use of a respirator, wash t hands and face prior to eating, drinking, sm ing, or applying cosmetics.

(iv) The employer shall assure th employees do not enter lunchroom f cilities with protective work clothi or equipment unless surface lead du has been removed by vacuumin downdraft booth, or other cleani method.

(5) *Lavatories.* The employer sha provide an adequate number of lav tory facilities which comply wi § 1910.141(d) (1) and (2) of this Part.

(j) *Medical surveillance.* (1) *Gener* (i) The employer shall institute medical surveillance program for employees who are or may be expos above the action level for more th 30 days per year.

(ii) The employer shall assure th all medical examinations and proc dures are performed by or under t supervision of a licensed physician.

(iii) The employer shall provide the requ medical surveillance including multiple physi review under paragraph (j)(3)(iii) without cos employees and at a reasonable time and pla

(2) *Biological monitoring.* —(*Blood lead and ZPP level samplin and analysis.* The employer sha make available biological monitorin

the form of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels to each employee covered under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section on the following schedule:

(A) At least every 6 months to each employee covered under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section;

(B) At least every two months for each employee whose last blood sampling and analysis indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 μg/100 g of whole blood. This frequency shall continue until two consecutive blood samples and analyses indicate a blood lead level below 40 μg/100 g of whole blood; and

(C) At least monthly during the removal period of each employee removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level.

(ii) *Follow-up blood sampling tests.* Whenever the results of a blood lead level test indicate that an employee's blood lead level exceeds the numerical criterion for medical removal under paragraph (k)(1)(i), 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.

(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/100ml, whichever is greater, and shall be conducted by a laboratory licensed by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare or which has received a satisfactory grade in blood lead proficiency testing from CDC in the prior twelve months.

(iv) *Employee notification.* Within five working days after the receipt of biological monitoring results, the employer shall notify in writing each employee whose blood lead level exceeds 40 μg/100 g: (A) of that employee's blood lead level and (B) that the standard requires temporary medical removal with Medical Removal Protection benefits when an employee's blood lead level exceeds the numerical criterion for medical removal under paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) *Medical examinations and consultations.*—(i)*Frequency.* The employer shall make available medical examinations and consultations to each employee covered under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section on the following schedule:

(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/100 g;

(B) Prior to assignment for each employee being assigned for the first time to an area in which airborne concentrations of lead are at or above the action level;

(C) 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, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during use; and

(D) 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.

(ii) *Content.* Medical examinations made available pursuant to paragraph (j)(3)(i)(A)–(B) of this section shall include the following elements:

(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;

(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;

(C) A blood pressure measurement;

(D) A blood sample and analysis which determines:

(*1*) Blood lead level;

(*2*) Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of peripheral smear morphology;

(*3*) Zinc protoporphyrin;

(*4*) Blood urea nitrogen; and,

(*5*) Serum creatinine;

(E) A routine urinalysis with microscopic examination; and

(F) Any laboratory or other test which the examining physician deems necessary by sound medical practice.

The content of medical examinations made available pursuant to paragraph (j)(3)(i)(C)–(D) 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.

(iii) *Multiple physician review mechanism.* (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:

(*1*) To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the initial physician; and

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

(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:

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

(*2*) The employee initiating steps to make an appointment with a second physician.

(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.

(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:

(*1*) To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the prior physicians; and

(*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.

(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.

(iv) *Information provided to examining and consulting physicians.* (A) The employer shall provide an initial physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section with the following information:

(*1*) A copy of this regulation for lead including all Appendices;

(*2*) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(*3*) The employee's exposure level or anticipated exposure level to lead and to any other toxic substance (if applicable);

(*4*) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used;

(5) Prior blood lead determinations; and

(6) All prior written medical opinions concerning the employee in the employer's possession or control.

(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.

(v) *Written medical opinions.* (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 the following information:

(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;

(2) Any recommended special protective measures to be provided to the employee, or limitations to be placed upon the employee's exposure to lead;

(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

(4) The results of the blood lead determinations.

(B) The employer shall instruct each examining and consulting physician to:

(1) Not reveal either in the written opinion, 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

(2) Advise the employee of any medical condition, occupational or nonoccupational, which dictates further medical examination or treatment.

(vi) *Alternate Physician Determination Mechanisms.* The employer and an employee or authorized employee representative may agree upon the use of any expeditious alternate physician determination mechanism in lieu of the multiple physician review mechanism provided by this paragraph so long as the alternate mechanism otherwise satisfies the requirements contained in this paragraph.

(4) *Chelation.* (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.

(ii) If therapeutic or diagnostic chelation is to be performed by any person in paragraph (j)(4)(i), 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.

(k) *Medical Removal Protection.*

(1) *Temporary medical removal and return of an employee.*

(i) *Temporary removal due to elevated blood lead levels.*

(A) *First year of the standard.* During the first year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having a daily eight hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 100 $\mu g/m^3$ 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 80 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood;

(B) *Second year of the standard.* During the second year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having a daily 8-hour TWA exposure to lead at or above 50 $\mu g/m^3$ 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 70 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood;

(C) *Third year of the standard, and thereafter.* Beginning with the third year following the effective date of the standard, 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 60 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood; and,

(D) *Fifth year of the standard, and thereafter.* Beginning with the fifth year following the effective date of the standard, the employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that the average of the last three blood sampling tests conducted pursuant to this section (or the average of all blood sampling tests conducted over the previous six (6) months, whichever is longer) indicates that the employee's blood lead level is at or above 50 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood; provided, however, that an employee need not be removed if the last blood sampling test indicates a blood lead level at or below 40 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood.

(ii) *Temporary removal due to a final medical determination.* (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.

(B) For the purposes of this section, the phrase "final medical determination" shall mean the outcome of a multiple physician review mechanism or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section.

(C) Where a final medical determination results in any recommendation for 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.

(iii) *Return of the employee to former job status.* (A) The employer shall return an employee to his or her former job status:

(1) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above 80 $\mu g/100$ g, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below 60 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood;

(2) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above 70 $\mu g/100$ g, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below 50 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood;

(3) For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above 60 $\mu g/100$ g, or due to an average blood lead level at or above 50 $\mu g/100$ g, when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or below 40 $\mu g/100$ g of whole blood;

(4) 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.

(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 right an employee has or would have had absent temporary medical removal under a specific job classification or position under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

(iv) *Removal of other employee special protective measure or limitation.* The employer shall remove any limitations placed on an employee or 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.

(v) *Employer options pending a final medical determination.* Where

multiple physician review mechanism, 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:

(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.

(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. If (*1*) 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 (2) 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.

(2) *Medical removal protection benefits.*

(i) *Provision of medical removal protection benefits.* The employer shall provide to 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.

(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 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 lead or otherwise limited.

(iii) *Follow-up medical surveillance during the period of employee removal or limitation.* During the period of time that an employee is removed from normal exposure to lead 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.

(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.

(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.

(vi) *Employees whose blood lead levels do not adequately decline within 18 months of removal.* The employer shall take the following measures with respect to any employee removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level whose blood lead level has not declined within the past eighteen (18) months of removal so that the employee has been returned to his or her former job status:

(A) 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;

(B) 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;

(C) 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.

(D) 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 blood lead level, 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 blood lead level removal criteria provided by this section.

(vii) *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) of this section.

(l) *Employee information and training.*

(1) *Training program.*

(i) Each employer who has a workplace in which there is a potential exposure to airborne lead at any level shall inform employees of the content of Appendices A and B of this regulation.

(ii) The employer shall institute a training program for and assure the participation of all employees who are subject to exposure to lead at or above the action level or for whom the possibility of skin or eye irritation exists.

(iii) The employer shall provide initial training by 180 days from the effective date for those employees covered by paragraph (l)(1)(ii) on the standard's effective date and prior to the time of initial job assignment for those employees subsequently covered by this paragraph.

(iv) The training program shall be repeated at least annually for each employee.

(v) The employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

(A) The content of this standard and its appendices;

(B) The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to lead above the action level;

(C) The purpose, proper selection, fitting, use, and limitations of respirators;

(D) 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);

(E) The engineering controls and work practices associated with the employee's job assignment;

(F) The contents of any compliance plan in effect; and

(G) 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;

(2) *Access to information and training materials.*

(i) The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees a

copy of this standard and its appendices.

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

(iii) In addition to the information required by paragraph (l)(1)(v), the employer shall include as part of the training program, and shall distribute to employees, any materials pertaining to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the regulations issued pursuant to that Act, and this lead standard, which are made available to the employer by the Assistant Secretary.

(m) *Signs.*

(1) *General.* (i) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this paragraph.

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this paragraph which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.

(2) *Signs.* (i) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where the PEL is exceeded:

WARNING

LEAD WORK AREA

POISON

NO SMOKING OR EATING

(ii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this paragraph are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

(n) *Recordkeeping.*

(1) *Exposure monitoring.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required in paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The date(s), number, duration, location and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure where applicable;

(B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

(C) The type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any;

(D) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent; and

(E) The environmental variables that could affect the measurement of employee exposure.

(iii) The employer shall maintain these monitoring records for at least 40 years or for the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(2) *Medical surveillance.* (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.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The name, social security number, and description of the duties of the employee;

(B) A copy of the physician's written opinions;

(C) Results of any airborne exposure monitoring done for that employee and the representative exposure levels supplied to the physician; and

(D) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to lead.

(iii) The employer shall keep, or assure that the examining physician keeps, the following medical records:

(A) A copy of the medical examination results including medical and work history required under paragraph (j) of this section;

(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;

(C) A copy of the results of biological monitoring.

(iv) The employer shall maintain or assure that the physician maintains those medical records for at least 40 years, or for the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(3) *Medical removals.* (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.

(ii) Each record shall include:

(A) The name and social security number of the employee;

(B) The date on 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;

(C) A brief explanation of how each removal was or is being accomplished; and

(D) A statement with respect to each removal indicating whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level.

(iii) The employer shall maintain each medical removal record for at least the duration of an employee's employment.

(4) *Availability.* (i) The employer shall make available upon request all records required to be maintained by paragraph (n) of this section to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

(ii) Upon request, the employer shall make environmental monitoring, biological monitoring, and medical records available to affected employees, former employees or their authorized employee representatives for inspection and copying.

(iii) Upon request, the employer shall make an employee's medical records required to be maintained by this section available to the affected employee or former employee or to a physician or other individual designated by such affected employee or former employees for examination and copying.

(5) *Transfer of records.* (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.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records required to be maintained by this section for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the Director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained by this section, the employer shall notify the Director at least 3 months prior to the disposal of such records and shall transmit the records to the Director if requested within the period.

(o) *Observation of monitoring. 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.

(2) *Observation procedures.* 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 such equipment, and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled to:

(A) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(B) Observe all steps related to the monitoring of lead performed at the place of exposure; and

(C) Record the results obtained or receive copies of the results when returned by the laboratory.

(p) *Effective date.* This standard shall become effective February 24, 1979.

(q) *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

r detract from any existing obliga-
in.

(f) *Startup dates.* All obligations of
is standard commence on the effec-
e date except as follows:

(1) The initial determination under
ragraph (d)(2) shall be made as soon
possible but no later than 30 days
om the effective date.

(2) Initial monitoring under para-
aph (d)(4) shall be completed as
on as possible but no later than 90
ays from the effective date.

(3) Initial biological monitoring and
edical examinations under para-
aph (j) shall be completed as soon as
ossible but no later than 180 days
om the effective date. Priority for
iological monitoring and medical ex
minations shall be given to employ-
es whom the employer believes to be
t greatest risk from continued expo-
ure.

(4) Initial training and education
hall be completed as soon as possible
ut no later than 180 days from the ef
ective date.

(5) Hygiene and lunchroom facilities
nder paragraph (i) shall be in oper-
tion as soon as possible but no later
han 1 year from the effective year.

(6) Respiratory protection required
by paragraph (f) shall be provided as
oon as possible but no later than the
following schedule:

(A) Employees whose 8-hour TWA expo-
ure exceeds 200 μg/m³—on the effective
date.

(B) Employees whose 8-hour TWA expo-
ure exceeds the PEL but is less than 200
μg/m³—150 days from the effective date.

(C) Powered, air-purifying respirators pro-
vided under (f)(2)(ii)—210 days from the ef-
fective date.

(D) Quantitive fit testing required under
f)(3)(ii)—one year from effective date. Qual-
tative fit testing is required in the interim.

(7) Written compliance plans re-
quired by paragraph (e)(3) shall be
completed and available for inspection
and copying as soon as possible but no
later than the following schedule:

(A) Employers for whom compliance with
the PEL or interim level is required within 1
year from the effective date—6 months
from the effective date.

(B) Employers in secondary smelting and
refining, lead storage battery manufactur-
ing lead pigment manfacturing and nonfer-
rous foundry industries—1 year from the ef-
fective date.

(C) Employers in primary smelting and re-
fining industry—1 year from the effective
date for the interim level; 5 years from the
effective date for PEL.

(D) Plans for construction of hygiene fa-
cilities, if required—6 months from the ef-
fective date.

(8) The permissible exposure limit in paragraph (c) shall become effective 150 days from the effective date.

(FR Doc. 78-31911 Filed 11-13-78; 8:45 am)

[§1910.1025 added at 43 F.R. 53007, November 14, 1978; generally effective February 1, 1979; amended February 24, 1979 at 44 F.R. 5446, January 26, 1979; effective date extended to March 1, 1979.]

§ 1910.1028 Benzene.

[CAUTION: Benzene standard held invalid; see foreword.]

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to each place of employment where benzene is produced, reacted, released, packaged, repackaged, stored, transported, handled, or used.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(i) The storage, transportation, distribution, dispensing, sale or use as fuel of gasoline, motor fuels, or other fuels subsequent to discharge from bulk terminals; or

(ii) The storage, transportation, distribution or sale of benzene in intact containers sealed in such a manner as to contain benzene vapors or liquid, except for the requirements of paragraph (k) (2), (3), (4), and (5), and paragraph (j) of this section.

(iii) Liquid mixtures containing 5.0 percent or less benzene by volume which were packaged before June 27, 1978.

[§1910.1028(a)(2)(iii) added at 43 F.R. 27971, June 27, 1978.]

(b) *Definitions.* "Action level" means an airborne concentration of benzene of 0.5 ppm, averaged over an 8-hour work day.

"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 required by his duties to enter a regulated area and authorized to do so by his employer, by this section or by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. "Authorized person" includes a representative of employees who is designated to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under paragraph (m) of this section.

"Benzene" (C_6H_6) (CAS Registry No. 00071432) means solid, liquefied or gaseous benzene. It includes mixtures of liquids containing benzene and the vapors released by these liquids.

"Bulk terminal" means a facility which is used for the storage and distribution of gasoline, motor fuels or other fuels and which receives its petroleum products by pipeline, barge or marine tanker.

"Director" means the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or designee.

"Emergency" means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which may, or does, result in a massive release of benzene.

"OSHA Area Office" means the office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration having jurisdiction over the geographic area where the affected workplace is located.

(c) *Permissible exposure limits*—(1) *Inhalation*—(i) *Time-weighted average limit (TWA).* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of benzene in excess of 1 part benzene per million parts of air (1 ppm) as an 8-hour time-weighted average.

(ii) *Ceiling limit.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of benzene in excess of 5 ppm as averaged over any 15 minute period.

(2) *Dermal and eye exposure limit.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to eye contact with liquid benzene; or to skin contact with liquid benzene, unless the employer can establish that the skin contact is an isolated instance.

(d) *Regulated areas.* (1) the employer shall establish, within each place of employment, regulated areas where benzene concentrations are in excess of the permissible airborne exposure limit.

(2) The employer shall limit access to regulated areas to authorized persons.

(3) *Notification of regulated areas.* Within 30 days following the establishment of a regulated area, the employer shall report the following information to the OSHA Area Office:

(i) The address of each establishment which has one or more regulated areas;

(ii) The locations, within the establishment, of each regulated area;

(iii) A brief description of each process or operation which results in employee exposure to benzene in regulated areas; and

(iv) The number of employees engaged in each process or operation within each regulated area which results in exposure to benzene, and an estimate of the frequency and degree of exposure within each regulated area.

(e) *Exposure monitoring and measurements.*—(1) *General.* (i) Determinations of airborne exposure levels shall be made from air samples that are representative of each employee's exposure to benzene over an eight (8) hour period.

(ii) For the purposes of this section, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(2) *Initial monitoring.* (i) Each employer, who has a place of employment where benzene is produced, reacted, released, packaged, repackaged, stored, transported, handled or used shall monitor each of these workplaces and work operations to accurately determine the airborne concentrations of benzene to which employees may be exposed.

(ii) The initial monitoring required under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section shall be conducted and the results obtained within 30 days of the effective date of this section. Where the employer has monitored after January 4, 1977 and the monitoring satisfies the accuracy requirements of paragraph (e)(6) of the section, the employer may rely on such earlier monitoring to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, unless there has been a production, process, personnel or control change which may have resulted in new or additional exposures to benzene or the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may have resulted in new or additional exposures to benzene; and provided that the employer maintains a record of the monitoring in accordance with paragraph (l)(1) and notifies each employee in accordance with paragraph (e)(5).

(3) *Frequency.*—(i) *Measurements below the action level.* If the measurements conducted under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section reveal employee exposure to be below the action level, the measurements need not be repeated, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(ii) *Measurements at or above the action*
level. If the measurements reveal employee exposure to be at or in excess of the
action level, but below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall repeat the monitoring at least quarterly. The employer shall continue these quarterly measurements until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven (7) days apart, are below the action level, and thereafter the employer may discontinue monitoring, except as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(iii) *Measurements above the permissible exposure limit.* If the measurements reveal employee exposure to be in excess of the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall repeat the measurements at least monthly. The employer shall continue these monthly measurements until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven (7) days apart, are below the permissible exposure limits, and thereafter the employer shall monitor at least quarterly.

(4) *Additional monitoring.* (i) Whenever there has been a production, process, personnel or control change which may result in new or additional exposure to benzene or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures to benzene, the employer shall repeat the monitoring which is required by paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section.

(ii) Whenever spills, leaks, ruptures or other breakdowns occur, the employer shall repeat the monitoring which is required by paragraph (e)(2)(i) after cleanup of the spill or repair of the leak, rupture or other breakdown.

(5) *Employee notification.* (i) Within 5 working days after the receipt of the measurement results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the exposure measurements which represent that employee's exposures.

(ii) Where the results indicate that the employee's exposure exceeds the permissible exposure limits, the notification shall also include the corrective action being taken or to be taken by the employer to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit.

(6) *Accuracy of measurement.* The employer shall use a method of measurement which has an accuracy, to a confidence level of 95 percent, of not less than plus or minus 25 percent for concentrations of benzene greater than or equal to 1 ppm.

(f) *Methods of compliance.*—(1) *Priority of compliance methods.* The employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposures to benzene at or below the permissible exposure limits, except to the extent that the employer establishes that these controls are not feasible. Where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls, and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection.

(2) *Compliance program.* (i) The employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limits solely by means of engineering and work practice controls required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(ii) The written program shall include a schedule for development and implementation of the engin and work practice controls. plans shall be revised at least eve months to reflect the current sta the program.

(iii) Written plans for these c ance programs shall be subm upon request, to the Assistant tary and the Director, and sh available at the worksite for exa tion and copying by the Assistan retary, the Director, and the en ees or their authorized repre tives.

(iv) The employer shall institut maintain at least the control scribed in his most recent written pliance program.

(g) *Respiratory protection.*—(1) *eral.* Where respiratory protecti required under this section, the ployer shall select, provide and the use of respirators. Respir shall be used in the following ci stances:

(i) During the time period nece to install or implement feasible neering and work practice control

(ii) During maintenance and r activities in which engineering work practice controls are not fea

(iii) In work situations where ble engineering and work practice trols are not yet sufficient to re exposure to or below the permis exposure limits; or

(iv) In emergencies.

(2) *Respirator selection.* (i) W respiratory protection is req under this section, the employer select and provide, at no cost t employee, the appropriate resp from Table 1 below and shall a that the employee uses the resp provided.

(ii) The employer shall select rators from among those approve the National Institute for Occupa al Safety and Health under the gram of 30 CFR Part 11.

(3) *Respirator program.* The em er shall institute a respiratory pr tion program in a accordance § 1910.134(b), (d), (e) and (f).

(4) *Respirator use.* (i) Where ai rifying respirators (cartridge, cani or gas mask) are used, the empl shall, except as provided in parag (g)(4)(ii) of this section, replace air-purifying canisters or cartri prior to the expiration of their se life or the end of shift in which are first used, whichever occurs fir

(ii) Where a cartridge or canist an air purifying respirator has an of service life indicator certifie National Institute
for Occupational Safety and He
for benzene, the empl may permit its use until such tim the indicator shows the end of se life.

(iii) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is properly fitted.

(iv) The employer shall allow each employee who wears a respirator to wash his or her face and respirator facepiece to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

TABLE I.—*Respiratory protection for benzene*

Airborne concentration of benzene or condition of use	Respirator type
(a) Less than or equal to 10 p/m.	(1) Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge; or (2) Any supplied air respirator.
(b) Less than or equal to 50 p/m.	(1) Any chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece; (2) Any supplied air respirator with full facepiece; (3) Any organic vapor gas mask; or (4) Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.
(c) Less than or equal to 1,000 p/m.	(1) Supplied air respirator with half mask in positive pressure mode.
(d) Less than or equal to 5,000 p/m.	(1) Supplied air respirator with full facepiece, helmet, or hood, in positive pressure mode.
(e) Less than or equal to 10,000 p/m.	(1) Supplied air respirator and auxiliary self-contained facepiece in positive pressure mode; or (2) Open circuit self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode.
(f) Escape	(1) Any organic vapor gas mask; or (2) Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.

(h) *Protective clothing and equipment.* Where eye or dermal exposure may occur, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure that the employee wears impermeable protective clothing and equipment to protect the area of the body which may come in contact with liquid benzene. Eye and face protection shall meet the requirements of § 1910.133 of this Part.

(i) *Medical Surveillance*—(1) *General.* (i) The employer shall make available a medical surveillance program for employees who are or may be exposed to benzene at or above the action level and employees who are subjected to an emergency.

(ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and provided without cost to the employee.

(2) *Initial examinations.* (i) Within thirty days of the effective date of this section, or before the time of initial assignment, the employer shall provide each employee who is or may be exposed to benzene at or above the action level with a medical examination, including at least the following elements:

(*a*) A history which includes past work exposure to benzene or any other hematologic toxins; a family history of blood dyscrasias including hematological neoplasms; a history of blood dyscrasias including genetically related hemoglobin alterations, bleeding abnormalities, abnormal function of formed blood elements; a history of renal or liver dysfunction; a history of drugs routinely taken, alcoholic intake and systemic infections; a history of exposure to marrow toxins outside of the current work situation, including volatile cleaning agents and insecticides;

(*b*) Laboratory tests, including a complete blood count with red cell count, white cell count with differential, platelet count, hematocrit, hemoglobin and red cell indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC), serum bilirubin and reticulocyte count; and

(*c*) Additional tests where, in the opinion of the examining physician, alterations in the components of the blood are related to benzene exposure.

(ii) No medical examination is required to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (i)(2)(i) of this section if adequate records show that the employee has been examined in accordance with the procedures of paragraph (i)(2)(i) of this section within the previous six months.

(3) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician for each examination under this section:

(i) A copy of this regulation and its appendices.

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's representative exposure level or anticipated exposure level;

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

(v) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee which is not readily available to the examining physican.

(4) *Physician's written opinions.* (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 containing the following:

(*a*) The results of the medical examination and tests;

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

(*c*) The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to benzene or upon the employee's use of protective clothing or equipment and respirators.

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

(5) *Periodic examinations* (i) The employer shall provide each employee covered under paragraph (i)(2) of this section with a medical examination at least semi-annually following the initial examination. These periodic examinations shall include at least the following elements:

(*a*) A brief history regarding any new exposure to potential marrow toxins, changes in drug and alcohol intake and the appearance of physical symptoms relating to blood disorders;

(*b*) A complete blood count with red cell count, white cell count with differential, platelet count, hemoglobin, hematocrit and red cell indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC); and

(*c*) Additional tests where in the opinion of the examining physician, alterations in the components of the blood are related to benzene exposure.

(ii) Where the employee develops signs and symptoms commonly associated with toxic exposure to benzene, the employer shall provide the employee with a medical examination which shall include those elements considered appropriate by the examining physician.

(6) *Emergency situations.* If the employee is exposed to benzene in an emergency situation, the employer shall provide the employee with a urinary phenol test at the end of the employee's shift. The urine specific gravity shall be corrected to 1.024. If the result of the urinary phenol test is below 75 mg phenol/ L of urine, no further testing is required. If the result of the urinary phenol test is equal to or greater than 75 mg phenol/ L of urine, the employer shall provide the employee with a complete blood count including a red cell count, white cell count with differential, and platelet count as soon as practicable, and shall provide these same counts one month later.

(7) *Special examinations.* (i) Where the results of any tests required by this section reveal that any of the following conditions exist, the employer shall have the test results of the employee evaluated by a hematologist:

(*a*) The red cell count, hemoglobin or platelet count varies more than 15 percent above or below the employee's most recent values;

(*b*) The red cell count is below 4.4 million or above 6.3 million per mm³,

(for males), or below 4.2 million or above 5.5 million per mm³ (for females);

(c) The hemoglobin is below 14 grams percent or above 18 grams percent (for males) or below 12 grams percent or above 16 grams percent (for females);

(d) The white cell count is below 4,200 or above 10,000/mm³.

(e) The thrombocyte count is below 140×10^3 cells per mm³ or above to 440×10^3 cells per mm³.

(ii) In addition to the information required to be provided to the physician under paragraph (i)(3) of this section, the employer shall provide the hematologist with the medical record required to be maintained by paragraph (l)(2) of this section.

(iii) The hematologist's evaluation shall include a determination as to the need for additional tests, and the employer shall assure that these tests are provided.

(j) *Employee information and training*—(1) *Training program.* (i) The employer shall institute a training program for all employees assigned to workplaces where benzene is produced, reacted, released, packaged, repackaged, stored, transported, handled or used and shall assure that each employee assigned to these workplaces is informed of the following:

(a) The information contained in Appendices A and B of this section;

(b) The quantity, location, manner of use, release, or storage of benzene and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure above the permissible exposure limits as well as necessary protective steps;

(c) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of personal protective equipment and clothing required by paragraph (h) of this section and of respiratory devices required by paragraph (g) of this section and § 1910.134 (b), (d), (e) and (f);

(d) The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program required by paragraph (i) of this section and the information contained in Appendix C of this section; and

(e) The contents of this standard.

(ii) The training program required under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section shall be provided within 90 days of the effective date of this section or at the time of initial assignment to workplaces where benzene is produced, reacted, released, packaged, repackaged, stored, transported, handled or used, and at least annually thereafter.

(2) *Access to training materials.* (i) The employer shall make a copy of this standard and its Appendices readily available to all affected employees.

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

(k) *Signs and labels.* (1) The employer shall post signs in regulated areas bearing the following legend:

DANGER

BENZENE

CANCER HAZARD

FLAMMABLE—NO SMOKING

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

(2) The employer shall assure that caution labels are affixed to all containers of benzene and of products containing any amount of benzene, except:

(i) Pipelines, and

(ii) Transport vessels or vehicles carrying benzene or benzene products in sealed intact containers.

(iii) Work operations where the only exposure to benzene is from liquid mixtures containing 0.5 percent (0.1 percent after June 27, 1981) or less of benzene by volume, or the vapors released from such liquids.

[§1910.1028(k)(2)(iii) added at 43 F.R. 27971, June 27, 1978.]

(3) The employer shall assure that the caution labels remain affixed when the benzene or products containing benzene are sold, distributed or otherwise leave the employer's workplace.

(4) The caution labels required by paragraph (k)(2) of this section shall be readily visible and legible. The labels shall bear the following legend:

CAUTION

CONTAINS BENZENE

CANCER HAZARD

(5) The employer shall assure that no statement which contradicts or detracts from the information required by paragraphs (k)(1) and (k)(4) of this section appears on or near any required sign or label.

(l) *Recordkeeping.*—(1) *Exposure measurements.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all measurements required by paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(a) The dates, number, duration, and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the procedure used to determine representative employee exposures;

(b) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used;

(c) Type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any; and

(d) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employee monitored and all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 40 years or the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(2) *Medical surveillance.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance required by paragraph (i) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(a) The name, and social security number of the employee;

(b) A copy of the physicians' written opinions, including results of medical examinations and all tests, opinions and recommendations;

(c) The peripheral blood smears, slides of the initial test, the most recent test, and any test demonstrating hematological abnormalities related to benzene exposure;

(d) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to benzene;

(e) A copy of this standard and its appendices, except that the employer may keep one copy of the standard and its appendices for all employees provided that he references the standard and its appendices in the medical surveillance record of each employee;

(f) A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by paragraphs (i)(3)(ii) through (i)(3)(iii) of this section; and

(g) A copy of the employee's medical and work history related to exposure to benzene or any other hematotoxins.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 40 years or the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(3) *Availability.* (i) The employer shall assure that all records required to be maintained by this section shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall assure that employee exposure measurement records as required by this section be made available for examination and copying to affected employees or their designated representatives.

(iii) The employer shall assure that former employees and the former employees' designated representatives have access to such records as will indicate the former employee's own exposure to benzene.

(iv) The employer shall assure that employee medical records required to be maintained by this section be made available upon request for examination and copying to the employee or former employee or to a physician or other individual designated by the affected employee or former employee.

(4) *Transfer of records.* (i) When an employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by paragraph (l) of this section for the prescribed period.

(ii) When the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor e

er to receive and retain the re- s for the prescribed period, the loyer shall transmit these records ail to the Director.

) At the expiration of the reten- period for the records required to aintained under paragraph (l) of section, the employer shall trans- these records by mail to the Direc-

i) *Observation of monitoring.*—(1) *loyee observation.* The employer l provide affected employees, or designated representatives, an rtunity to observe any measuring nonitoring of employee exposure to one conducted pursuant to para- h (e) of this section.

) *Observation procedures.* (i) When ervation of the measuring or moni- ng of employee exposure to ben- requires entry into areas where use of protective clothing and ipment or respirators is required, employer shall provide the observ- with personal protective clothing equipment or respirators required be worn by employees working in area, assure the use of such cloth- and equipment or respirators, and uire the observer to comply with other applicable safety and health cedures.

) Without interfering with the asurement, observers shall be enti- to:

a) Receive an explanation of the asurement procedures;

b) Observe all steps related to the asurement of airborne concentra- ns of benzene performed at the e of exposure; and

c) Record the results obtained.

n) *Appendices.* The information ntained in the appendices is not in- ded, by itself, to create any addi- nal obligations not otherwise im- ed or to detract from any existing ligations.

PENDIX A—SUBSTANCE SAFETY DATA SHEET, BENZENE

I. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

A. *Substance.* Benzene.

B. *Permissible Exposure:* Except as to the e as fuels of gasoline, motor fuels and ter fuels subsequent to discharge from nk terminals.

1. *Airborne.* 1 part of benzene vapor per illion parts of air (1 ppm); time-weighted erage (TWA) for an 8-hour workday for a -hour week, with a 15 minute ceiling con- ntration of 5 ppm.

2. *Dermal.* Eye contact and skin contact ith liquid benzene shall be prohibited.

C. *Appearance and odor.* Benzene is a lear, colorless liquid with a pleasant, sweet dor. The odor of benzene does not provide dequate warning of its hazard.

II. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

A. *Ways in which benzene affects your ealth.* Benzene can affect your health if ou inhale it, or if it comes in contact with your skin or eyes. Benzene is also harmful if you happen to swallow it.

B. *Effects of overexposure.* 1. Short-term (acute) overexposure: If you are overexposed to high concentrations of benzene, well above the levels where its odors are first recognizable, you may feel breathless, irritable, euphoric, or giddy; you may experience irritation in eyes, nose, and respiratory tract. You may develop a headache, feel dizzy, nauseous, or experience unsteadiness in walking. Severe exposures may lead to convulsions.

2. *Long-term (chronic) exposure.* Repeated or prolonged exposure to benzene, even at relatively low concentrations, may result in various blood disorders, ranging from anemia to leukemia, an irreversible, fatal disease. Many blood disorders associated with benzene exposure may occur without physical symptoms.

III. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

A. *Respirators.* Respirators are required for those operations in which engineering controls or work practice controls are not feasible to reduce exposure to the permissible level. If respirators are worn, they must have a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) seal of approval, and cartridges or canisters must be replaced before the end of their service life, or the end of the shift, whichever occurs first. If you experience difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator, tell your employer.

B. *Protective Clothing.* You must wear impervious protective clothing (such as boots, gloves, sleeves, aprons, etc.) over any parts of your body that could be exposed to liquid benzene.

C. *Eye and Face Protection.* You must wear splash proof safety goggles if it is possible that benzene may get into your eyes. In addition, you must wear a face shield if your face could be splashed with benzene liquid.

IV. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

A. *Eye and face exposure.* If benzene is splashed in your eyes, wash it out immediately with large amounts of water. Call a doctor as soon as possible.

B. *Skin exposure.* If benzene is spilled on your clothing or skin, remove the contaminated clothing and wash the exposed skin with large amounts of water and soap immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before you wear it again.

C. *Breathing.* If you or any other person breathes in large amounts of benzene, get the exposed person to fresh air at once. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call for medical assistance or a doctor as soon as possible.

D. *Swallowing.* If benzene has been swallowed and the patient is conscious, do not induce vomiting. Call for medical assistance or a doctor immediately.

V. MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

If you are exposed to benzene at a concentration at or above 0.5 ppm on an 8-hour time-weighted average, your employer is required to provide a medical history and laboratory tests within 30 days of the effective date of this standard and semiannually thereafter if you are continually exposed at or above 0.5 ppm. These tests shall be provided without cost to you. In addition, if you are accidentally exposed to benzene (either by ingestion, inhalation, or skin/eye contact) under conditions known or suspected to be toxic exposure to benzene, your employer is required to make special tests available to you.

VI. OBSERVATION OF MONITORING

Your employer is required to perform measurements that are representative of your exposure to benzene and you or your designated representative are entitled to observe the monitoring procedure. You are entitled to receive an explanation of the measurement procedure, observe the steps taken in the measurement procedure, and to record the results obtained. When the monitoring procedure is taking place in an area where respirators or personal protective clothing and equipment are required to be worn, you or your representative must also be provided with, and must wear the protective clothing and equipment.

VII. ACCESS TO RECORDS

You or your representative are entitled to see the records of measurements of your exposure to benzene upon request to your employer. Your medical examination records can be furnished to your physician or designated representative upon request to your employer.

VIII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE

Benzene liquid is highly flammable. It should be stored in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area. Benzene vapor may form explosive mixtures in air. All sources of ignition must be controlled. Use nonsparking tools when opening or closing benzene containers. Ground or bond metal benzene containers. Fire extinguishers, where provided, must be readily available. Know where they are located and how to operate them. Smoking is prohibited in areas where benzene is used or stored. Ask your supervisor where benzene is used in your work area and for additional plant safety rules.

APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES, BENZENE

I. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

A. *Substance identification.*

1. Synonyms: Benzol, benzole, coal naptha, cyclohexatriene, phene, phenyl hydride, pyrobenzol. (Benzin, petroleum benzin and benzine do not contain benzene).

2. Formula: C_6H_6 (CAS Registry Number: 000071432)

B. *Physical data.*

1. Boiling Point (760 mm Hg): 80.1C (176F)
2. Specific Gravity (water = 1): 0.879
3. Vapor Density (air = 1): 2.7
4. Melting Point: 5.5C (42F)
5. Vapor Pressure at 20 C (68F): 75 mm Hg
6. Solubility in Water: .06%
7. Evaporation Rate (ether = 1): 2.8
8. Appearance and Odor: Clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive sweet odor.

II. FIRE, EXPLOSION, AND REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

A. *Fire.*

1. Flash Point (closed cup): -11 C (12F)
2. Autoignition Temperature: 580 C (1076F)

3. Flammable Limits in Air, % by Volume: Lower 1.3%, Upper: 7.5%

4. Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.

5. Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Do not use solid stream of water, since stream will scatter and spread fire. Water spray can be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

6. Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Benzene is a flammable liquid. Its vapors can form explosive mixtures. All ignition sources must be controlled when benzene is used, handled, or stored. Where liquid or vapor may be released, such areas shall be considered as hazardous locations. Benzene vapors are heavier than air; thus the vapors may travel along the ground and be ignited by open flames or sparks at locations remote from the site at which benzene is handled.

7. Benzene is classified as a *1 B flammable liquid* for the purpose of conforming to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.106. A concentration exceeding *3250 ppm* is considered a potential fire explosion hazard. Locations where benzene may be present in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures are considered *Class I Group D* for the purposes of conforming to the requirement of 29 CFR 1910.309.

B. *Reactivity.*

1. Conditions contributing to instability: Heat.

2. Incompatibility: Heat and oxidizing materials.

3. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as carbon monoxide).

III. SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

A. *Steps to be taken if the material is released or spilled.* As much benzene as possible should be absorbed with suitable materials, such as dry sand or earth. That remaining must be flushed with large amounts of water. Do not flush benzene into a confined space, such as a sewer, because of explosion danger. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate enclosed places.

B. *Waste disposal method.* Disposal methods must conform to other jurisdictional regulations. If allowed, benzene may be disposed of: (a) Absorbing it in dry sand or earth and disposing in a sanitary land fill; (b) if small quantities, by removing it to a safe location from buildings or other combustible sources, pouring it in dry sand or earth and cautiously igniting it: (c) if large quantities, by atomizing it in a suitable combustion chamber.

IV. MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

A. *Normal monitoring program:* Measurements taken from the purpose of determining employee exposure are best taken so that the representative average 8-hour exposure may be determined from a single 8-hour sample or two (2) 4-hour samples. Short-time interval samples (or grab samples) may also be used to determine average exposure level if a minimum of five measurements are taken in a random manner over the 8-hour work shift. Random sampling means that any portion of the work shift has the same chance of being sampled as any other. The arithmetic average of all such random samples taken on one work shift is an estimate of an employee's average level of exposure for that work shift. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would nearly represent that inhaled by the employee). Sampling must be performed by gas adsorption tubes or alternative methods meeting the requirements of the standard with subsequent chemical analysis, by gas chromatography. Methods meeting the prescribed accuracy and precision and requirements are available in the "NIOSH manual of Analytical Methods."

V. MISCELLANEOUS PRECAUTIONS

A. High exposures to benzene can occur when transferring the liquid from one container to another. Such operations should be well ventilated and good work practices must be established to avoid spills.

B. Use non-sparking tools to open benzene containers which are effectively grounded and bonded prior to opening and pouring.

C. Employers must advise employees of all plant areas and operations where exposure to benzene could occur. Common operations in which high exposures to benzene may be encountered are: the primary production and utilization of benzene, and transfer of benzene.

APPENDIX C—MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES FOR BENZENE

I. ROUTE OF ENTRY

Inhalation; possible skin absorption.

II. TOXICOLOGY

Benzene is primarily an inhalation hazard. Systemic absorption may cause depression of the hematopoietic system and leukemia. Inhalation of high concentrations can affect the central nervous system function. Aspiration of small amounts of liquid benzene immediately causes pulmonary edema and hemorrhage of pulmonary tissue. The extent of absorption through the skin is unknown. However, absorption may be accelerated in the case of injured skin, and benzene may be more readily absorbed if it is present in a mixture or as a contaminant in solvents which are readily absorbed. Defatting action of benzene may produce primary irritation upon repeated or prolonged contact with the skin. High concentrations are irritating to the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and respiratory tract.

III. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

It is not clear to what extent benzene is absorbed through the skin, however, direct contact may cause erythema or blistering. Repeated or prolonged contact may result in drying, scaling dermatitis, or precipitate development of secondary skin infections. Local effects of benzene vapor or liquid on the eye are slight. Only at very high concentrations is there any smarting sensation in the eye. Inhalation of high concentrations of benzene may have an initial stimulatory effect on the central nervous system characterized by exhilaration, nervous excitation, and/or giddiness, followed by a period of depression, drowsiness, fatigue, or vertigo. There may be sensation of tightness in the chest accompanied by breathlessness and ultimately the victim may lose consciousness. Convulsions and tremors occur frequently, and death may follow from respiratory paralysis or circulatory collapse in a few minutes to several hours following severe exposures.

The insidious effect on the blood-form system of prolonged exposure to s quantities of benzene vapor is of extra importance. The hematopoietic systen the chief target for benzene's toxic eff which are manifested by alterations in levels of formed elements in the periph blood. These effects have been noted occur at concentrations of benzene wh may not cause irritation of mucous m branes, or any unpleasant sensory effe Early signs and symptoms of benzene m bidity are varied and often not overtly parent and not specific for benzene ex sure. Subjective complaints of headac dizziness, and loss of appetite may prec or follow clinical symptomology. Bleed from the nose, gums, or mucous membra and the development of purpuric spots m occur as the condition progresses. Ra pulse and low blood pressure in addition a physical appearance of anemia may company a subjective complaint of sho ness of breath. Clinical evidence of leu penia, anemia, and thrombocytopen singly or in combination, have been f quently reported.

Bone marrow may appear normal, apl tic, or hyperplastic and may not in all sit tions correlate with peripheral blood fin ing tissues. There are great variations in i susceptibility to benzene morbidity whi prohibits the identification of "typic blood picture. The onset of effects of p longed benzene exposure may be significa ly delayed after the actual exposure h ceased.

IV. TREATMENT OF ACUTE TOXIC EFFECTS

Remove from exposure immediately, g oxygen or artificial resuscitation if indic ed. Flush eyes and wash contaminated sk Symptoms of non-specific nervous dist bances may persist following severe exp sures. Recovery from mild exposures is u ally rapid and complete.

V. SURVEILLANCE AND PREVENTIVE CONSIDERATIONS

A. GENERAL

The principal effects of benzene exposu forming the basis for this regulation are terations of the hematopoietic system as flected by changes in the peripheral blo and leukemia. Consequently, the medi surveillance protocol is designed to obser on a regular basis, blood indices for ear signs of these effects.

Tests must be performed frequent enough to discover individuals who may unusually sensitive and likely to devel marrow abnormalities, to monitor the who experience accidental overexposure a to provide early detection of delayed e dence of toxicity.

All workers who are or will be exposed 0.5 parts per million (ppm) or greater be zene as an eight-hour time-weighted avera are to be given the opportunity for a me cal examination. Initial examinations are be provided within 30 days of the effecti date of this standard or at the time of initi assignment and interval examinations sen annually thereafter. There are special pro sions for medical tests in the event of hem tologic abnormalities or for emergen situations.

F. HEMATOLOGY GUIDELINES

The following information excerpted fro the analysis of Dr. Jandl, Chief of Hem

Harvard School of Medicine, may be
o physicians in conducting the medi-
eillance program.
inimum battery of tests is to be per-
by strictly standardized methods in
umstances described above.
d cell, white cell, and platelet counts
be performed using an automated
er) counter. The normal range for the
ll count is approximately 4.4 to 6.0
cells/mm³, the values for women
about 0.4 million cells lower than for
decline from a normal to a subnor-
lue, or a rise to a supra-normal value,
dicative of potential toxicity, particu-
hould there be a decline. The normal
white blood count is approximately
plus or minus 2,000/mm³. For ciga-
smokers and white count will be
, the upper range of "normal" being
dimately 1,000 cells higher than 8,200.
a decline from normal to subnormal
rise from normal to supra-normal,
l be regarded as a potential indication
nzene toxicity. The normal platelet
is 250,000 with a range of 140,000 to
ost) 400,000/mm³. A decline to below
0 or a rise to above 400,000 should be
ied as possible evidence of benzene
ty.

reticulocyte count is performed by
ical assistants using a cover-slip smear
elow). In my opinion, the preferred
ique for this purpose is the so-called
nethod" employing brilliant cresyl
BCB) for staining the filaments of re-
m within red cell, and counter-staining
Wright's stain. The extreme range of
al for reticulocytes is 0.4 to 1.5 percent
red cells, the usual range being 0.5 to
rcent of the red cells, but the typical
is in the range of 0.8 to 1.0 percent.
is an advantage of using the BCB re-
cyte staining technique (followed by
er-staining with Wright's stain) in
visible evidence (i.e., the stained,
ted reticulocyte smears) may be
d, and if kept filed in the dark may
be retrieved for reexamination and
arisons. A decline in reticulocytes to
of less than 0.4 percent is to be re-
d as possible evidence (unless another
fic cause is found) of benzene toxicity
ring accelerated surveillance. An in-
e in reticulocyte levels to above 1.5 per-
may also be consistent with (but is not
aracteristic of) benzene toxicity.
The single most important routine sur-
ance test is an expert technician's care-
examination of the peripheral blood
r. As with the reticulocyte count, the
r should be with fresh uncoagulated
d obtained from a needle tip following
puncture or from a drop of earlobe
d (capillary blood). If necessary, the
r may under certain limited conditions
ade from a blood sample anticoagulat-
with EDTA (but never with oxalate or
arin). When the smear is to be prepared
a specimen of venous blood which has
collected by a commercial Vacutainer ®
tube containing neutral EDTA, the
ar should be made as soon as possible
r the venesection. A delay of up to 12
rs is permissible between the drawing of
blood specimen into EDTA and the
paration of the smear if the blood is
ed at refrigerator (not freezing) tem-
ature. As with the reticulocyte prepara-
s, the smear should be made on cover
s only. Under no circumstances should
ipheral blood (or bone marrow aspirate)
nded for examination be smeared on mi-
croscope slides, a technique which produces artifacts in blood cells and distorts the white cell differential count by severely maldistributing them. Dry blood smears should be stained with Wright's stain which should be filtered at least weekly to remove precipated dye (saturated completely by methylene blue-eosinate derivates).

3. The minimum mandatory observations to be made from the smear and a discussion of their significance now follows. The observations are four:

a. The differential white blood cell count.

b. Description of abnormalities in the appearance of red cells.

c. Description of any abnormalities in the platelets.

d. A careful search must be made by the technician throughout the better areas of every blood smear for immature white cells such as band forms (in more than normal proportion), any number of metamyelocytes, myelocytes. Any nucleated or multinucleated red blood cells should be reported. Very large "giant" platelets of fragments of megakaryocytes must be recognized. Should only a single one of these abnormalities be found, it should be reported.

An increase in the proportion of band forms among the neutrophilic granulocytes is an abnormality deserving special mention for it represents a very early change which should be considered as an early warning of benzene toxicity in the absence of other causative factors (most commonly infection). Likewise, the appearance of metamyelocytes in the absence of other probable cause is to be considered a possible indication of benzene-induced injury.

An upward trend in the number of basophils, which normally do not exceed about 2.0 percent of the total white cells, is to be regarded as possible evidence of benzene toxicity. A rise in the eosinophil count is less specific but also may be suspicious of toxicity if it rises above 6.0 percent of the total white count.

The normal range of monocytes is from 2.0 to 8.0 percent of the total white count with an average of about 5.0 percent. About 20 percent of individuals reported to have mild but persisting abnormalities caused by exposure to benzene show a persisting monocytosis which is sometimes striking. The findings of a monocyte count which persists at more than 10 to 12 percent of the normal white cell count (when the total count is normal) or persistence of an absolute monocyte count in excess 800/mm³ should be regarded as a possible sign of benzene-induced injury.

A less frequent but more serious indication of benzene-induced injury to the bone marrow is the findings in the peripheral blood of the so-called "pseudo" (or acquired) Pelger-Huet anomaly. In this anomaly many, or sometimes the majority, of the neutrophilic granulocytes possess two round nuclear segments—less often one or three round segments—rather than three normally elongated segments. When this anomaly is not hereditary, it is often but not invariably predictive of subsequent leukemia. However, only about two percent of patients who ultimately develop acute myelogenous leukemia show the acquired Pelger-Huet anomaly.

An uncommon but ominous sign, one which cannot be detected from the smear, but can be suspected easily by a "sucrose water test" or peripheral blood, is transient paroxysmal nocturnalhemoglobinuria (PNH), which may first occur insidiously during a period of established aplastic anemia and maybe followed within one to a few years by the appearance of rapidly fatal acute myelogenous leukemia. Clinical detection of PHH, which occurs in perhaps only one or two percent of those destined to have acute myelogenous leukemia, may be difficult; if the presumptive "sucrose water test" for it is positive, the technician may perform the somewhat more definitive Ham test, also known as the acid-serum hemolysis test.

e. Individuals documented to have developed acute myelogenous leukemia years after initial exposure to benzene, have (see above) progressed through preliminary phases of hematologic abnormality. In many instances pancytopenia (i.e., a lowering in the counts of all circulating blood cells of bone marrow orgin—but not to the extent implied by the term "aplastic anemia") preceded leukemia for many years. Seldom does relative scarcity of a single type blood cell (or of platelets) represent a harbinger of imminent acute leukemia. However, the finding of two or more cytopenias, or of pancytopenia, must be regarded as highly suspicious of more advanced although still reversible, benzene toxicity.

When "pancytopenia" develops and becomes associated with the apearance of immature cells (myelocytes, myeloblasts, erythroblasts, etc.), with abnormal cells (pseudo Pelger-Huet anomaly, atypical nuclear heterochromatin, etc.), or with inappropriate elevations of monocytes, basophils, or eosinsophils, the findings must be regarded as evidence of benzene overexposure unless proved other-wise. These and other aggregates of alterations are frequently termed "preleukemia," a term whose meaning is good when used retrospectively, but less appropriate when used prospectively where it has only inferential value. Many severely aplastic patients manifested the ominous finding of 5–10 percent myeloblasts in the marrow, occasional myeloblasts and myelocytes in the blood and 20-30% monocytes; these represented the beginning of recovery rather than the early stage of overt AML. Thus, a considerable proportion of "preleukemias" in benzene poisioning fail to progress to leukemia. Indeed, some have been observed to revert to normal after withdrawal of the afflicted person from toxic exposure. Nonetheless, the chance that "preleukemic" will evolve to leukemia is considerable: at least 20 to 40 percent of persons (only a few of whom were benzene-exposed) with these blood changes develop acute myelogenous leukemia. Certain tests may substantiate the person's prospects for progression or regression. One such test would be an examination of patient's bone marrow. But the decision to perform a bone marrow aspiration or needle biobsy is one that should be made by the hematologist. The findings to be sought there would be: hypoplasia or aplasia; an excess of immature forms; vacuolation in erythroblasts and myelocytes—a phenomenon induced by many toxins apart from benzene, including chloramphenicol and alcohol; and by infections.

The findings of basophilic stippling in circulating red blood cells (usually found in 1 to 5% of red cell during marrow injury), and detection in the bone marrow of what are

termed "ringed sideroblasts" must be taken seriously, as they have been noted in recent years to be frequent premonitory signs of subsequent acute leukemia.

In several recent reports dealing with relatively few patients, peroxidase-staining of circulating or marrow neutrophil granules, employing benzidine dihydrochloride, has revealed as a "preleukemic" finding the disappearance of, or diminution in, perosidase in a sizable proportion of the granulocytes. Granulocyte granules are normally strongly peroxidase positive. A steady decline in leukocyte alkaline phosphatase is also suggestive of early acute leukemia. Exposure to benzene commonly causes an early rise in serum iron, often but not always associated with a fall in the reticulocyte count. Thus serial measurements of serum iron levels provide a means of determining whether or not there is a trend representing sustained suppress of erythropoiesis.

Measurement of serum iron, determination of peroxidase and of alkaline phosphatase activity in peripheral granulocytes can be performed by technical assistants.

[§1910.1028 added at 43 F.R. 5918, February 10, 1978; effective March 13, 1978. corrections made at 43 F.R. 13561, March 31, 1978.]

§ 1910.1029 Coke oven emissions.

[CAUTION: sections of standard ruled invalid; see foreword.]

(a) *Scope and application.* This section applies to the control of employee exposure to coke oven emissions, except that this section shall not apply to working conditions with regard to which other Federal agencies exercise statutory authority to prescribe or enforce standards affecting occupational safety and health.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section: "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 opportunity to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under paragraph (n) of this section.

"Beehive oven" means a coke oven in which the products of carbonization other than coke are not recovered, but are released into the ambient air.

"Coke oven" means a retort in which coke is produced by the destructive distillation or carbonization of coal.

"Coke oven battery" means a structure containing a number of slot-type coke ovens.

"Coke oven emissions" means the benzene-soluble fraction of total particulate matter present during the destructive distillation or carbonization of coal for the production of coke.

"Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his or her designee.

"Emergency" means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure which is likely to, or does, result in any massive release of coke oven emissions.

"Existing coke oven battery" means a battery in operation or under construction on January 20, 1977, and which is not a rehabilitated coke oven battery.

"Rehabilitated coke oven battery" means a battery which is rebuilt, overhauled, renovated, or restored such as from the pad up, after January 20, 1977.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor, or his or her designee.

"Stage charging" means a procedure by which a predetermined volume of coal in each larry car hopper is introduced into an oven such that no more than two hoppers are discharging simultaneously.

"Sequential charging" means a procedure, usually automatically timed, by which a predetermined volume of coal in each larry car hopper is introduced into an oven such that no more than two hoppers commence or finish discharging simultaneously although, at some point, all hoppers are discharging simultaneously.

"Pipeline charging" means any apparatus used to introduce coal into an oven which uses a pipe or duct permanently mounted onto an oven and through which coal is charged.

"Green push" means coke which when removed from the oven results in emissions due to the presence of unvolatilized coal.

(c) *Permissible exposure limit.* The employer shall assure that no employee in the regulated area is exposed to coke oven emissions at concentrations greater than 150 micrograms per cubic meter of air (150 $\mu g/m^3$), averaged over any 8-hour period.

(d) *Regulated areas.* (1) The employer shall establish regulated areas and shall limit access to them to authorized persons.

(2) The employer shall establish the following as regulated areas:

(i) The coke oven battery including topside and its machinery, pushside and its machinery, coke side and its machinery, and the battery ends; the wharf; and the screening station;

(ii) The beehive oven and its machinery.

(e) *Exposure monitoring and measurement*—(1) *Monitoring program.* (i) Each employer who has a place of employment where coke oven emissions are present shall monitor employees employed in the regulated area to measure their exposure to coke oven emissions.

(ii) The employer shall obtain measurements which are representative of each employee's exposure to coke emissions over an eight-hour period measurements shall determine exp without regard to the use of respir protection.

(iii) The employer shall collect shift (for at least seven contin hours) personal samples, includin least one sample during each shif each battery and each job classific within the regulated areas includi least the following job classification

(a) Lidman;
(b) Tar chaser;
(c) Larry car operator;
(d) Luterman;
(e) Machine operator, coke side;
(f) Benchman, coke side;
(g) Benchman, pusher side;
(h) Heater;
(i) Quenching car operator;
(j) Pusher machine operator;
(k) Screening station operator;
(l) Wharfman;
(m) Oven patcher;
(n) Oven repairman;
(o) Spellman; and
(p) Maintenance personnel.

(iv) The employer shall repeat monitoring and measurements req by this paragraph (e)(1) at least e three months.

(2) *Redetermination.* Whenever t has been a production, process, or trol change which may result in ne additional exposure to coke oven e sions, or whenever the employer has other reason to suspect an increas employee exposure, the employer s repeat the monitoring and measurem required by paragraph (e)(1) of section for those employees affecte such change or increase.

(3) *Employee notification.* (i) The ployer shall notify each employee writing of the exposure measurem which represent that employee's expo within five working days after the ceipt of the results of measurements quired by paragraphs (e)(1) and (e) of this section.

(ii) Whenever such results indi that the representative employee posure exceeds the permissible expo limit, the employer shall, in such no cation, inform each employee of that and of the corrective action being ta to reduce exposure to or below the missible exposure limit.

(4) *Accuracy of measurement.* The ployer shall use a method of monitor and measurement which has an accur (with a confidence level of 95%) of less than plus or minus 35% for c centrations of coke oven emissi greater than or equal to 150 $\mu g/m^3$.

(f) *Methods of compliance.* The ployer shall control employee exposur coke oven emissions by the use of en neering controls, work practices and r piratory protection as follows:

(1) *Priority of compliance method* (i) *Existing coke oven batteries.* (a) employer shall institute the engineer and work practice controls listed in pa graphs (f)(2), (f)(3) and (f)(4) of t section in existing coke oven batteries

arliest possible time, but not later January 20, 1980, except to the ex- that the employer can establish that controls are not feasible. In deter- ng the earliest possible time for in- tion of engineering and work prac- controls, the requirement, effective ust 27, 1971, to implement feasible inistrative or engineering controls to ce exposures to coal tar pitch vola- , shall be considered. Wherever the neering and work practice controls h can be instituted are not sufficient educe employee exposures to or below permissible exposure limit, the em- er shall nonetheless use them to re- exposures to the lowest level achiev- by these controls and shall supple- t them by the use of respiratory tection which complies with the re- ements of paragraph (g) of this sec- .

b) The engineering and work prac- controls required under paragraphs 2), (f)(3) and (f)(4) of this section minimum requirements generally licable to all existing coke oven bat- es. If, after implementing all con- ls required by paragraphs (f)(2), (3) and (f)(4) of this section, or er January 20, 1980, whichever is ner, employee exposures still exceed permissible exposure limit, employ- shall research, develop and imple- nt any other engineering and work ctice controls necessary to reduce ex- ure to or below the permissible ex- sure limit except to the extent that employer can establish that such ntrols are not feasible. Wherever the gineering and work practice controls ich can be instituted are not sufficient reduce employee exposures to or below permissible exposure limit, the ployer shall nonetheless use them to reduce posures to the lowest level achievable these controls and shall supplement em by the use of respiratory protec- n which complies with the require- ents of paragraph (g) of this section.

(ii) *New or rehabilitated coke oven tteries.* (*a*) The employer all institute best available engineering and work ctice controls on all new or rehabili- ted coke oven batteries to reduce and aintain employee exposures at or below e permissible exposure limit, except the extent that the employer can tablish that such controls are not asible. Wherever the engineering and ork practice controls which can be in- ituted are not sufficient to reduce em- loyee exposures to or below the per- issible exposure limit, the employer all nonetheless use them to reduce posures to the lowest level achievable y these controls and shall supplement em by the use of respiratory protec- on which complies with the require- ents of paragraph (g) of this section.

(*b*) If after implementing all the en- neering and work practice controls re- quired by paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(*a*) of this section, employee exposures still exceed the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall research, develop and implement any other engineering and work practice controls necessary to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employe exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

[§1910.1029(f)(1)(ii)(b) added at 42 F.R. 3306, January 18, 1977, effective February 17, 1977.]

(iii) *Beehive ovens.* (*a*) The employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls on all beehive ovens at the earliest possible time to reduce and maintain employee exposures at or below the permissible exposure limit, except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. In determining the earliest possible time for institution of engineering and work practice controls, the requirement, effective August 27, 1971, to implement feasible administrative or engineering controls to reduce exposures to coal tar pitch volatiles, shall be considered. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

(*b*) If, after implementing all engineering and work practice controls required by paragraph (f)(1)(iii)(*a*) of this section, employee exposures still exceed the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall research, develop, and implement any other engineering and work practice controls necessary to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit except to the extent that the employer can establish that such controls are not feasible. Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.

[§1910.1029(f)(1)(iii)(b) added at 42 F.R. 3306, January 18, 1977, effective February 17, 1977.]

(2) *Engineering controls.* (i) *Charging.* The employer shall equip and operate existing coke oven batteries with all of the following engineering controls to control coke oven emissions during charging operations:

(*a*) One of the following methods of charging:

(*1*) Stage charging as described in paragraph (f)(3)(i)(*b*) of this section; or,

(*2*) Sequential charging as described in paragraph (f)(3)(i)(*b*) of this section except that paragraph (f)(3)(i)(*b*)(*3*)(*iv*) of this section does not apply to sequential charging; or

(*3*) Pipeline charging or other forms of enclosed charging in accordance with paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, except that paragraphs (f)(2)(i)(*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) and (*h*) of this section do not apply;

(*b*) Drafting from two or more points in the oven being charged, through the use of double collector mains, or a fixed or moveable jumper pipe system to another oven, to effectively remove the gases from the oven to the collector mains;

(*c*) Aspiration systems designed and operated to provide sufficient negative pressure and flow volume to effectively move the gases evolved during charging into the collector mains, including sufficient steam pressure, and steam jets of sufficient diameter;

(*d*) Mechanical volumetric controls on each larry car hopper to provide the proper amount of coal to be charged through each charging hole so that the tunnel head will be sufficient to permit the gases to move from the oven into the collector mains;

(*e*) Devices to facilitate the rapid and continuous flow of coal into the oven being charged, such as stainless steel liners, coal vibrators or pneumatic shells;

(*f*) Individually operated larry car drop sleeves and slide gates designed and maintained so that the gases are effectively removed from the oven into the collector mains;

(*g*) Mechanized gooseneck and standpipe cleaners;

(*h*) Air seals on the pusher machine leveler bars to control air infiltration during charging; and

(*i*) Roof carbon cutters or a compressed air system or both on the pusher machine rams to remove roof carbon.

(ii) *Coking.* The employer shall equip and operate existing coke oven batteries with all of the following engineering controls to control coke oven emissions during coking operations:

(*a*) A pressure control system on each battery to obtain uniform collector main pressure;

(*b*) Ready access to door repair facilities capable of prompt and efficient repair of doors, door sealing edges and all door parts;

(*c*) An adequate number of spare doors available for replacement purposes;

(*d*) Chuck door gaskets to control chuck door emissions until such door is repaired, or replaced; and

(*e*) Heat shields on door machines.

(3) *Work practice controls.* (i) *Charging.* The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries with all of the following work practices to control coke oven emissions during the charging operation:

(*a*) Establishment and implementation of a detailed, written inspection and cleaning procedure for each battery consisting of at least the following elements:

(*1*) Prompt and effective repair or replacement of all engineering controls;

(*2*) Inspection and cleaning of goosenecks and standpipes prior to each charge to a specified minimum diameter sufficient to effectively move the evolved gases from the oven to the collector mains;

(*3*) Inspection for roof carbon build-up prior to each charge and removal of roof carbon as necessary to provide an adequate gas channel so that the gases are effectively moved from the oven into the collector mains;

(*4*) Inspection of the steam aspiration system prior to each charge so that sufficient pressure and volume is maintained to effectively move the gases from the oven to the collector mains;

(*5*) Inspection of steam nozzles and liquor sprays prior to each charge and cleaning as necessary so that the steam nozzles and liquor sprays are clean;

(*6*) Inspection of standpipe caps prior to each charge and cleaning and luting or both as necessary so that the gases are effectively moved from the oven to the collector mains; and

(*7*) Inspection of charging holes and lids for cracks, warpage and other defects prior to each charge and removal of carbon to prevent emissions, and application of luting material to standpipe and charging hole lids where necessary to obtain a proper seal.

(*b*) Establishment and implementation of a detailed written charging procedure, designed and operated to eliminate emissions during charging for each battery, consisting of at least the following elements:

(*1*) Larry car hoppers filled with coal to a predetermined level in accordance with the mechanical volumetric controls required under paragraph (f)(2)(i)(*d*) of this section so as to maintain a sufficient gas passage in the oven to be charged;

(*2*) The larry car aligned over the oven to be charged, so that the drop sleeves fit tightly over the charging holes; and

(*3*) The oven charged in accordance with the following sequence of requirements:

(*i*) The aspiration system turned on;

(*ii*) Coal charged through the outermost hoppers, either individually or together, depending on the capacity of the aspiration system to collect the gases involved;

(*iii*) The charging holes used under paragraph (f)(3)(i)(*b*)(*3*)(*ii*) of this section relidded or otherwise sealed off to prevent leakage of coke oven emissions;

(*iv*) If four hoppers are used, the third hopper discharged and relidded or otherwise sealed off to prevent leakage of coke oven emissions;

(*v*) The final hopper discharged until the gas channel at the top of the oven is blocked and then the chuck door opened and the coal leveled;

(*vi*) When the coal from the final hopper is discharged and the leveling operation complete, the charging hole relidded or otherwise sealed off to prevent leakage of coke oven emissions; and

(*vii*) The aspiration system turned off only after the charging holes have been closed.

(*c*) Establishment and implementation of a detailed written charging procedure, designed and operated to eliminate emissions during charging of each pipeline or enclosed charged battery.

(ii) *Coking.* The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries pursuant to a detailed written procedure established and implemented for the control of coke oven emissions during coking, consisting of at least the following elements:

(*a*) Checking oven back pressure controls to maintain uniform pressure conditions in the collecting main;

(*b*) Repair, replacement and adjustment of oven doors and chuck doors and replacement of door jambs so as to provide a continuous metal-to-metal fit;

(*c*) Cleaning of oven doors, chuck doors and door jambs each coking cycle so as to provide an effective seal;

(*d*) An inspection system and corrective action program to control door emissions to the maximum extent possible; and

(*e*) Luting of doors that are sealed by luting each coking cycle and reluting, replacing or adjusting as necessary to control leakage.

(iii) *Pushing.* The employer shall operate existing coke oven batteries with the following work practices to control coke oven emissions during pushing operations:

(*a*) Coke and coal spillage quenched as soon as practicable and not shoveled into a heated oven; and

(*b*) A detailed written procedure for each battery established and implemented for the control of emissions during pushing consisting of the following elements:

(*1*) Dampering off the ovens and removal of charging hole lids to effectively control coke oven emissions during the push;

(*2*) Heating of the coal charge uniformly for a sufficient period so as to obtain proper coking including prev green pushes;

(*3*) Prevention of green pushes maximum extent possible;

(*4*) Inspection, adjustment and tion of heating flue temperatures a fective flues at least weekly and any green push, so as to prevent pushes;

(*5*) Cleaning of heating flues a lated equipment to prevent green at least weekly and after any gree

(iv) *Maintenance and repair.* T ployer shall operate existing cok batteries pursuant to a detailed procedure of maintenance and rep tablished and implemented for t fective control of coke oven em consisting of the following elemen

(*a*) Regular inspection of all co including goosenecks, standpipes, pipe caps, charging hole lids and lings, jumper pipes and air sea cracks, misalignment or other d and prompt implementation of the sary repairs as soon as possible;

(*b*) Maintaining the regulated a a neat, orderly condition free of co coke spillage and debris;

(*c*) Regular inspection of the da system, aspiration system and col main for cracks or leakage, and p implementation of the necessary re

(*d*) Regular inspection of the he system and prompt implementati the necessary repairs;

(*e*) Prevention of miscellaneous tive topside emissions;

(*f*) Regular inspection and patchi oven brickwork;

(*g*) Maintenance of battery equip and controls in good working order

(*h*) Maintenance and repair o oven doors, chuck doors, door jam seals; and

(*i*) Repairs instituted and com as soon as possible, including tem repair measures instituted and com where necessary, including but not ed to:

(*1*) Prevention of miscellaneous tive topside emissions; and

(*2*) Chuck door gaskets, which be installed prior to the start of the coking cycle.

(4) *Filtered air.* (i) The emp shall provide positive-pressure, tem ture controlled filtered air for larry pusher machine, door machine, quench car cabs.

(ii) The employer shall provide st by pulpits on the battery topside, a wharf, and at the screening st equipped with positive-pressure, perature controlled filtered air.

(5) *Emergencies.* Whenever an e gency occurs, the next coking cycle not begin until the cause of the e gency is determined and corrected, less the employer can establish th is necessary to initiate the next co cycle in order to determine the c of the emergency.

(6) *Compliance program.* (i) employer shall establish and implem a written program to reduce expos

...ily by means of the engineering and ...rk practice controls required in para... ...aph (f) of this section.

... (ii) The written program shall in... ...ude at least the following:

... (a) A description of each coke oven ...eration by battery, including work ...rce and operating crew, coking time, ...erating procedures and maintenance ...actices;

... (b) Engineering plans and other ...udies used to determine the controls ...r the coke battery;

... (c) A report of the technology con...dered in meeting the permissible expo...re limit;

... (d) Monitoring data obtained in ac...ordance with paragraph (e) of this ...ction;

... (e) A detailed schedule for the imple...entation of the engineering and work ...ractice controls required in paragraph ... of this section;

...na

... (f) Other relevant information.

... (iii) If, after implementing all con...rols required by paragraphs (f)(2)–(f)(4) of this section, or after January 20, ...980, whichever is sooner, or after com...pletion of a new or rehabilitated battery, ...he permissible exposure limit is still ...xceeded, the employer shall develop a detailed written program and schedule for the develop...ment and implementation of any addi...tional engineering controls and work ...ractices necessary to reduce exposure ...to or below the permissible exposure ...limit.

... (iv) Written plans for such programs ...shall be submitted, upon request, to the Secretary and the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Secretary, the Di...rector, and the authorized employee rep...resentative. The plans required under paragraph (f)(6) of this section shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program.

(7) *Training in compliance procedures.* The employer shall incorporate all written procedures and schedules required under this paragraph (f) in the information and training program required under paragraph (k) of this section and, where appropriate, post in the regulated area.

(g) *Respiratory protection*—(1) *General.* (i) Where respiratory protection is required under this section, the employer shall provide and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this paragraph (g). Compliance with the permissible exposure limit may not be achieved by the use of respirators except:

(*a*) During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls; or

(*b*) In work operations such as maintenance and repair activity in which engineering and work practice controls are technologically not feasible; or

(*c*) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit; or

(*d*) In emergencies.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other requirement of this section, until January 20, 1978, the wearing of respirators shall be at the discretion of each employee where the employee is not in the vicinity of visible emissions.

(2) *Selection.* (i) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select, provide and assure the use of the appropriate respirator or combination of respirators from Table I below.

TABLE I

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR COKE OVEN EMISSIONS

Airborne concentration of coke oven emissions	*Required respirator*
(*a*) Any concentration.	(*1*) A Type C supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode; or
	(2) A powered air-purifying particulate filter respirator for dust and mist
	(3) A powered air-purifying particulate filter respirator or combination chemical cartridge and particulate filter respirator for coke oven emissions.
(*b*) Concentrations not greater than 1500 $\mu g/m^3$.	(*1*) Any particulate filter respirator for dust, mist and fume, except single-use respirator; or
	(2) Any particulate filter respirator or combination chemical cartridge and particulate filter respirator for coke oven emissions; or
	(3) Any respirator listed in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(*a*) of this section.

(ii) Not later than January 20, 1978, whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than 1500 $\mu g/m^3$, the employer shall provide, at the option of each affected employee, either a particulate filter respirator as provided in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(*b*) of this section, or a powered air purifying respirator as provided in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(*a*) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for protection agaist dust and mist by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11, except that not later than January 20, 1979, the employer shall select respirators from among those approved by NIOSH for protection against coke oven emissions.

(3) *Respirator program.* The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with § 1910.134 of this part.

(4) *Respirator usage.* (i) The employer shall assure that the respirator issued to the employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly. The employer shall perform quantitative fit tests annually for each employee who uses a non-powered, particulate filter respirator.

(ii) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) The employer shall allow employees who wear respirators to wash their face and respirator facepiece to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(h) *Protective clothing and equipment*—(1) *Provision and use.* The employer shall provide and assure the use of appropriate protective clothing and equipment, such as but not limited to:

(i) Flame resistant jacket and pants;

(ii) Flame resistant gloves;

(iii) Face shields or vented goggles which comply with § 1910.133(a)(2) of this part;

(iv) Insulation from hot surfaces for footwear;

(v) Safety shoes which comply with § 1910.136 of this part; and

(vi) Protective helmets which comply with § 1910.135 of this part.

(2) *Cleaning and replacement.* (i) The employer shall provide the protective clothing required by paragraphs (h)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section in a clean and dry condition at least weekly.

(ii) The employer shall clean, launder, or dispose of protective clothing required by paragraphs (h)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall repair or replace the protective clothing and equipment as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

(iv) The employer shall assure that all protective clothing is removed at the completion of a work shift only in change rooms prescribed in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(v) The employer shall assure that contaminated protective clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered, or disposed of, is placed in a closable container in the change room.

(vi) The employer shall inform any person who cleans or launders protec-

tive clothing required by this section, of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to coke oven emissions.

(i) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (1) *Change rooms.* The employer shall provide clean change rooms equipped with storage facilities for street clothes and separate storage facilities for protective clothing and equipment whenever employees are required to wear protective clothing and equipment in accordance with paragraph (h)(1) of this section.

(2) *Showers.* (i) The employer shall assure that employees working in the regulated area shower at the end of the work shift.

(ii) The employer shall provide shower facilities in accordance with § 1910.141 (d)(3) of this Part.

(3) *Lunchrooms.* The employer shall provide lunchroom facilities which have a temperature controlled, positive pressure, filtered air supply, and which are readily accessible to employees working in the regulated area.

(4) *Lavatories.* (i) The employer shall assure that employees working in the regulated area wash their hands and face prior to eating.

(ii) The employer shall provide lavatory facilities in accordance with § 1910.-141(d) (1) and (2) of this Part.

(5) *Prohibition of activities in the regulated area.* (i) The employer shall assure that in the regulated area, food or beverages are not present or consumed, smoking products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, except that these activities may be conducted in the lunchrooms, change rooms and showers required under paragraphs (i)(1)–(i)(3) of this section.

(ii) Drinking water may be consumed in the regulated area.

(j) *Medical surveillance.* (1) *General requirements.* (i) Each employer shall institute a medical surveillance program for all employees who are employed in a regulated area at least 30 days per year.

(ii) This program shall provide each employee covered under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section with an opportunity for medical examinations in accordance with this paragraph (j).

(iii) The employer shall inform any employee who refuses any required medical examination of the possible health consequences of such refusal and shall obtain a signed statement from the employee indicating that the employee understands the risk involved in the refusal to be examined.

(iv) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and are provided without cost to the employee.

(2) *Initial examinations.* At the time of initial assignment to a regulated area or upon the institution of the medical surveillance program, the employer shall provide a medical examination for employees covered under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section including at least the following elements:

(i) A work history and medical history which shall include smoking history and the presence and degree of respiratory symptoms, such as breathlessness, cough, sputum production, and wheezing;

(ii) A 14''x17'' posterior-anterior chest x-ray and International Labour Office UICC/Cincinnati (ILO U/C) rating;

(iii) Pulmonary function tests including forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume at one second (FEV 1.0) with recording of type of equipment used;

(iv) Weight;

(v) A skin examination;

(vi) Urinalysis for sugar, albumin, and hematuria;

(vii) A sputum cytology examination; and

(viii) A urinary cytology examination.

(3) *Periodic examinations.* (i) The employer shall provide the examinations specified in paragraphs (j)(2)(i)–(vi) of this section at least annually for employees covered under paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section.

(ii) The employer shall provide the examinations specified in paragraphs (j)(2)(i)–(viii) of this section at least semi-annually for employees 45 years of age or older or with five (5) or more years employment in the regulated area.

(iii) Whenever an employee who is 45 years of age or older or with five (5) or more years employment in the regulated area transfers or is transferred from employment in a regulated area, the employer shall continue to provide the examinations specified in paragraphs (j)(2)(i)–(viii) of this section semi-annually, as long as that employee is employed by the same employer or a successor employer.

(iv) Whenever an employee has not taken the examinations specified in paragraphs (j)(3)(i)–(iii) of this section within the six (6) months preceding the termination of employment, the employer shall provide such examinations to the employee upon termination of employment.

(4) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this regulation and its Appendixes;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's exposure level or estimated exposure level;

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

(v) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

(5) *Physician's written opinion.* (i) The employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include:

(a) The results of the medical examinations;

(b) The physician's opinion 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 exposure to coke oven emissions;

(c) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to coke oven emissions or upon the use of protective clothing or equipment such as respirators; and

(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 explanation or treatment.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(iii) The employer shall provide a copy of the written opinion to the affected employee.

(k) *Employee information and training.*—(1) *Training program.* (i) The employer shall institute a training program for employees who are employed in the regulated area and shall assure their participation.

(ii) The training program shall be provided as of January 27, 1977 for employees who are employed in the regulated area at that time or at the time of initial assignment to a regulated area.

(iii) The training program shall be provided at least annually for all employees who are employed in the regulated area, except that training regarding the occupational safety and health hazards associated with exposure to coke oven emissions and the purpose, proper use, and limitations of respiratory protective devices shall be provided at least quarterly until January 20, 1978.

(iv) The training program shall include informing each employee of:

(a) The information contained in the substance information sheet for coke oven emissions (Appendix A);

(b) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of respiratory protective devices required in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section;

(c) The purpose for and a description of the medical surveillance program required by paragraph (j) of this section including information on the occupational safety and health hazards associated with exposure to coke oven emissions;

(d) A review of all written procedures and schedules required under paragraph (f) of this section; and

(e) A review of this standard.

(2) *Access to training materials.* The employer shall make a copy of this standard and its appendixes readily available to all employees who are employed in the regulated area.

(ii) The employer shall provide upon request all materials relating to the employee information and training program to the Secretary or the Director.

(1) *Precautionary signs and labels*—(1) *General.* (i) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs and labels required by this paragraph.

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this paragraph which contradicts or detracts from the effects of the required sign.

(iii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this paragraph are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

(2) *Signs.* (i) The employer shall post signs in the regulated area bearing the legends:

DANGER
CANCER HAZARD
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY
NO SMOKING OR EATING

(ii) In addition, not later than January 20, 1978, the employer shall post signs in the areas where the permissible exposure limit is exceeded bearing the legend:

DANGER
RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

(3) *Labels.* The employer shall apply precautionary labels to all containers of protective clothing contaminated with coke oven emissions bearing the legend:

CAUTION
CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH COKE EMISSIONS
DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING

(m) *Recordkeeping.*—(1) *Exposure measurements.* The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all measurements taken to monitor employee exposure to coke oven emissions required in paragraph (e) of this section.

(i) This record shall include:

(*a*) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employees monitored;

(*b*) The date(s), number, duration and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure where applicable;

(*c*) The type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any;

(*d*) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy; and

(*e*) The environmental variables that could affect the measurement of employee exposure.

(ii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 40 years or for the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(2) *Medical surveillance.* The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by paragraph (j) of this section.

(i) The record shall include:

(*a*) The name, social security number, and description of duties of the employee;

(*b*) A copy of the physician's written opinion;

(*c*) The signed statement of any refusal to take a medical examination under paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of this section; and

(*d*) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to coke oven emissions.

(ii) The employer shall keep, or assure that the examining physician keeps, the following medical records:

(*a*) A copy of the medical examination results including medical and work history required under paragraph (j)(2) of this section;

(*b*) A description of the laboratory procedures used and a copy of any standards or guidelines used to interpret the test results;

(*c*) The initial x-ray;

(*d*) The x-rays for the most recent 5 years;

(*e*) Any x-ray with a demonstrated abnormality and all subsequent x-rays;

(*f*) The initial cytologic examination slide and written description;

(*g*) The cytologic examination slide and written description for the most recent 10 years; and

(*h*) Any cytologic examination slides with demonstrated atypia, if such atypia persists for 3 years, and all subsequent slides and written descriptions.

(iii) The employer shall maintain medical records required under paragraph (m)(2) of this section for at least 40 years, or for the duration of employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

(3) *Availability.* (i) The employer shall make available upon request all records required to be maintained by paragraph (m) of this section to the Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall make available upon request records of employee exposure measurements required by paragraph (m)(1) of this section for inspection and copying to affected employees, and their designated representatives.

(iii) The employer shall make available upon request employee medical records required to be maintained by paragraph (m)(2) of this section to a physician designated by the affected employee or former employee.

(iv) The employer shall make available upon request records of employee exposure measurements required by paragraph (m)(1) of this section for inspection and copying to former employees and their designated representatives which indicate the former employees own exposures.

[§1910.1029(m)(3)(iv) added at 42 F.R. 3306, January 18, 1977 effective February 17, 1977.]

(4) *Transfer of records.* (i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by paragraph (m) of this section.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted by registered mail to the Director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained under paragraphs (m)(1) and (m)(2) of this section, the employer shall transmit these records by registered mail to the Director or shall continue to retain such records.

(n) *Observation of monitoring*—(1) *Employee observation.* The employer shall provide affected employees or their representatives an opportunity to observe any measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to coke oven emissions conducted pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) *Observation procedures.* (i) Whenever observation of the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to coke oven emissions requires entry into an area where the use of protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with and assure the use of such equipment and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the measurement, observers shall be entitled to:

(*a*) An explanation of the measurement procedures;

(*b*) Observe all steps related to the measurement of coke oven emissions performed at the place of exposure; and

(*c*) Record the results obtained.

(o) *Effective date.* This standard shall become effective January 20, 1977.

(p) *Appendixes.* The information contained in the appendixes to this section is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligation.

APPENDIX A—COKE OVEN EMISSIONS SUBSTANCE INFORMATION SHEET

I. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

A. *Substance:* Coke Oven Emissions

B. *Definition:* The benzene-soluble fraction of total particulate matter present during the destructive distillation or carbonization of coal for the production of coke.

C. *Permissible Exposure Limit:* 150 micrograms per cubic meter of air determined as an average over an 8-hour period.

D. *Regulated areas:* Only employees authorized by your employer should enter a regulated area. The employer is required to designate the following areas as regulated areas: the coke oven battery, including topside and its machinery, pushside and its machinery, cokeside and its machinery, and the battery ends; the screening station; the wharf; and the beehive ovens and their machinery.

II. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Exposure to coke oven emissions is a cause of lung cancer, and kidney cancer, in humans. Although there have not been an excess number of skin cancer cases in humans, repeated skin contact with coke oven emissions should be avoided.

III. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

A. *Respirators:* Respirators will be provided by your employer for routine use if your employer is in the process of implementing engineering and work practice controls or where engineering and work practice controls are not feasible or insufficient to reduce exposure to or below the PEL. You must wear respirators for non-routine activities or in emergency situations where you are likely to be exposed to levels of coke oven emissions in excess of the permissible exposure limit. Until January 20, 1978, the routine wearing of respirators is voluntary. Until that date, if you choose not to wear a respirator you do not have to do so. You must still have your respirator with you and you must still wear it if you are near visible emissions. Since how well your respirator fits your face is very important, your employer is required to conduct fit tests to make sure the respirator seals properly when you wear it. These tests are simple and rapid and will be explained to you during your training sessions.

B. *Protective clothing:* Your employer is required to provide, and you must wear, appropriate, clean, protective clothing and equipment to protect your body from repeated skin contact with coke oven emissions and from the heat generated during the coking process. This clothing should include such items as jacket and pants and flame resistant gloves. Protective equipment should include face shield or vented goggles, protective helmets and safety shoes, insulated from hot surfaces where appropriate.

IV. HYGIENE FACILITIES AND PRACTICES

You must not eat, drink, smoke, chew gum or tobacco, or apply cosmetics in the regulated area, except that drinking water is permitted. Your employer is required to provide lunchrooms and other areas for these purposes.

Your employer is required to provide showers, washing facilities, and change rooms. If you work in a regulated area, you must wash your face, and hands before eating. You must shower at the end of the work shift. Do not take used protective clothing out of the change rooms without your employer's permission. Your employer is required to provide for laundering or cleaning of your protective clothing.

V. SIGNS AND LABELS

Your employer is required to post warning signs and labels for your protection. Signs must be posted in regulated areas. The signs must warn that a cancer hazard is present, that only authorized employees may enter the area, and that no smoking or eating is allowed. In regulated areas where coke oven emissions are above the permissible exposure limit, the signs should also warn that respirators must be worn.

VI. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

If you work in a regulated area at least 30 days per year, your employer is required to provide you with a medical examination every year. The medical examination must include a medical history, a chest x-ray; pulmonary function test; weight comparison; skin examination; a urinalysis and a urine and sputum cytology exam for the early detection of urinary or lung cancer. The cytology exams are only included in the initial exam until you are either 45 years or older or have 5 or more years employment in the regulated areas when the medical exams including these tests are to be given every 6 months. The examining physician will provide a written opinion to your employer containing the results of the medical exams. You should also receive a copy of this opinion.

VII. OBSERVATION OF MONITORING

Your employer is required to monitor your exposure to coke oven emissions and you are entitled to observe the monitoring procedure. You are entitled to receive an explanation of the measurement procedure, observe the steps taken in the measurement procedure, and to record the results obtained. When the monitoring procedure is taking place in an area where respirators or personal protective clothing and equipment are required to be worn, you must also be provided with and must wear the protective clothing and equipment.

VIII. ACCESS TO RECORDS

You or your representative are entitled to records of your exposure to coke oven emissions upon request to your employer. Your medical examination records can be furnished to your physician upon request to your employer.

IX. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Additional information on all of these items plus training as to hazards of coke oven emissions and the engineering and work practice controls associated with your job will also be provided by your employer.

APPENDIX B INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

I. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE GUIDELINES

A. *Sampling* (Benzene-Soluble Fraction Total Particulate Matter).

Samples collected should be full shift (at least 7-hour) samples. Sampling should be done using a personal sampling pump with pulsation dampers at a flow rate of 2 liters per minute. Samples should be collected on 0.8 micrometer pore size silver membrane filters (37 mm diameter) preceded by Gelman glass fiber type A–E filters encased in three-piece plastic (polystyrene) field monitor cassettes. The cassette face cap should be on and the plug removed. The rotameter should be checked every hour to ensure that proper flow rates are maintained.

A minimum of three full-shift samples should be collected for each job classification on each battery, at least one from each shift. If disparate results are obtained for particular job classification, sampling should be repeated. It is advisable to sample each shift on more than one day to account for environmental variables (wind, precipitation, etc.) which may affect sampling. Differences in exposures among different work shifts may indicate a need to improve work practices on a particular shift. Sampling results from different shifts for each job classification should not be averaged. Multiple samples from same shift on each battery may be used to calculate an average exposure for a particular job classification.

B. *Analysis.*

1. All extraction glassware is cleaned wit dichromic acid cleaning solution, rinsed wit tap water, then dionized water, acetone, an allowed to dry completely. The glassware rinsed with nanograde benzene before us The Teflon cups are cleaned with benzen then with acetone.

2. Pre-weigh the 2 ml Tefl cups to one hundredth of a milligram (0 mg) on a autobalance AD Tare weight of the cups is about 50 mg.

3. Place the silver membrane filter an glass fiber filter into a 15 ml test tube.

4. Extract with 5 ml of benzene for fi minutes in an ultrasonic cleaner.

5. Filter the extract in 15 ml medium gla fritted funnels.

6. Rinse test tube and filters with two 1 ml aliquots of benzene and filter through th fritted glass funnel.

7. Collect the extract and two rinses in a 10 ml Kontes graduated evaporative concen trator.

8. Evaporate down to 1 ml while rinsing th sides with benzene.

9. Pipet 0.5 ml into the Teflon cup an evaporate to dryness in a vacuum oven a 40 ° C for 3 hours.

10. Weigh the Teflon cup and the weigh gain is due to the benzene soluble residue i half the Sample.

II. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

A. *General.*

The minimum requirements for the medi cal examination for coke oven workers a given in paragraph (j) of the standard.

The initial examination is to be provided all coke oven workers who work at leas 30 days in the regulated area.

The examination includes at 14" X 17 posterior-anterior chest x-ray and a ILO/U rating to assure some standardization o x-ray reading, pulmonary function tes (FVC and FEV 1.0), weight, urinalysis, ski examination and a sputum and urina cytologic examination. These tests are to serve as the baseline for comparing the em ployee's future test results. Periodic exam include all the elements of the initial exam except that the cytologic tests need n performed only on those employees who ar 45 years of age or older or who have worke for 5 or more years in the regulated area periodic exams are to be performed semi annually for this group instead of annuall The examination contents are minimum re quirements, additional tests such as later and oblique x-rays or additional pulmonar function tests may be performed if deemed necessary.

B. *Pulmonary function tests.*

Pulmonary function tests should be per formed in a manner which minimizes sub ject and operator bias. There has been show to be learning effects with regard to the re sults obtained from certain tests such as FE 1.0. Best results can be obtained by multipl trials for each subject. The best of three trials or the average of the last three of five trials may be used in obtaining reliable re sults. The type of equipment used (manu facturer, model, etc.) should be recorded wit the results as reliability and accuracy varie and such information may be important in the evaluation of test results. Care should be exercised to obtain the best possible test ing equipment.

C. Sputum cytology.

Sputum can be collected by aerosol inhalation during the medical exam or by spontaneous early morning cough at home. Sputum is induced by transoral inhalation of an aerosolized solution of eight per cent (8%) sodium chloride in water. After inhaling as few as three to five breaths the subject usually yields an adequate sputum specimen. A minimum of three samples should be collected by the subject at home. All sputum should be collected directly into sixty percent (60%) alcohol.

Scientific evidence suggests that chest x-rays and sputum cytology should be used together as screening tests for lung cancer in high risk populations, such as coke oven workers. The tests are to be performed every six months on workers who are 45 years of age or older or have worked in the regulated area for 5 or more years. Since the tests seem to be complementary, it may be advantageous to alternate the test procedures. For instance, chest x-rays could be obtained in June and December and sputum cytologys could be obtained in March and September. Facilities for providing necessary diagnostic investigation should be readily available as well as chest physicians, surgeons, radiologists, pathologists and immunotherapists to provide any necessary treatment services.

§1910.1029 added at 41 F.R. 6784, October 22, 1976, effective January 20, 1977 corrected by 42 F.R. 3305-3306, anuary 18, 1977.]

§ 1910.1043 Cotton dust.

[CAUTION: Cotton dust standard stayed; see foreword.]

(a) ***Scope and application.*** (1) This section applies to the control of employee exposure to cotton dust in all workplaces, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2).

(2) This section does not apply to: (i) The harvesting of cotton; (ii) The ginning of cotton (Exposure to cotton dust in cotton ginning is covered by § 1910.1046); (iii) Maritime operations covered by 29 CFR Parts 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918; (iv) The handling or processing of woven or knitted materials; and (v) The handling or processing of washed cotton.

(3) This section provides mandatory requirements for the control of employee exposure to cotton dust. The mandatory nature of these requirements is not intended, however, to discourage or inhibit the development of different, equally effective means of providing the required protection. The variance provisions of section 6(d) of the Act, and the implementing regulations in Part 1905 of this Title, provide a mechanism for employers to obtain variances from the provisions of this section where the employer has developed alternative procedures which are as safe and healthful as those required by this section. As implemented by the procedural regulations in Part 1905 of this Title, the variance provisions of the Act permit the flexibility which contributes to efficient compliance with the standard. To aid in the expeditious processing of variance applications, the procedures allow, where appropriate, for the grant of interim orders pending a decision on the merits of the variance as well as for the consideration of variances applicable to groups of employers. OSHA encourages interested employers to utilize the variance provisions of the Act where equally safe and healthful protective means are available.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section:

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

"Blow down" means the cleaning of equipment and surfaces with compressed air.

"Cotton dust" means dust present in the air during the handling or processing of cotton, which may contain a mixture of many substances including ground up plant matter, fiber, bacteria, fungi, soil, pesticides, non-cotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated with the cotton during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods. Any dust present during the handling and processing of cotton through the weaving or knitting of fabrics, and dust present in other operations or manufacturing processes using new or waste cotton fibers or cotton fiber by-products from textile mills are considered cotton dust.

"Director" means the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or designee;

"Lint-free respirable cotton dust" means particles of cotton dust of approximately 15 microns or less aerodynamic equivalent diameter;

"Vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler" means a dust sampler which has a particle size cut-off at approximately 15 microns aerodynamic equivalent diameter when operating at the flow rate of 7.4±0.2 liters per minute;

"Yarn manufacturing" means all textile mill operations from opening to, but not including, slashing and weaving;

"Washed cotton" means cotton which has been thoroughly washed in hot water and is known in the cotton textile trade as purified or dyed. Washed cotton does not include steamed, autoclaved cotton or cotton washed solely in solvents.

(c) *Permissible exposure limits.* (1) The employer shall assure that no employee who is exposed to cotton dust in yarn manufacturing is exposed to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust greater than 200 ug/m³ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or a method of equivalent accuracy and precision.

(2) The employer shall assure that no employee who is exposed to cotton dust in the textile processes known as slashing and weaving is exposed to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust greater than 750 ug/m³ mean concentration, averaged over an eight hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or a method of equivalent accuracy and precision.

(3) The employer shall assure that no employee who is exposed to cotton dust (except for exposures in yarn manufacturing and slashing and weaving covered by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2)) is exposed to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust greater than 500 ug/m³ mean concentration, averaged over an eight-hour period, as measured by a vertical elutriator or a method of equivalent accuracy and precision.

(d) *Exposure monitoring and measurement.*—(1) *General.* (i) For the purposes of this section, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(ii) The sampling device to be used shall be either the vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler or a method of equivalent accuracy and precision.

(iii) If an alternative to the vertical elutriator cotton dust sampler is used, the employer shall establish equivalency by demonstrating that the alternative sampling devices;

(*a*) collect respirable particulates in the same range as the vertical elutriator (approximately 15 microns);

(*b*) replicate exposure data in side-by-side field comparisons; and

(*c*) are equivalent within an accuracy and precision range of plus or minus 25 percent for 95 percent of the samples over the range of 0.5 to 2 times the permissible exposure limit.

(2) *Initial monitoring.* Each employer who has a place of employment in which cotton dust is present, shall conduct monitoring by obtaining measurements which are representative of the exposure of all employees to airborne concentrations of lint-free respirable cotton dust over an eight-hour period. The sampling program shall include at least one determination during each shift for each work area.

(3) *Periodic monitoring.* (i) The employer shall repeat the measurements required by paragraph (d)(2) at least every six months.

(ii) Whenever there has been a production, process, or control change which may result in new or additional exposure to cotton dust, or whenever the employer has any other reason to suspect an increase in employee expo-

sure, the employer shall repeat the monitoring and measurements required by paragraph (d)(2) for those employees affected by the change or increase.

(4) *Employee notification.* (i) Within five working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the exposure measurements which represent that employee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that the employee's exposure exceeds the applicable permissible exposure limit specified in paragraph (c), the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was exceeded and a description of the corrective action taken to reduce exposure below the permissible exposure limit.

(e) *Methods of compliance (1) Engineering and work practice controls.* The employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposure to cotton dust at or below the permissible exposure limit specified in paragraph (c), except to the extent that the employer establishes that such controls are not feasible.

(2) Whenever feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless institute these controls to immediately reduce exposure to the lowest feasible level, and shall supplement these controls with the use of respirators which shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (f).

(3) *Compliance program.* (i) Each employer shall establish and implement a written program sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the permissible exposure limit solely by means of engineering controls and work practices as required by paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(ii) The written program shall include at least the following:

(*a*) A description of each operation or process resulting in employee exposure to cotton dust;

(*b*) Engineering plans and other studies used to determine the controls for each process;

(*c*) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limit;

(*d*) Monitoring data obtained in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section;

(*e*) A detailed schedule for development and implementation of engineering and work practice controls, including exposure levels projected to be achieved by such controls;

(*f*) Work practice program; and

(*g*) Other relevant information.

(iii) The employer's schedule as set forth in the compliance program, shall project completion of the compliance program no later than September 4, 1982.

(iv) The employer shall complete the steps set forth in his program by the dates in the schedule.

(v) Written programs shall be submitted, upon request, to the Assistant Secretary and the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Assistant Secretary, the Director, and any affected employee or their designated representatives.

(vi) The written programs required under paragraph (e)(3) of this section shall be revised and updated at least every six months to reflect the current status of the program and current exposure levels.

(4) *Mechanical ventilation.* When mechanical ventilation is used to control exposure, measurements which demonstrate the effectiveness of the system to control exposure, such as capture velocity, duct velocity, or static pressure shall be made at least every six months. Measurements of the system's effectiveness to control exposures shall also be made within five days of any change in production, process or control which may result in any increase in airborne concentrations of cotton dust.

(f) *Use of respirators.*—(1) *General.* Where the use of respirators is required under this section, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this paragraph (f). Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the time periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering controls and work practice controls;

(ii) During maintenance and repair activities in which engineering and work practice controls are not feasible;

(iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit; and

(iv) In operations specified under paragraph (g)(1).

(v) Whenever an employee requests a respirator.

(2) *Respirator selection.* (i) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select the appropriate respirator from Table 1 below and shall assure that the employee uses the respirator provided.

TABLE I

Cotton dust concentration	Required respirator
Not greater than—	
(a) 5 × the applicable permissible exposure limit.	1. Any dust respirator, including single use
(b) 10 × the applicable permissible exposure limit.	1. Any dust respirator, except single use or quarter mask; or 2. Any supplied air respirator; or 3. Any self-contained breathing apparatus.
(c) 100 × the applicable permissible exposure limit.	1. High efficiency particulate filter respirator with a full facepiece; or 2. Any supplied air respirator with full-facepiece, helmet or hood; or 3. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with full-facepiece.
(d) Greater than 100 × the applicable permissible exposure limit.	1. A powered air-purifying respirator with high efficiency particulate filter; or 2. A self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode; or 3. A type "C" supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode; or 4. A combination respirator which includes a type C supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in pressure or continuous-flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

(ii) The employer shall select respirators from those tested and approved for protection against dust by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(iii) Whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than 5 x the applicable permissible exposure limit, the employer shall provide and permit the employee to use, at the employee's option, single use dust respirator in preference to any respirator specified in paragraph (a) of Table 1.

(iv) Whenever respirators are required by this section for concentrations not greater than 100x the applicable permissible exposure limit, the employer shall, upon the request of the employee, provide a powered air purifying respirator with a high efficiency particulate filter in lieu of the respirator specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of Table I.

(v) Whenever a physician determines that an employee is unable to wear any form of respirator, including a power air purifying respirator, the employee shall be given the opportunity to transfer to another position

hich is available or which later beomes available having a dust level at r below the PEL. The employer shall ssure than an employee who is transerred due to an inability to wear a espirator suffers no loss of earnings r other employment rights or benelits as a result of the transfer.

(vi) Until March 4, 1979, the employr shall provide any dust respirator, ncluding single use, to all employees xposed to cotton dust, unless the emloyer has conducted the monitoring equired by paragraph (d)(2) of this ection or otherwise has monitored mployee exposure. As soon as monioring has been conducted, the emloyer shall select the appropriate resirator from Table I.

(3) *Respirator program.* The employr shall institute a respirator program n accordance with § 1910.134 (b), (d), e), and (f) of this part.

(4) *Respirator usage.* (i) The employr shall assure that the respirator used by each employee exhibits minimum acepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.

(ii) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator, o change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected by the employee. The employer shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) The employer shall allow employees who wear respirators to wash their faces and respirator face pieces to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(g) *Work practices.* Each employer shall, regardless of the level of employee exposure, immediately establish and implement a written program of work practices, which shall minimize cotton dust exposure for each specific job. Where applicable, the following work practices shall be included in the work practices program:

(1) Compressed air "blow down" cleaning shall be prohibited, where alternative means are feasible. Where compressed air "blow down" is done, respirators shall be worn by the employees performing the "blow down", and employees in the area whose presence is not required to perform the "blow down" shall be required to leave the area during this cleaning operation.

(2) Cleaning of clothing or floors with compressed air shall be prohibited.

(3) Floor sweeping shall be performed with a vacuum or with methods designed to minimize dispersal of dust.

(4) Cotton and cotton waste shall be stacked, sorted, baled, dumped, removed or otherwise handled by mechanical means, except where the employer can show that it is infeasible to do so. Where infeasible, the method used for handling cotton and cotton waste shall be the method which reduces exposure to the lowest level feasible.

(5) The employer shall inspect, clean maintain, and repair, all engineering control equipment and ventilation systems including power sources, ducts, and filtration units of the equipment.

(h) *Medical surveillance.* (1) *General.* (i) Each employer who has a place of employment in which cotton dust is present shall institute a program of medical surveillance for all employees exposed to cotton dust.

(ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and are provided without cost to the employee.

(iii) Persons other than licensed physicians, who administer the pulmonary function testing required by this section shall complete a NIOSH approved training course in spirometry.

(2) *Initial examinations.* The employer shall provide each employee who is or may be exposed to cotton dust with an opportunity for medical surveillance. For new employees this examination shall be provided prior to initial assignment. The medical surveillance shall include at least the following:

(i) A medical history;

(ii) The standardized questionnaire contained in Appendix B; and

(iii) A pulmonary function measurement, including a determination of forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1), and the percentage that the measured values of FEV and FVC differ from the predicted values, using the standard tables in Appendix C.

These determinations shall be made for each employee before the employee enters the workplace on the first day of the work week, following at least 35 hours after previous exposure to cotton dust. The tests shall be repeated during the shift, no sooner than 4 and no more than 10 hours after the beginning of the work shift; and, in any event, no more than one hour after cessation of exposure. The predicted FEV, and FVC for blacks shall be multiplied by 0.85 to adjust for ethnic differences.

[§1910.1043(h)(2)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 56893, December 5, 1978.]

(iv) Based upon the questionnaire results, each employee shall be graded according to Schilling's byssinosis classification system.

(3) *Periodic examinations.* (i) The employer shall provide annual medical surveillance for all employees exposed to cotton dust which shall include at least an update of the medical history and standardized questionnaire (the abbreviated questionnaire, App. B-III) and the pulmonary function measurements in paragraph (h)(2).

(ii) Medical surveillance as required in paragraph (h)(3)(i) shall be provided every six months for all employees in the following categories:

(*a*) An FEV, of greater than 80 percent of the predicted value, but with an FEV, decrement of 5 percent or 200 ml. on a first working day;

(*b*) An FEV, of less than 80 percent of the predicted value; or

(*c*) Where, in the opinion of the physician, any significant change in questionnaire findings, pulmonary function results, or other diagnostic tests has occured.

(iii) An employee whose FEV, is less than 60 percent of the predicted value shall be referred to a physician for a detailed pulmonary examination.

(iv) A comparison shall be made between the current examination results and those of previous examinations and a determination made by the physician as to whether there has been a significant change.

(4) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this regulation and its Appendices;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's exposure level or anticipated exposure level;

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

(v) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

(5) *Physician's written opinion.*

(i) The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of a written opinion from the examining physician containing the following:

(*a*) The results of the medical examination and tests;

(*b*) 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 exposure to cotton dust;

(*c*) The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to cotton dust or upon the employee's use of respirators including a determination of whether an employee can wear a negative pressure respirator, and where the employee cannot, a determination of the employee's ability to wear a powered air purifying respirator; and,

(*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.

(ii) The written opinion obtained by the employer shall not reveal specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(i) *Employee education and training.* (1) *Training program.* (i) The employer shall provide a training program for all employees in all workplaces where cotton dust is present, and shall assure that each employee in these workplaces is informed of the following:

(*a*) The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to cotton dust at or above the permissible exposure limit;

(*b*) The measures, including work practices required by paragraph (g) of this section, necessary to protect the employee from exposures in excess of the permissible exposure limit;

(*c*) The purpose, proper use and limitations of respirators required by paragraph (f) of this section;

(*d*) The purpose for and a description of the medical surveillance program required by paragraph (h) of this section and other information which will aid exposed employees in understanding the hazards of cotton dust exposure; and

(*e*) The contents of this standard and its appendices.

(ii) The training program shall be provided prior to initial assignment and shall be repeated at least annually.

(2) *Access to training materials.* (i) Each employer shall post a copy of this section with its appendices in a public location at the workplace, and shall, upon request, make copies available to employees.

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

(iii) In addition to the information required by paragraph (i)(1), the employer shall include as part of the training program, and shall distribute to employees, any materials, pertaining to the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the regulations issued pursuant to that Act and this cotton dust standard, which are made available to the employer by the Assistant Secretary.

(j) *Signs.* The employer shall post the following warning sign in each work area where the permissible exposure limit for cotton dust is exceeded:

WARNING

COTTON DUST WORK AREA

May Cause Acute or Delayed Lung Injury

(Byssinosis)

RESPIRATORS

REQUIRED IN THIS AREA

(k) *Recordkeeping.* (1) *Exposure measurements.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all measurements required by paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) The record shall include: (*a*) A log containing the items listed in paragraph IV (a) of Appendix A, and the dates, number, duration, and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the procedure used to determine representative employee exposures;

(*b*) The type of protective devices worn, if any, and length of time worn; and

(*c*) The names, social security numbers, job classifications and exposure levels of employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 20 years.

(2) *Medical surveillance.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate medical record for each employee subject to medical surveillance required by paragraph (h) of this section.

(ii) The record shall include:

(*a*) The name and social security number and description of the duties of the employee;

(*b*) A copy of the medical examination results including the medical history, questionnaire responses, results of all tests, and the physician's recommendation;

(*c*) A copy of the physician's written opinion;

(*d*) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to cotton dust;

(*e*) A copy of this standard and its appendices, except that the employer may keep one copy of the standard and the appendices for all employees, provided that he references the standard and appendices in the medical surveillance record of each employee; and

(*f*) A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by paragraph (h)(4) of this section.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 20 years.

(3) *Availability.* (i) The employer shall make all records required to be maintained by paragraph (k) of this section available to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall make employee exposure measurement records required by this section available to affected employees or their designated representatives for examination and copying.

(iii) The employer shall make all records indicating a former employee's own exposure to cotton dust available to the former employee or designated representative for examination and copying.

(iv) The employer shall make an employee's medical records required to be maintained by this section, available to the affected employee or former employee or to a physician or other individual designated by such affected employee or former employees, for examination and copying.

(4) *Transfer of records.* (i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by paragraph (k) of this section.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the Director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained by this section, the employer shall notify the Director at least 3 months prior to the disposal of such records and shall transmit the records to the Director if he requests them within that period.

(l) *Observation of monitoring.* The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to cotton dust conducted pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) Whenever observation of the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to cotton dust requires entry into an area where the use of personal protective equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with and assure the use of such equipment and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(3) Without interfering with the measurement, observers shall be entitled to:

(i) An explanation of the measurement procedures;

(ii) An opportunity to observe any steps related to the measurement of airborne concentrations of cotton dust performed at the place of exposure; and

(iii) An opportunity to record the results obtained.

(m) *Effective date.*—(1) *General.* This section is effective September 23, 1978, except as otherwise provided below.

(2) *Startup dates.* (i) *Initial monitoring.* The initial monitoring required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than March 4, 1979.

(ii) *Methods of compliance: engineering and work practice controls.* The

ngineering and work practice controls quired by paragraph (e) of this sec- on shall be implemented no later an September 4, 1982.

(iii) *Compliance program.* The com- liance program required by para- aph (e)(3) of this section shall be es- blished no later than September 4, 979.

(iv) *Respirators.* The respirators re- uired by paragraph (f) of this section all be provided no later than Octo- er 4, 1978. Until March 4, 1979, he provisions of paragraph (1)(2)(vi) pply.

(v) *Work practices.* The work prac- ces required by paragraph (g) of this ction shall be implemented no later an December 4, 1978.

(vi) *Medical surveillance.* The edical surveillance required by para- raph (h) of this section shall be com- leted no later than September 4, 978.

(vii) *Employee education and train- ng.* The initial education and training equired by paragraph (i) of this sec- ion shall be completed as soon as pos- ible but no later than December 4, 978.

(n) *Appendices.* (i) Appendices B, C, nd D to this section are incorporated s part of this section and the con- ents of these appendices are manda- ory.

(ii) Appendix A contains information hich is not intended to create any ad- ditional obligations not otherwise im- osed or to detract from any existing bligations.

APPENDIX A—AIR SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING CONCENTRATIONS OF COTTON DUST

I. SAMPLING LOCATIONS

The sampling procedures must be de- igned so that samples of the actual dust oncentrations are collected accurately and onsistently and reflect the concentrations f dust at the place and time of sampling. ufficient number of 6-hour area samples in ach distinct work area of the plant should e collected at locations which provide rep- esentative samples of air to which the orker is exposed. In order to avoid filter verloading, sampling time may be short- ned when sampling in dusty areas. Samples n each work area should be gathered simul- aneously or sequentially during a normal perating period. The daily time-weighted verage (TWA) exposure of each worker can hen be determined by using the following ormula:

$$\frac{\text{Summation of hours spent in each location and the dust concentration in that location.}}{\text{Total hours exposed}}$$

A time-weighted average concentration hould be computed for each worker and roperly logged and maintained on file for review.

II. SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

(a) Sampler. The instrument selected for monitoring is the Lumsden-Lynch vertical elutriator. It should operate at a flow rate of 7.4±0.2 liters/minute.

The samplers should be cleaned prior to sampling. The pumps should be monitored during sampling.

(b) Filter Holder. A three-piece cassette constructed of polystyrene designed to hold a 37-mm diameter filter should be used. Care must be exercised to insure that an adequate seal exists between elements of the cassette.

(c) Filers and Support Pads. The membrane filters used should be polyvinyl chloride with a 5-um pore size and 37-mm diameter. A support pad, commonly called a backup pad, should be used under the filter membrane in the field monitor cassette.

(d) Balance. A balance sensitive to 10 micrograms should be used.

III. INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

Samplers shall be calibrated when first received from the factory, after repair, and after receiving any abuse. The samplers should be calibrated in the laboratory both before they are used in the field and after they have been used to collect a large number of field samples. The primary standard, such as a spirometer or other standard calibrating instruments such as a wet test meter or a large bubble meter or dry gas meter, should be used. Instructions for calibration with the wet test meter follow. If another calibration device is selected, equivalent procedures should be used:

(a) Level wet test meter. Check the water level which should just touch the calibration point at the left side of the meter. If water level is low, add water 1-2° F. warmer than room temperature of till point. Run the meter for 30 minutes before calibration;

(b) Place the polyvinyl chloride membrane filter in the filter cassette;

(c) Assemble the calibration sampling train;

(d) Connect the wet test meter to the train.

The pointer on the meter should run clockwise and a pressure drop of not more than 1.0 inch of water indicated. If the pressure drop is greater than 1.0, disconnect and check the system;

(e) Operate the system for ten minutes before starting the calibration;

(f) Check the vacuum gauge on the pump to insure that the pressure drop across the orifice exceeds 17 inches of mercury;

(g) Record the following on calibration data sheets:

(1) Wet test meter reading, start and finish;

(2) Elapsed time, start and finish (at least two minutes);

(3) Pressure drop at manometer;

(4) Air temperature;

(5) Barometric pressure; and

(6) Limiting orifice number;

(h) Calculate the flow rate and compare against the flow of 7.4±0.2 liters/minute. If flow is between these limits, perform calibration again, average results, and record orifice number and flow rate. If flow is not within these limits, discard or modify orifice and repeat procedure;

(i) Record the name of the person performing the calibration, the date, serial number of the wet test meter, and the number of the critical orifices being calibrated.

IV. SAMPLING PROCEDURE

(a) Sampling data sheets should include a log of:

(1) The date of the sample collection;

(2) The time of sampling;

(3) The location of the sampler;

(4) The sampler serial number;

(5) The cassette number;

(6) The time of starting and stopping the sampling and the duration of sampling;

(7) The weight of the filter before and after sampling;

(8) The weight of dust collected (corrected for controls);

(9) The dust concentration measured;

(10) Other pertinent information; and

(11) Name of person taking sample

(b) Assembly of filter cassette should be as follows:

(1) Loosely assemble 3-piece cassette;

(2) Number cassette;

(3) Place absorbant pad in cassette;

(4) Weigh filter to an accuracy of 10 μg;

(5) Place filter in cassette;

(6) Record weight of filter in log, using cassette number for identification;

(7) Fully assemble cassette, using pressure to force parts tightly together;

(8) Install plugs top and bottom;

(9) Put shrink band on cassette, covering joint between center and bottom parts of cassette; and

(10) Set cassette aside until shrink band dries thoroughly.

(c) Sampling collection should be performed as follows:

(1) Clean lint out of the motor and elutriator;

(2) Install vertical elutriator in sampling locations specified above with inlet 4½ to 5½ feet from floor (breathing zone height);

(3) Remove top section of cassette;

(4) Install cassette in ferrule of elutriator;

(5) Tape cassette to ferrule with masking tape or similar material for air-tight seal;

(6) Remove bottom plug of cassette and attach hose containing critical orifice;

(7) Start elutriator pump and check to see if gauge reads above 17 in: of Hg vacuum;

(8) Record starting time, cassette number, and sampler number;

(9) At end of sampling period stop pump and record time; and

(10) Controls with each batch of samples collected, two additional filter cassettes should be subjected to exactly the same handling as the samples, except that they are not opened. These control filters should be weighed in the same manner as the sample filters.

Any difference in weight in the control filters would indicate that the procedure for handling sample filters may not be adequate and should be evaluated to ascertain the cause of the difference, whether and what necessary corrections must be made, and whether additional samples must be collected.

(d) Shipping. The cassette with samples should be collected, along with the appropriate number of blanks, and shipped to the analytical laboratory in a suitable container to prevent damage in transit.

(e) Weighing of the sample should be achieved as follows:

(1) Remove shrink band;

(2) Remove top and middle sections of cassette and botton plug;

(3) Remove filter from cassette and weigh to an accuracy of 10 μg; and

(4) Record weight in log against original weight

(f) Calculation of volume of air sampled should be determined as follows:

(1) From starting and stopping times of sampling period, determine length of time in minutes of sampling period; and

(2) Multiply sampling time in minutes by flow rate of critical orifice in liters per minute and divide by 1000 to find air quantity in cubic meters.

(g) Calculation of Dust Concentrations should be made as follows:

(1) Substract weight of clean filter dirty filter and apply control correctio find actual weight of sample. Record weight (in μg) in log; and

(2) Divide mass of sample in μg by volume in cubic meters to find dust cor tration in μg/m. Record in log.

APPENDIX B-1
RESPIRATORY QUESTIONNAIRE

A. IDENTIFICATION DATA

PLANT _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NO. _____
DAY MONTH YEAR
(figures) (last 2 digits)

NAME _____ DATE OF INTERVIEW _____
(Surname)

_____ DATE OF BIRTH _____
(First Names) M F

ADDRESS _____ AGE _____ (8,9) SEX _____ (10)

_____ RACE | W | N | IND. | OTHER | (11)

INTERVIEWER: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (12)

WORK SHIFT: 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ (13) STANDING HEIGHT _____ (14,15)

WEIGHT _____ (16,18)

PRESENT WORK AREA

If working in more than one specified work area, X area where most of the work shift is spent. If "other," but spending 25% of the work shift in one of the specified work areas, classify in that work area. If carding department employee, check 25% of the work shift in one of the specified work areas, classify in that work area. If carding department employee, check area within that department where most of the work shift is spent (if in doubt, check "throughout"). For work areas such as spinning and weaving where many work rooms may be involved, be sure to check the specific work room to which the employee is assigned – if he works in more than one work room within a department classify as 7 (all) for that department.

	Workroom Number	(19) Open	(20) Pick	Area	(21) Card #1	(22) #2	(23) Spin	(24) Wind	(25) Twist	(26) Spool	(27) Warp	(28) Slash	(29) Weave	(30) Other
AT RISK (cotton & cotton blend)	1			Cards										
	2			Draw										
	3			Comb										
	4			Rove										
	5			Thru Out										
	6													
	7 (all)													
Control (synthetic & wool)	8													
Ex-Worker (cotton)	9													

Use actual wording of each question. Put X in appropriate square after each question. When in doubt record 'No'. When no square, circle appropriate answer.

B. COUGH

(on getting up)†

Do you usually cough first thing in the morning? _____ Yes___ No_____ (31)
(Count a cough with first smoke or on "first going out of doors." Exclude clearing throat or a single cough.)

Do you usually cough during the day or at night? _____ Yes___ No_____ (32)
(Ignore an occasional cough.)

If 'Yes' to either question (31-32):

Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three months a year? _____ Yes___ No_____ (33)

Do you cough on any particular day of the week? Yes___ No_____ (34)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

If 'Yes': Which day? Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat Sun. (35)

C. PHLEGM or alternative word to suit local custom.

(on getting up)†

Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing in the morning? (Count phlegm with the first smoke or on "first going out of doors." Exclude phlegm from the nose. Count swallowed phlegm.) _____ Yes___ No_____ (36)

Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during the day or at night? (Accept twice or more.) _____ Yes___ No_____ (37)

If 'Yes' to either question (36) or (37):

Do you bring up phlegm like this on most days for as much as three months each year? _____ Yes___ No_____ (38)

If 'Yes' to question (33) or (38):

(cough)
How long have you had this phlegm?
(Write in number of years

(1) ☐ 2 years or less (39)
(2) ☐ More than 2 years-9 years
(3) ☐ 10-19 years
(4) ☐ 20+ years

†These words are for subjects who work at night

D. CHEST ILLNESSES

In the past three years, have you had a period of (increased) †cough and phlegm lasting for 3 weeks or more? _____

(1) ☐ No (40)
(2) ☐ Yes, only one period
(3) ☐ Yes, two or more periods

†For subjects who usually have phlegm

During the past 3 years have you had any chest illness which has kept you off work, indoors at home or in bed? (For as long as one week, flu?) Yes___ No_____ (41)

If 'Yes' to (41): Did you bring up (more) phlegm than usual in any of these illnesses? Yes___ No_____ (42)

If 'Yes' to (42): During the past three years have you had:
Only one such illness with increased phlegm? (1) ☐ (43)

More than one such illness: (2) ☐ (44)

Br. Grade _____

E. TIGHTNESS

Does your chest ever feel tight or your breathing become difficult? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (45)

Is your chest tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? (after a week or 10 days away from the mill) _____ Yes _____ No _____ (46)

If 'Yes': Which day? Mon. (1) Tues. (2) Wed. (3) Thur. (4) Fri. (5) Sat. (6) Sun. (7) (47)

Sometimes (1) Always (2)

If 'Yes' Monday: At what time on Monday does your chest feel tight or your breathing difficult? (48)

1 ☐ Before entering the mill

2 ☐ After entering the mill

(Ask only if NO to Question (45)

In the past, has your chest ever been tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (49)

If 'Yes': Which day? Mon. (1) Tues. (2) Wed. (3) Thur. (4) Fri. (5) Sat. (6) Sun. (7) (50)

Sometimes (1) Always (2)

F. BREATHLESSNESS

If disabled from walking by any condition other than heart or lung disease put "X" here and leave questions (52-60) unasked. ☐ (51)

Are you ever troubled by shortness of breath, when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (52)

If 'No', grade is 1. If 'Yes', proceed to next question

Do you get short of breath walking with other people at an ordinary pace on the level? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (53)

If 'No', grade is 2. If 'Yes', proceed to next question

Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on the level? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (54)

If 'No', grade is 3. If 'Yes', proceed to next question

Are you short of breath on washing or dressing? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (55)

If 'No', grade is 4. If 'Yes', grade is 5.

Dyspnea Grd. _____ (56)

ON MONDAYS:

Are you ever troubled by shortness of breath, when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (57)

If 'No', grade is 1. If 'Yes', proceed to next question

Do you get short of breath walking with other people at an ordinary pace on the level? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (58)

If 'No', grade is 2. If 'Yes', proceed to next question

Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on the level? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (59)

If 'No', grade is 3. If 'Yes', proceed to next question

Are you short of breath on washing or dressing? _____ Yes _____ No _____ (60)

If 'No', grade is 4. If 'Yes', grade is 5

B. Grd. _____ (61)

G. OTHER ILLNESSES AND ALLERGY HISTORY

Do you have a heart condition for which you are under a doctor's care? _____Yes_____No____(62)

Have you ever had asthma? Yes No (63)

If 'Yes', did it begin: (1) ☐ Before age 30
(2) ☐ After age 30

If 'Yes' before 30: did you have asthma before ever going to work in a textile mill? _____Yes_____No____(64)

Have you ever had hay fever or other allergies (other than above)? _____Yes_____No____(65)

H. TOBACCO SMOKING*

Do you smoke?

Record 'Yes' if regular smoker up to one month ago. (Cigarettes, cigar or pipe) _____Yes_____No____(66)

If 'No' to (63).

Have you ever smoked? (Cigarettes, cigars, pipe. Record 'No' if subject has never smoked as much as one cigarette a day, or 1 oz. of tobacco a month, for as long as one year.) _____Yes_____No____(67)

If 'Yes' to (63) or (64); what have you smoked and for how many years? (Write in specific number of years in the appropriate square)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Years	(<5)	(5-9)	(10-14)	(15-19)	(20-24)	(25-29)	(30-34)	(35-39)	(>40)	
Cigarettes										(68)
Pipe										(69)
Cigars										(70)

If cigarettes, how many packs per day? (Write in number of cigarettes)

(1) ☐ less than 1/2 pack (71)
(2) ☐ 1/2 pack, but less than 1 pack
(3) ☐ 1 pack, but less than 1-1/2 packs
(4) ☐ 1-1/2 packs or more

Number of pack years: _____(72,73)

If an ex-smoker (cigarettes, cigar or pipe), how long since you stopped? _____(74)
(Write in number of years)

(1) ☐ 0-1 year
(2) ☐ 1-4 years
(3) ☐ 5-9 years
(4) ☐ 10+ years

*Have you changed your smoking habits since last interview? If yes, specify what changes.

I. OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY**

Have you ever worked in: A foundry? (As long as one year) _____Yes_____No____(75)

Stone or mineral mining, quarrying or processing? (As long as one year) _____Yes_____No____(76)

Asbestos milling or processing? (Ever) _____Yes_____No____(77)

Other dusts, fumes or smoke? If yes, specify: _____Yes_____No____(78)

Type of exposure _____

Length of exposure _____

**Ask only on first interview.

At what age did you first go to work in a textile mill? (Write in specific age in appropriate square).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+

When you first worked in a textile mill, did you work with (1) ☐ Cotton or cotton blend (79)
(2) ☐ Synthetic or wool (80)

APPENDIX B-II

Respiratory Questionnaire
for
Non-Textile Workers for the
Cotton Industry

Identification No. Interviewer Code

Location Date of Interview

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)	3. PHONE NUMBER AREA CODE ( ) NO.	4. SOCIAL SECURITY # (optional see below)
2. CURRENT ADDRESS (Number, Street, or Rural Route, City or Town, County, State, Zip Code)	5. BIRTHDATE (Mo., Day, Yr.)	6. AGE LAST BIRTHDA
	7. SEX 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	
	8. ETHNIC GROUP OR ANCESTRY 1. ☐ White, not of Hispanic Origin 2. ☐ Black, not of Hispanic Origin 3. ☐ Hispanic 4. ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Nativ 5. ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander 6. ☐ Other: _____	

9. STANDING HEIGHT	10. WEIGHT	11. WORK SHIFT
_____ (cm)	_____	1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐

12. PRESENT WORK AREA

Please indicate primary assigned work area and percent of time spent at that site. If at other locations, please indicate and note percent of time for each.

PRIMARY WORK AREA	
SPECIFIC JOB	

13. APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY

1 ☐ Garnetting
2 ☐ Cottonseed Oil Mill
3 ☐ Cotton Warehouse
4 ☐ Utilization
5 ☐ Cotton Classification
6 ☐ Cotton Ginning

(Furnishing your Social Security number is voluntary. Your refusal to provide this number will not affect any right, benefit, or privilege to which you would be entitled if you did provide your Social Security number. Your Social Security number is being requested since it will permit use in future determinations in statistical research studies.)

B. OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY TABLE

Complete the following table showing the entire work history of the individual from present to initial employment. Sporadic, part-time periods of employment, each of no significant duration, should be grouped if possible.

INDUSTRY AND LOCATION	TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT		SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	AVERAGE NO. DAYS WORKED PER WEEK	HAZARDOUS HEALTH EXPOSURE ASSOCIATED WITH WORK		
	FROM 19__	TO 19__			YES	NO	IF YES, DESCRIBE

C. SYMPTOMS

Use actual wording of each question. Put X in appropriate square after each question. When in doubt record "No".

COUGH

1. Do you usually cough first thing in the morning? (on getting up)*
   (Count a cough with first smoke or on "first going out of doors". Exclude clearing throat or a single cough.)
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

2. Do you usually cough during the day or at night? (Ignore an occasional cough.)
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to either question 1 or 2:

3. Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three months a year?
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 9 ☐ NA

4. Do you cough on any particular day of the week?
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES:

5. Which day? Mon. Tue. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. Sun. _____.

PHLEGM

6. Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing in the morning? (on getting up)* (Count phlegm with the first smoke or on "first going out of doors." Exclude phlegm from the nose. Count swallowed phlegm.)
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

7. Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during the day or at night? (Accept twice or more.)
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to either question 6 or 7:

8. Do you bring up phlegm like this on most days for as much as three months each year?
   1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to question 3 or 8:

9. How long have you had this phlegm? (cough) (Write in number of years)
   (1) ☐ 2 years or less
   (2) ☐ More than 2 years - 9 years
   (3) ☐ 10-19 years
   (4) ☐ 20+ years

*These words are for subjects who work at night

CHEST ILLNESS

10. In the past three years, have you had a period of (increased) cough and phlegm lasting for 3 weeks or more?
(1) ☐ No
(2) ☐ Yes, only one period
(3) ☐ Yes, two or more periods

For subjects who usually have phlegm:

11. During the past 3 years have you had any chest illness which has kept you off work, indoors at home or in bed? (For as long as one week, flu?) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to 11:

12. Did you bring up (more) phelgm than usual in any of these illnesses? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to 12: During the past three years have you had:

13. Only one such illness with increased phelgm? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

14. More than one such illness: 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Br. Brade _____

TIGHTNESS

15. Does your chest ever feel tight or your breathing become difficult? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

16. Is your chest tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? (after a week or 10 days away from the mill) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

17. If YES, Which day? Mon. (1) Sometimes (2) Always (3) Tues. (4) Wed. (5) Thur. (6) Fri. (7) Sat. (8) Sun.

18. If YES Monday: At what time on Monday does your chest feel tight or your breathing difficult?
☐ Before entering mill
☐ After entering mill

(ASK ONLY IF NO TO QUESTION 15)

19. In the past, has your chest ever been tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

20. If YES, Which day? Mon. (1) Sometimes (2) Always (3) Tues. (4) Wed. (5) Thur. (6) Fri. (7) Sat. (8) Sun.

BREATHLESSNESS

21. If disabled from walking by any condition other than heart or lung disease put "X" in the space and leave questions (22-30) unasked. ☐

22. Are you ever troubled by shortness of breath, when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 1. If YES, proceed to next question

23. Do you get short of breath walking with other people at an ordinary pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 2. If YES, proceed to next question

24. Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 3. If YES, proceed to next question

25. Are you short of breath on washing or dressing? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 4. If YES, grade is 5.

26. Dyspnea Grd. _____

ON MONDAYS:

27 Are you ever troubled by shortness of breath, when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 1. If YES, proceed to next question

28. Do you get short of breath walking with other people at an ordinary pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 2, If YES, proceed to next question

29. Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 3. If YES, proceed to next question

30. Are you short of breath on washing or dressing? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 4. If YES, grade is 5

31. B. Grd. _____

OTHER ILLNESSES AND ALLERGY HISTORY

32. Do you have a heart condition for which you are under a doctor's care? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

OTHER ILLNESSES AND ALLERGY HISTORY CONTINUED:

33. Have you ever had asthma? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If yes, did it begin: (1) Before age 30 ☐

(2) After age 30 ☐

34. If yes before 30: did you have asthma before ever going to work in a textile mill? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

35. Have you ever had hay fever or other allergies (other than above)? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

TOBACCO SMOKING

36. Do you smoke? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
Record Yes if regular smoker up to one month ago. (Cigarettes, cigar or pipe)

If NO to (33).

37. Have you ever smoked? (Cigarettes, cigars, pipe. Record NO if subject has never smoked as much as one cigarette a day, or 1 oz. of tobacco a month, for as long as one year.) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If Yes to (33) or (34); what have you smoked for how many years? (Write in specific number of years in the appropriate square)

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Years	(<5)	(5-9)	(10-14)	(15-19)	(20-24)	(25-29)	(30-34)	(35-39)	(>40)
38.	Cigarettes									
39.	Pipe									
40.	Cigars									

41. If cigarettes, how many packs per day?
Write in number of cigarettes _____

☐ Less than 1/2 pack
☐ 1/2 pack, but less than 1 pack
☐ 1 pack, but less than 1 1/2 packs
☐ 1-1/2 packs or more

42. Number of pack years: _____

43. If an ex-smoker (cigarettes, cigar or pipe), how long since you stopped? (Write in number of years.) _____

☐ 0-1 year
☐ 1-4 years
☐ 5-9 years
☐ 10+ years

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

Have you ever worked in:

44.	A foundry? (As long as one year)	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No	
45.	Stone or mineral mining, quarrying or processing? (As long as one year)	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No	
46.	Asbestos milling or processing? (Ever)	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No	
47.	Cotton or cotton blend mill? (For controls only)	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No	
48.	Other dusts, fumes or smoke? If yes, specify.	1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No	

Type of exposure _____

Length of exposure _____

APPENDIX B-III

ABBREVIATED RESPIRATORY QUESTIONNAIRE

A. IDENTIFICATION DATA

PLANT _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NO. _____
DAY MONTH YEAR
(figures) (last 2 digits)

NAME _____ DATE OF INTERVIEW _____
(Surname)

_____ DATE OF BIRTH _____
(First Names) M F

ADDRESS _____ AGE _____ (8,9) SEX _____ (10)

_____ RACE | W | N | IND. | OTHER | (11)

INTERVIEWER: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (12)

WORK SHIFT: 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ (13) STANDING HEIGHT _____ (14,15)

PRESENT WORK AREA WEIGHT _____ (16,18)

If working in more than one specified work area, X area where most of the work shift is spent. If "other," but spending 25% of the work shift in one of the specified work areas, classify in that work area. If carding department employee, check area within that department where most of the work shift is spent (if in doubt, check "throughout"). For work areas such as spinning and weaving where many work rooms may be involved, be sure to check the specific work room to which the employee is assigned — if he works in more than one work room within a department classify as 7 (all) for that department.

	Workroom Number	(19) Open	(20) Pick	Area	(21) Card #1	(22) #2	(23) Spin	(24) Wind	(25) Twist	(26) Spool	(27) Warp	(28) Slash	(29) Weave	(30) Other
AT RISK (cotton & cotton blend)	1			Cards										
	2			Draw										
	3			Comb										
	4			Rove										
	5			Thru Out										
	6													
	7 (all)													
Control (synthetic & wool)	8													
Ex-Worker (cotton)	9													

Use actual wording of each question. Put X in appropriate square after each question. When in doubt record 'No'. When no square, circle appropriate answer.

B. COUGH

(on getting up)†

Do you usually cough first thing in the morning? Yes___ No___ (31)
(Count a cough with first smoke or on "first going out of doors." Exclude clearing throat or a single cough.)

Do you usually cough during the day or at night? Yes___ No___ (32)
(Ignore an occasional cough.)

If 'Yes' to either question (31-32):

Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three months a year? Yes___ No___ (33)

Do you cough on any particular day of the week? Yes___ No___ (34)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

If 'Yes': Which day? Mon. Tues. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat Sun. (35)

C. PHLEGM or alternative word to suit local custom.

(on getting up)†

Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing in the morning? (Count phlegm with the first smoke or on "first going out of doors." Exclude phlegm from the nose. Count swallowed phlegm.) Yes___ No___ (36)

Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during the day or at night? (Accept twice or more.) Yes___ No___ (37)

If 'Yes' to either question (36) or (37):

Do you bring up phlegm like this on most days for as much as three months each year? Yes___ No___ (38)

If 'Yes' to question (33) or (38):

(cough)
How long have you had this phlegm?
(Write in number of years

(1) ☐ 2 years or less
(2) ☐ More than 2 years-9 years
(3) ☐ 10-19 years
(4) ☐ 20+ years

†These words are for subjects who work at night

D. TIGHTNESS

Does your chest ever feel tight or your breathing become difficult? Yes___ No___ (39)

Is your chest tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? (after a week or 10 days away from the mill) Yes___ No___ (40)

If 'Yes': Which day? Mon. (3) Tues. (4) Wed. (5) Thur. (6) Fri. (7) Sat. (8) Sun. (41)
(1) Sometimes (2) Always

If 'Yes' Monday: At what time on Monday does your chest feel tight or your breathing difficult? 1 ☐ Before entering the mill (42)
2 ☐ After entering the mill

(Ask only if NO to Question (45)

In the past, has your chest ever been tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? Yes___ No___ (43)

If 'Yes': Which day? Mon. (3) Tues. (4) Wed. (5) Thur. (6) Fri. (7) Sat. (8) Sun. (44)
(1) Sometimes (2) Always

E. TOBACCO SMOKING

*Have you changed your smoking habits since last interview? If yes, specify what changes.

APPENDIX C - SPIROMETRY PREDICTION TABLES FOR NORMAL MALES AND FEMALES

TABLE I. PREDICTED FVC FOR MALES (KNUDSON, ET AL. AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976, 113, 587.)

HT \ AGE	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
60.0	3.44	3.59	3.75	3.91	3.72	3.66	3.61	3.55	3.49	3.43	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.20	3.14	3.08	3.03	2.97	2.91	2.85	2.79	2.74	2.68	2.62	2.56
60.5	3.50	3.66	3.81	3.97	3.80	3.75	3.69	3.63	3.57	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.17	3.11	3.05	2.99	2.93	2.88	2.82	2.76	2.70	2.64
61.0	3.56	3.72	3.88	4.03	3.89	3.83	3.77	3.71	3.66	3.60	3.54	3.48	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.25	3.19	3.13	3.08	3.02	2.96	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.73
61.5	3.63	3.78	3.94	4.10	3.97	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.68	3.62	3.56	3.51	3.45	3.39	3.33	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.10	3.04	2.98	2.93	2.87	2.81
62.0	3.69	3.85	4.00	4.16	4.05	3.99	3.94	3.88	3.82	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.59	3.53	3.47	3.41	3.36	3.30	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.95	2.89
62.5	3.76	3.91	4.07	4.22	4.13	4.08	4.02	3.96	3.90	3.84	3.79	3.73	3.67	3.61	3.55	3.50	3.44	3.38	3.32	3.26	3.21	3.15	3.09	3.03	2.97
63.0	3.82	3.97	4.13	4.29	4.22	4.16	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.93	3.87	3.81	3.75	3.70	3.64	3.58	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.35	3.29	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.06
63.5	3.88	4.04	4.19	4.35	4.30	4.24	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.01	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.78	3.72	3.66	3.60	3.55	3.49	3.43	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.14
64.0	3.95	4.10	4.26	4.41	4.38	4.32	4.27	4.21	4.15	4.09	4.03	3.98	3.92	3.86	3.80	3.74	3.69	3.63	3.57	3.51	3.45	3.40	3.34	3.28	3.22
64.5	4.01	4.17	4.32	4.48	4.46	4.41	4.35	4.29	4.23	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.88	3.83	3.77	3.71	3.65	3.59	3.54	3.48	3.42	3.36	3.30
65.0	4.07	4.23	4.39	4.54	4.55	4.49	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.26	4.20	4.14	4.08	4.03	3.97	3.91	3.85	3.79	3.74	3.68	3.62	3.56	3.50	3.45	3.39
65.5	4.14	4.29	4.45	4.60	4.63	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.40	4.34	4.28	4.22	4.17	4.11	4.05	3.99	3.93	3.88	3.82	3.76	3.70	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.47
66.0	4.20	4.36	4.51	4.67	4.71	4.65	4.60	4.54	4.48	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.19	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.96	3.90	3.84	3.78	3.73	3.67	3.61	3.55
66.5	4.26	4.42	4.58	4.73	4.80	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.51	4.45	4.39	4.33	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.10	4.04	3.98	3.93	3.87	3.81	3.75	3.69	3.64
67.0	4.33	4.48	4.64	4.80	4.88	4.82	4.76	4.70	4.65	4.59	4.53	4.47	4.41	4.36	4.30	4.24	4.18	4.12	4.07	4.01	3.95	3.89	3.83	3.78	3.72
67.5	4.39	4.55	4.70	4.86	4.96	4.90	4.84	4.79	4.73	4.67	4.61	4.55	4.50	4.44	4.38	4.32	4.26	4.21	4.15	4.09	4.03	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.80
68.0	4.45	4.61	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.98	4.93	4.87	4.81	4.75	4.69	4.64	4.58	4.52	4.46	4.40	4.35	4.29	4.23	4.17	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.88
68.5	4.52	4.67	4.83	4.99	5.13	5.07	5.01	4.95	4.89	4.84	4.78	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.55	4.49	4.43	4.37	4.31	4.26	4.20	4.14	4.08	4.02	3.97
69.0	4.58	4.74	4.89	5.05	5.21	5.15	5.09	5.03	4.98	4.92	4.86	4.80	4.74	4.69	4.63	4.57	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34	4.28	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.05
69.5	4.64	4.80	4.96	5.11	5.29	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.06	5.00	4.94	4.88	4.83	4.77	4.71	4.65	4.59	4.54	4.48	4.42	4.36	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.13
70.0	4.71	4.86	5.02	5.18	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.20	5.14	5.08	5.02	4.97	4.91	4.85	4.79	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.44	4.39	4.33	4.27	4.21
70.5	4.77	4.93	5.08	5.24	5.46	5.40	5.34	5.28	5.22	5.17	5.11	5.05	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.82	4.76	4.70	4.64	4.59	4.53	4.47	4.41	4.35	4.30
71.0	4.83	4.99	5.15	5.30	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.25	5.19	5.13	5.07	5.02	4.96	4.90	4.84	4.78	4.73	4.67	4.61	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.38
71.5	4.90	5.05	5.21	5.37	5.62	5.56	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.33	5.27	5.21	5.16	5.10	5.04	4.98	4.92	4.87	4.81	4.75	4.69	4.63	4.58	4.52	4.46
72.0	4.96	5.12	5.27	5.43	5.70	5.65	5.59	5.53	5.47	5.41	5.36	5.30	5.24	5.18	5.12	5.07	5.01	4.95	4.89	4.83	4.78	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.54
72.5	5.03	5.18	5.34	5.49	5.79	5.73	5.67	5.61	5.55	5.50	5.44	5.38	5.32	5.26	5.21	5.15	5.09	5.03	4.97	4.92	4.86	4.80	4.74	4.68	4.63
73.0	5.09	5.24	5.40	5.56	5.87	5.81	5.75	5.69	5.64	5.58	5.52	5.46	5.40	5.35	5.29	5.23	5.17	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.94	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.71
73.5	5.15	5.31	5.46	5.62	5.95	5.89	5.83	5.78	5.72	5.66	5.60	5.54	5.49	5.43	5.37	5.31	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.08	5.02	4.96	4.91	4.85	4.79
74.0	5.22	5.37	5.53	5.68	6.03	5.98	5.92	5.86	5.80	5.74	5.69	5.63	5.57	5.51	5.45	5.40	5.34	5.28	5.22	5.16	5.11	5.05	4.99	4.93	4.87
74.5	5.28	5.44	5.59	5.75	6.12	6.06	6.00	5.94	5.88	5.83	5.77	5.71	5.65	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.19	5.13	5.07	5.01	4.96
75.0	5.34	5.50	5.65	5.81	6.20	6.14	6.08	6.02	5.97	5.91	5.85	5.79	5.73	5.68	5.62	5.56	5.50	5.44	5.39	5.33	5.27	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.04
75.5	5.41	5.56	5.72	5.87	6.28	6.22	6.17	6.11	6.05	5.99	5.93	5.88	5.82	5.76	5.70	5.64	5.59	5.53	5.47	5.41	5.35	5.30	5.24	5.18	5.12
76.0	5.47	5.63	5.78	5.94	6.36	6.31	6.25	6.19	6.13	6.07	6.02	5.96	5.90	5.84	5.78	5.73	5.67	5.61	5.55	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.32	5.26	5.20
76.5	5.53	5.69	5.85	6.00	6.45	6.39	6.33	6.27	6.21	6.16	6.10	6.04	5.98	5.92	5.87	5.81	5.75	5.69	5.63	5.58	5.52	5.46	5.40	5.34	5.29
77.0	5.60	5.75	5.91	6.06	6.53	6.47	6.41	6.35	6.30	6.24	6.18	6.12	6.06	6.01	5.95	5.89	5.83	5.77	5.72	5.66	5.60	5.54	5.48	5.43	5.37
77.5	5.66	5.82	5.97	6.13	6.61	6.55	6.50	6.44	6.38	6.32	6.26	6.21	6.15	6.09	6.03	5.97	5.92	5.86	5.80	5.74	5.68	5.63	5.57	5.51	5.45
78.0	5.72	5.88	6.04	6.19	6.69	6.64	6.58	6.52	6.46	6.40	6.35	6.29	6.23	6.17	6.11	6.06	6.00	5.94	5.88	5.82	5.77	5.71	5.65	5.59	5.53
78.5	5.79	5.94	6.10	6.26	6.78	6.72	6.66	6.60	6.54	6.49	6.43	6.37	6.31	6.25	6.20	6.14	6.08	6.02	5.96	5.91	5.85	5.79	5.73	5.67	5.62
79.0	5.85	6.01	6.16	6.32	6.86	6.80	6.74	6.68	6.63	6.57	6.51	6.45	6.39	6.34	6.28	6.22	6.16	6.10	6.05	5.99	5.93	5.87	5.81	5.76	5.70
79.5	5.91	6.07	6.23	6.38	6.94	6.88	6.83	6.77	6.71	6.65	6.59	6.54	6.48	6.42	6.36	6.30	6.25	6.19	6.13	6.07	6.01	5.96	5.90	5.84	5.78
80.0	5.98	6.13	6.29	6.45	7.02	6.97	6.91	6.85	6.79	6.73	6.68	6.62	6.56	6.50	6.44	6.39	6.33	6.27	6.21	6.15	6.10	6.04	5.98	5.92	5.86
80.5	6.04	6.20	6.35	6.51	7.11	7.05	6.99	6.93	6.87	6.82	6.76	6.70	6.64	6.58	6.53	6.47	6.41	6.35	6.29	6.24	6.18	6.12	6.06	6.00	5.95
81.0	6.10	6.26	6.42	6.57	7.19	7.13	7.07	7.02	6.96	6.90	6.84	6.78	6.73	6.67	6.61	6.55	6.49	6.44	6.38	6.32	6.26	6.20	6.15	6.09	6.03
81.5	6.17	6.32	6.48	6.64	7.27	7.21	7.16	7.10	7.04	6.98	6.92	6.87	6.81	6.75	6.69	6.63	6.58	6.52	6.46	6.40	6.34	6.29	6.23	6.17	6.11
82.0	6.23	6.39	6.54	6.70	7.35	7.30	7.24	7.18	7.12	7.06	7.01	6.95	6.89	6.83	6.77	6.72	6.66	6.60	6.54	6.48	6.43	6.37	6.31	6.25	6.19
82.5	6.30	6.45	6.61	6.76	7.44	7.38	7.32	7.26	7.20	7.15	7.09	7.03	6.97	6.91	6.86	6.80	6.74	6.68	6.62	6.57	6.51	6.45	6.39	6.33	6.28
83.0	6.36	6.51	6.67	6.83	7.52	7.46	7.40	7.35	7.29	7.23	7.17	7.11	7.06	7.00	6.94	6.88	6.82	6.77	6.71	6.65	6.59	6.53	6.48	6.42	6.36
83.5	6.42	6.58	6.73	6.89	7.60	7.54	7.49	7.43	7.37	7.31	7.25	7.20	7.14	7.08	7.02	6.96	6.91	6.85	6.79	6.73	6.67	6.62	6.56	6.50	6.44
84.0	6.49	6.64	6.80	6.95	7.68	7.63	7.57	7.51	7.45	7.39	7.34	7.28	7.22	7.16	7.10	7.05	6.99	6.93	6.87	6.81	6.76	6.70	6.64	6.58	6.52
84.5	6.55	6.71	6.86	7.02	7.77	7.71	7.65	7.59	7.53	7.48	7.42	7.36	7.30	7.24	7.19	7.13	7.07	7.01	6.95	6.90	6.84	6.78	6.72	6.66	6.61
85.0	6.61	6.77	6.92	7.08	7.85	7.79	7.73	7.68	7.62	7.56	7.50	7.44	7.39	7.33	7.27	7.21	7.15	7.10	7.04	6.98	6.92	6.86	6.81	6.75	6.69

TABLE 2. PREDICTED FEV1 FOR MALES (HUDSON, ET AL: AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976. 113. 587.)

HT \ AGE	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
60.0	2.97	3.06	3.15	3.24	3.05	2.99	2.94	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.72	2.67	2.61	2.56	2.51	2.45	2.40	2.34	2.29	2.24	2.18	2.13	2.07	2.02	1.97
60.5	3.03	3.12	3.21	3.30	3.11	3.06	3.00	2.95	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.73	2.68	2.63	2.57	2.52	2.46	2.41	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.19	2.14	2.09	2.03
61.0	3.08	3.17	3.26	3.35	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.64	2.58	2.53	2.48	2.42	2.37	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.15	2.10
61.5	3.14	3.23	3.32	3.41	3.24	3.19	3.14	3.08	3.03	2.97	2.92	2.87	2.81	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.54	2.49	2.43	2.38	2.33	2.27	2.22	2.16
62.0	3.20	3.29	3.38	3.47	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.15	3.09	3.04	2.99	2.93	2.88	2.82	2.77	2.72	2.66	2.61	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.39	2.34	2.28	2.23
62.5	3.26	3.35	3.44	3.53	3.38	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.11	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.89	2.84	2.78	2.73	2.68	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.35	2.30
63.0	3.32	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.44	3.39	3.34	3.28	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.96	2.90	2.85	2.80	2.74	2.69	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.47	2.42	2.36
63.5	3.38	3.47	3.56	3.65	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.35	3.29	3.24	3.19	3.13	3.08	3.02	2.97	2.92	2.86	2.81	2.75	2.70	2.65	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.43
64.0	3.43	3.52	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.52	3.47	3.41	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.20	3.14	3.09	3.04	2.98	2.93	2.87	2.82	2.77	2.71	2.66	2.60	2.55	2.50
64.5	3.49	3.58	3.67	3.76	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.48	3.43	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.21	3.16	3.10	3.05	2.99	2.94	2.89	2.83	2.78	2.72	2.67	2.62	2.56
65.0	3.55	3.64	3.73	3.82	3.71	3.65	3.60	3.55	3.49	3.44	3.38	3.33	3.28	3.22	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.74	2.68	2.63
65.5	3.61	3.70	3.79	3.88	3.77	3.72	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.34	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.13	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.86	2.80	2.75	2.69
66.0	3.67	3.76	3.85	3.94	3.84	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.62	3.57	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.35	3.30	3.25	3.19	3.14	3.08	3.03	2.98	2.92	2.87	2.81	2.76
66.5	3.73	3.82	3.91	4.00	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.69	3.64	3.58	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.04	2.99	2.93	2.88	2.83
67.0	3.79	3.88	3.97	4.06	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.81	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.59	3.54	3.49	3.43	3.38	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.11	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.89
67.5	3.84	3.93	4.02	4.11	4.04	3.98	3.93	3.88	3.82	3.77	3.71	3.66	3.61	3.55	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.34	3.28	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.96
68.0	3.90	3.99	4.08	4.17	4.10	4.05	4.00	3.94	3.89	3.83	3.78	3.73	3.67	3.62	3.56	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.35	3.29	3.24	3.19	3.13	3.08	3.02
68.5	3.96	4.05	4.14	4.23	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.01	3.95	3.90	3.85	3.79	3.74	3.68	3.63	3.58	3.52	3.47	3.41	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.20	3.14	3.09
69.0	4.02	4.11	4.20	4.29	4.24	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.97	3.91	3.86	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.48	3.43	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.21	3.16
69.5	4.08	4.17	4.26	4.35	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.03	3.98	3.92	3.87	3.82	3.76	3.71	3.65	3.60	3.55	3.49	3.44	3.38	3.33	3.28	3.22
70.0	4.14	4.23	4.32	4.41	4.37	4.31	4.26	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.94	3.88	3.83	3.77	3.72	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.34	3.29
70.5	4.19	4.28	4.37	4.46	4.43	4.38	4.33	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.62	3.57	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.35
71.0	4.25	4.34	4.43	4.52	4.50	4.45	4.39	4.34	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.12	4.07	4.01	3.96	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.69	3.64	3.58	3.53	3.47	3.42
71.5	4.31	4.40	4.49	4.58	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.40	4.35	4.30	4.24	4.19	4.13	4.08	4.03	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.81	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.59	3.54	3.49
72.0	4.37	4.46	4.55	4.64	4.63	4.58	4.52	4.47	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.15	4.09	4.04	3.98	3.93	3.88	3.82	3.77	3.71	3.66	3.61	3.55
72.5	4.43	4.52	4.61	4.70	4.70	4.64	4.59	4.54	4.48	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.27	4.21	4.16	4.10	4.05	4.00	3.94	3.89	3.83	3.78	3.73	3.67	3.62
73.0	4.49	4.58	4.67	4.76	4.76	4.71	4.66	4.60	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.39	4.33	4.28	4.22	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.01	3.95	3.90	3.85	3.79	3.74	3.68
73.5	4.54	4.63	4.72	4.81	4.83	4.78	4.72	4.67	4.61	4.56	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34	4.29	4.24	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.97	3.91	3.86	3.80	3.75
74.0	4.60	4.69	4.78	4.87	4.90	4.84	4.79	4.73	4.68	4.63	4.57	4.52	4.46	4.41	4.36	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.03	3.98	3.92	3.87	3.82
74.5	4.66	4.75	4.84	4.93	4.96	4.91	4.85	4.80	4.75	4.69	4.64	4.58	4.53	4.48	4.42	4.37	4.31	4.26	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.94	3.88
75.0	4.72	4.81	4.90	4.99	5.03	4.97	4.92	4.87	4.81	4.76	4.70	4.65	4.60	4.54	4.49	4.43	4.38	4.33	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.95
75.5	4.78	4.87	4.96	5.05	5.09	5.04	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.72	4.66	4.61	4.55	4.50	4.45	4.39	4.34	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.12	4.07	4.01
76.0	4.84	4.93	5.02	5.11	5.16	5.11	5.05	5.00	4.94	4.89	4.84	4.78	4.73	4.67	4.62	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.40	4.35	4.30	4.24	4.19	4.13	4.08
76.5	4.90	4.99	5.08	5.17	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.06	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.85	4.79	4.74	4.69	4.63	4.58	4.52	4.47	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.15
77.0	4.95	5.04	5.13	5.22	5.29	5.24	5.18	5.13	5.08	5.02	4.97	4.91	4.86	4.81	4.75	4.70	4.64	4.59	4.54	4.48	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.27	4.21
77.5	5.01	5.10	5.19	5.28	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.09	5.03	4.98	4.93	4.87	4.82	4.76	4.71	4.66	4.60	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.39	4.33	4.28
78.0	5.07	5.16	5.25	5.34	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.05	4.99	4.94	4.88	4.83	4.78	4.72	4.67	4.61	4.56	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34
78.5	5.13	5.22	5.31	5.40	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.33	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.95	4.90	4.84	4.79	4.73	4.68	4.63	4.57	4.52	4.46	4.41
79.0	5.19	5.28	5.37	5.46	5.56	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.34	5.29	5.23	5.18	5.12	5.07	5.02	4.96	4.91	4.85	4.80	4.75	4.69	4.64	4.58	4.53	4.48
79.5	5.25	5.34	5.43	5.52	5.62	5.57	5.51	5.46	5.41	5.35	5.30	5.24	5.19	5.14	5.08	5.03	4.97	4.92	4.87	4.81	4.76	4.70	4.65	4.60	4.54
80.0	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.57	5.69	5.63	5.58	5.53	5.47	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.26	5.20	5.15	5.09	5.04	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.72	4.66	4.61
80.5	5.36	5.45	5.54	5.63	5.75	5.70	5.65	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.43	5.38	5.32	5.27	5.21	5.16	5.11	5.05	5.00	4.94	4.89	4.84	4.78	4.73	4.67
81.0	5.42	5.51	5.60	5.69	5.82	5.77	5.71	5.66	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.44	5.39	5.33	5.28	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.06	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.85	4.79	4.74
81.5	5.48	5.57	5.66	5.75	5.89	5.83	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.62	5.56	5.51	5.45	5.40	5.35	5.29	5.24	5.18	5.13	5.08	5.02	4.97	4.91	4.86	4.81
82.0	5.54	5.63	5.72	5.81	5.95	5.90	5.84	5.79	5.74	5.68	5.63	5.57	5.52	5.47	5.41	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.09	5.03	4.98	4.93	4.87
82.5	5.60	5.69	5.78	5.87	6.02	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.75	5.69	5.64	5.59	5.53	5.48	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.05	4.99	4.94
83.0	5.65	5.74	5.83	5.92	6.08	6.03	5.98	5.92	5.87	5.81	5.76	5.71	5.65	5.60	5.54	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.33	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.11	5.06	5.00
83.5	5.71	5.80	5.89	5.98	6.15	6.10	6.04	5.99	5.93	5.88	5.83	5.77	5.72	5.66	5.61	5.56	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.34	5.29	5.23	5.18	5.12	5.07
84.0	5.77	5.86	5.95	6.04	6.22	6.16	6.11	6.05	6.00	5.95	5.89	5.84	5.78	5.73	5.68	5.62	5.57	5.51	5.46	5.41	5.35	5.30	5.24	5.19	5.14
84.5	5.83	5.92	6.01	6.10	6.28	6.23	6.17	6.12	6.07	6.01	5.96	5.90	5.85	5.80	5.74	5.69	5.63	5.58	5.53	5.47	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.26	5.20
85.0	5.89	5.98	6.07	6.16	6.35	6.29	6.24	6.19	6.13	6.08	6.02	5.97	5.92	5.86	5.81	5.75	5.70	5.65	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.43	5.38	5.32	5.27

TABLE 3. PREDICTED FVC FOR FEMALES (HUDSON, ET AL., AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976, 113, 587.)

HT	AGE 17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
52.0	2.45	2.64	2.65	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.81	1.77	1.73	1.68
52.5	2.50	2.68	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.21	2.17	2.13	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.99	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.73
53.0	2.54	2.72	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.78
53.5	2.58	2.76	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82
54.0	2.62	2.81	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.00	1.96	1.91	1.87
54.5	2.66	2.85	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92
55.0	2.71	2.89	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96
55.5	2.75	2.93	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.45	2.41	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.01
56.0	2.79	2.97	3.03	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.54	2.50	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06
56.5	2.83	3.01	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.72	2.68	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.50	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11
57.0	2.87	3.06	3.12	3.08	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.15
57.5	2.91	3.10	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.77	2.73	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.24	2.20
58.0	2.96	3.14	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.25
58.5	3.00	3.18	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.04	3.00	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.29
59.0	3.04	3.22	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.91	2.87	2.82	2.78	2.74	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34
59.5	3.08	3.27	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.09	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.83	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.43	2.39
60.0	3.12	3.31	3.40	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.43
60.5	3.17	3.35	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.48
61.0	3.21	3.39	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53
61.5	3.25	3.43	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.15	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62	2.58
62.0	3.29	3.48	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.33	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.62
62.5	3.33	3.52	3.64	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67
63.0	3.38	3.56	3.68	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.51	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72
63.5	3.42	3.60	3.73	3.69	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.07	3.03	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.81	2.76
64.0	3.46	3.64	3.78	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.60	3.56	3.51	3.47	3.43	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.81
64.5	3.50	3.69	3.83	3.78	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.52	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.90	2.86
65.0	3.54	3.73	3.87	3.83	3.78	3.74	3.70	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.90
65.5	3.59	3.77	3.92	3.88	3.83	3.79	3.74	3.70	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.95
66.0	3.63	3.81	3.97	3.92	3.88	3.83	3.79	3.75	3.70	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.53	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.04	3.00
66.5	3.67	3.85	4.01	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.66	3.62	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.44	3.40	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.05
67.0	3.71	3.89	4.06	4.02	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.84	3.80	3.75	3.71	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.53	3.49	3.44	3.40	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.09
67.5	3.75	3.94	4.11	4.06	4.02	3.98	3.93	3.89	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.67	3.62	3.58	3.54	3.49	3.45	3.40	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14
68.0	3.79	3.98	4.15	4.11	4.07	4.02	3.98	3.93	3.89	3.85	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.54	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.19
68.5	3.84	4.02	4.20	4.16	4.11	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.94	3.89	3.85	3.81	3.76	3.72	3.67	3.63	3.59	3.54	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.23
69.0	3.88	4.06	4.25	4.20	4.16	4.12	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.94	3.90	3.85	3.81	3.76	3.72	3.68	3.63	3.59	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28
69.5	3.92	4.10	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.16	4.12	4.08	4.03	3.99	3.94	3.90	3.86	3.81	3.77	3.72	3.68	3.64	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33
70.0	3.96	4.15	4.34	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.17	4.12	4.08	4.03	3.99	3.95	3.90	3.86	3.81	3.77	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.46	3.42	3.37
70.5	4.00	4.19	4.39	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.21	4.17	4.13	4.08	4.04	3.99	3.95	3.91	3.86	3.82	3.77	3.73	3.69	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.42
71.0	4.05	4.23	4.44	4.39	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.22	4.17	4.13	4.08	4.04	4.00	3.95	3.91	3.86	3.82	3.78	3.73	3.69	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.51	3.47
71.5	4.09	4.27	4.48	4.44	4.40	4.35	4.31	4.26	4.22	4.18	4.13	4.09	4.04	4.00	3.96	3.91	3.87	3.82	3.78	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.60	3.56	3.52
72.0	4.13	4.31	4.53	4.49	4.44	4.40	4.35	4.31	4.27	4.22	4.18	4.13	4.09	4.05	4.00	3.96	3.91	3.87	3.83	3.78	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.56
72.5	4.17	4.36	4.58	4.53	4.49	4.44	4.40	4.35	4.31	4.27	4.23	4.18	4.14	4.09	4.05	4.01	3.96	3.92	3.87	3.83	3.79	3.74	3.70	3.65	3.61
73.0	4.21	4.40	4.62	4.58	4.54	4.49	4.45	4.40	4.36	4.32	4.27	4.23	4.18	4.14	4.10	4.05	4.01	3.96	3.92	3.88	3.83	3.79	3.74	3.70	3.66
73.5	4.26	4.44	4.67	4.63	4.58	4.54	4.50	4.45	4.41	4.36	4.32	4.28	4.23	4.19	4.14	4.10	4.06	4.01	3.97	3.92	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75	3.70
74.0	4.30	4.48	4.72	4.67	4.63	4.59	4.54	4.50	4.45	4.41	4.37	4.32	4.28	4.23	4.19	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.01	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75
74.5	4.34	4.52	4.77	4.72	4.68	4.63	4.59	4.55	4.50	4.46	4.41	4.37	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.19	4.15	4.11	4.06	4.02	3.97	3.93	3.89	3.84	3.80
75.0	4.38	4.57	4.81	4.77	4.72	4.68	4.64	4.59	4.55	4.50	4.46	4.42	4.37	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.20	4.15	4.11	4.06	4.02	3.98	3.93	3.89	3.84
75.5	4.42	4.61	4.86	4.82	4.77	4.73	4.68	4.64	4.60	4.55	4.51	4.46	4.42	4.38	4.33	4.29	4.24	4.20	4.16	4.11	4.07	4.02	3.98	3.94	3.89
76.0	4.47	4.65	4.91	4.86	4.82	4.77	4.73	4.69	4.64	4.60	4.55	4.51	4.47	4.42	4.38	4.33	4.29	4.25	4.20	4.16	4.11	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.94
76.5	4.51	4.69	4.95	4.91	4.87	4.82	4.78	4.73	4.69	4.65	4.60	4.56	4.51	4.47	4.42	4.38	4.34	4.29	4.25	4.21	4.16	4.12	4.07	4.03	3.99
77.0	4.55	4.73	5.00	4.96	4.91	4.87	4.82	4.78	4.74	4.69	4.65	4.60	4.56	4.52	4.47	4.43	4.38	4.34	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.16	4.12	4.08	4.03

TABLE 4. PREDICTED FEV1 FOR FEMALES (KNUDSON, ET AL: AM REV RESPIR DIS, 1976, 113, 587.)

HT	AGE 17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
52.0	2.31	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.58	1.53	1.49	1.45	1.41
52.5	2.34	2.51	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.69	1.65	1.61	1.57	1.53	1.48	1.44
53.0	2.38	2.55	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.73	1.69	1.64	1.60	1.56	1.52	1.48
53.5	2.41	2.58	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.80	1.76	1.72	1.68	1.64	1.59	1.55	1.51
54.0	2.45	2.62	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.84	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.59	1.54
54.5	2.48	2.65	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.75	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.58
55.0	2.51	2.68	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.07	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.70	1.65	1.61
55.5	2.55	2.72	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.73	1.69	1.65
56.0	2.58	2.75	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.72	1.68
56.5	2.62	2.79	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.80	1.76	1.72
57.0	2.65	2.82	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.75
57.5	2.69	2.86	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.78
58.0	2.72	2.89	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.99	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.82
58.5	2.75	2.92	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.85
59.0	2.79	2.96	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.89
59.5	2.82	2.99	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92
60.0	2.86	3.03	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.96
60.5	2.89	3.06	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.07	2.03	1.99
61.0	2.93	3.10	2.95	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.02
61.5	2.96	3.13	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.06
62.0	2.99	3.16	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.13	2.09
62.5	3.03	3.20	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.13
63.0	3.06	3.23	3.09	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.88	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16
63.5	3.10	3.27	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20
64.0	3.13	3.30	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.23
64.5	3.17	3.34	3.19	3.15	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.26
65.0	3.20	3.37	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30
65.5	3.23	3.40	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33
66.0	3.27	3.44	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37
66.5	3.30	3.47	3.33	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40
67.0	3.34	3.51	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44
67.5	3.37	3.54	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.47
68.0	3.41	3.58	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.50
68.5	3.44	3.61	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54
69.0	3.47	3.64	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.25	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57
69.5	3.51	3.68	3.53	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.61
70.0	3.54	3.71	3.57	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.40	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.15	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.68	2.64
70.5	3.58	3.75	3.60	3.56	3.52	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68
71.0	3.61	3.78	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.71
71.5	3.65	3.82	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.74
72.0	3.68	3.85	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.53	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.78
72.5	3.71	3.88	3.74	3.70	3.65	3.61	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.44	3.40	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81
73.0	3.75	3.92	3.77	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.60	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85
73.5	3.78	3.95	3.81	3.76	3.72	3.68	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88
74.0	3.82	3.99	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.67	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.92
74.5	3.85	4.02	3.87	3.83	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.03	2.99	2.95
75.0	3.89	4.06	3.91	3.87	3.82	3.78	3.74	3.70	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.45	3.40	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.98
75.5	3.92	4.09	3.94	3.90	3.86	3.82	3.77	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.40	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.02
76.0	3.95	4.12	3.98	3.94	3.89	3.85	3.81	3.77	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.52	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.05
76.5	3.99	4.16	4.01	3.97	3.93	3.89	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.72	3.68	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.09
77.0	4.02	4.19	4.05	4.00	3.96	3.92	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12

APPENDIX D—PULMONARY FUNCTION STANDARDS FOR COTTON DUST STANDARD

e spirometric measurements of pulmon- unction shall conform to the following mum standards, and these standards ot intended to preclude additional test- r alternate methods which can be de- ined to be superior.

I. APPARATUS

The instrument shall be accurate to in ±50 milliliters or within ±3 percent eading, whichever is greater.

The instrument should be capable of suring vital capacity from 0 to 7 liters S.

The instrument shall have a low inertia offer low resistance to airflow such that resistance to airflow at 12 liters per nd must be less than 1.5 cm H_2O/(liter/

The zero time point for the purpose of ing the FEV_1 shall be determined by ex- olating the steepest portion of the me time curve back to the maximal in- ation volume (1, 2, 3, 4) or by an equiva- method.

Instruments incorporating measure- nts of airflow to determine volume shall form to the same volume accuracy ted in (a) of this section when presented h flow rates from at least 0 to 12 liters second.

The instrument or user of the instru- nt must have a means of correcting vol- es to body temperature saturated with ter vapor (BTPS) under conditions of ying ambient spirometer temperatures d barometric pressures.

The instrument used shall provide a cing or display of either flow versus lume or volume versus time during the tire forced expiration. A tracing or dis- y is necessary to determine whether the tient has performed the test properly. e tracing must be stored and available for call and must be of sufficient size that nd measurements may be made within re- irement of paragraph (a) of this section.

a paper record is made it must have a per speed of at least 2 cm/sec and a lume sensitivity of at least 10.0 mm of art per liter of volume.

h. The instrument shall be capable of ac- mulating volume for a minimum of 10 sec- nds and shall not stop accumulating lume before (1) the volume change for a 5 second interval is less than 25 milliliters, r (2) the flow is less than 50 milliliters per econd for a 0.5 second interval.

i. The forced vital capacity (FVC) and orced expiratory volume in 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$) measurements shall comply with he accuracy requirements stated in para- raph (a) of this section. That is, they hould be accurately measured to within ±50 ml or within ±3 percent of reading, whichever is greater.

j. The instrument must be capable of eing calibrated in the field with respect to he FEV_1 and FVC. This calibration of the FEV_1 and FVC may be either directly or in- directly through volume and time base mea- surements. The volume calibration source should provide a volume displacement of at least 2 liters and should be accurate to within ±30 milliliters.

II. TECHNIQUE FOR MEASUREMENT OF FORCED VITAL CAPACITY MANEUVER

a. Use of a nose clip is recommended but not required. The procedures shall be ex- plained in simple terms to the patient who shall be instructed to loosen any tight cloth- ing and stand in front of the apparatus. The subject may sit, but care should be taken on repeat testing that the same position be used and, if possible, the same spirometer. Particular attention shall be given to insure that the chin is slightly elevated with the neck slightly extended. The patient shall be instructed to make a full inspiration from a normal breathing pattern and then blow into the apparatus, without interruption, as hard, fast, and completely as possible. At least three forced expirations shall be car- ried out. During the maneuvers, the patient shall be observed for compliance with in- struction. The expirations shall be checked visually for reproducibility from flow- volume or volume-time tracings or displays. The following efforts shall be judged unac- ceptable when the patient:

1. has not reached full inspiration preced- ing the forced expiration,

2. has not used maximal effort during the entire forced expiration,

3. has not continued the expiration for at least 5 seconds or until an obvious plateau in the volume time curve has occurred,

4. has coughed or closed his glottis,

5. has an obstructed mouthpiece or a leak around the mouthpiece (obstruction due to tongue being placed in front of mouthpiece, false teeth falling in front of mouthpiece, etc.)

6. has an unsatisfactory start of expira- tion, one characterized by excessive hesita- tion (or false starts), and therefore not al- lowing back extrapolation of time 0 (ex- trapolated volume on the volume time trac- ing must be less than 10 percent of the FVC.)

7. has an excessive variability between the three acceptable curves. The variation be- tween the two largest FVC's and FEV_1's of the three satisfactory tracings should not exceed 10 percent or ± 100 milliliters, whichever is greater.

b. Periodic and routine recalibration of the instrument or method for recording FVC and $FEV_{1.0}$ should be performed using a syringe or other volume source of at least 2 liters.

III. INTERPRETATION OF SPIROGRAM

a. The first step in evaluating a spirogram should be to determine whether or not the patient has performed the test properly or as described in II above. From the three sat- isfactory tracings, the forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$) shall be measured and re- corded. The largest observed FVC and larg- est observed FEV_1 shall be used in the anal- ysis regardless of the curve(s) on which they occur.

b. The following guidelines are recom- mended by NIOSH for the evaluation and management of workers exposed to cotton dust. It is important to note that employees who show reductions in FEV_1/FVC ratio below .75 or drops in Monday FEV_1 of 5 per- cent or greater on their initial screening exam, should be re-evaluated within a month of the first exam. Those who show consistent decrease in lung function, as shown on the following table, should be managed as recommended.

IV. QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTERING THE TEST

Technicians who perform pulmonary function testing should have the basic knowledge required to produce meaningful results. Training consisting of approximate- ly 16 hours of formal instruction should cover the following areas.

a. Basic physiology of the forced vital ca- pacity maneuver and the determinants of airflow limitation with emphasis on the re- lation to reproducibility of results.

b. Instrumentation requirements includ- ing calibration procedures, sources of error and their correction.

c. Performance of the testing including subject coaching, recognition of improperly performed maneuvers and corrective ac- tions.

d. Data quality with emphasis on repro- ducibility.

e. Actual use of the equipment under su- pervised conditions.

f. Measurement of tracings and calcula- tions of results.

(Secs. 6, 8, 84 Stat. 1593, 1599 (29 U.S.C. 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order 8-76 (41 FR 25059); 29 CFR Part 1911).

[FR Doc. 78-17232 Filed 6-19-78:11:53 am]

[§1910.1043 added at 43 F.R. 27394, June 23, 1978, effective September 4, 1978; permissible exposure limit corrected from 50x to 100x, filing time corrected from 8:45 to 11:53 am, and other typographical corrections made at 43 F.R. 28473, June 30, 1978, and 43 F.R. 35032, August 8, 1978.]

§1910.1044 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to occupational exposure to 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP).

(2) This section does not apply to:

(i) Exposure to DBCP which results solely from the application and use of DBCP as a pesticide; or

(ii) The storage, transportation, distribution or sale of DBCP in intact containers sealed in such a manner as to prevent exposure to DBCP vapors or liquid, except for the requirements of paragraphs (i), (n) and (o) of this section.

(b) *Definitions.* "Authorized person" means any person required by his duties to be present in regulated areas and authorized to do so by his employer, by this section, or by the Act. "Authorized person" also includes any person entering such areas as a designated representative of employees exercising an opportunity to observe employee exposure monitoring.

"DBCP" means 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 96-12-8, and includes all forms of DBCP.

"Director" means the Director, National Institute for Occupational

Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, or designee.

"Emergency" means any occurrence such as, but not limited to equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which may, or does, result in an unexpected release of DBCP.

"OSHA Area Office" means the Area Office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration having jurisdiction over the geographic area where the affected workplace is located.

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

(c) *Permissible exposure limit.*—(1) *Inhalation.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of DBCP in excess of 1 part DBCP per billion parts of air (ppb) as an 8-hour time-weighted average.

(2) *Dermal and eye exposure.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to eye or skin contact with DBCP.

(d) *Notification of use.* Within ten (10) days following the introduction of DBCP into the workplace, every employer who has a workplace where DBCP is present, shall report the following information to the nearest OSHA Area Office for each such workplace;

(1) The address and location of the workplace:

(2) A brief description of each process or operation which may result in employee exposure to DBCP;

(3) The number of employees engaged in each process or operation who may be exposed to DBCP and an estimate of the frequency and degree of exposure that occurs; and

(4) A brief description of the employer's safety and health program as it relates to limitation of employee exposure to DBCP.

(e) *Regulated areas.* (1) The employer shall establish, within each place of employment, regulated areas wherever DBCP concentrations are in excess of the permissible exposure limit.

(2) The employer shall limit access to regulated areas to authorized persons.

(f) *Exposure monitoring.*—(1) *General.* (i) Determinations of airborne exposure levels shall be made from air samples that are representative of each employee's exposure to DBCP over an 8-hour period.

(ii) For the purposes of this paragraph, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

(2) *Initial.* Each employer who has a place of employment in which DBCP is present, shall monitor each workplace and work operation to accurately determine the airborne concentrations of DBCP to which employees may be exposed.

(3) *Frequency.* (i) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposures to be below the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall repeat these measurements at least quarterly.

(ii) If the monitoring required by this section reveals employee exposures to be in excess of the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall repeat these measurements for each such employee at least monthly. The employer shall continue monthly monitoring until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least seven (7) days apart, are below the permissible exposure limit. Thereafter the employer shall monitor at least quarterly.

(4) *Additional.* Whenever there has been a production, process, control, or personnel change which may result in any new or additional exposure to DBCP, or whenever the employer has any reason to suspect new or additional exposures to DBCP, the employer shall monitor the employees potentially affected by such change for the purpose of redetermining their exposure.

(5) *Employee notification.* (i) Within five (5) working days after the receipt of monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the measurements which represent the employee's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate that employee exposure exceeds the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the permissible exposure limit was exceeded and a description of the corrective action being taken to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit.

(6) *Accuracy of measurement.* The employer shall use a method of measurement which has an accuracy, to a confidence level of 95 percent, of not less than plus or minus 25 percent for concentrations of DBCP at or above the permissible exposure limit.

(g) *Methods of compliance.*—(1) *Priority of compliance methods.* The employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposures to DBCP at or below the permissible exposure limit, except to the extent that the employer establishes that such controls are not feasible. Where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to within the permissible exposure limit, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest level achievable by these controls, and shall supplement them by use of respiratory protection.

(2) *Compliance program.* The employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce emplo exposures to DBCP to or below permissible exposure limit solely means of engineering and work p tice controls as required by paragr (g)(1) of this section.

(ii) The written program shall clude a detailed schedule for deve ment and implementation of the e neering and work practice contr These plans shall be revised at l every six months to reflect the curr status of the program.

(iii) Written plans for these com ance programs shall be submit upon request to the Assistant Se tary and the Director, and shall available at the worksite for exam tion and copying by the Assistant S retary, the Director, and any affec employee or designated representat of employees.

(iv) The employer shall institute maintain at least the controls scribed in his most recent written c pliance program.

(h) *Respirators.*—(1) *General.* Wh respiratory protection is requi under this section, the employer sh select, provide and assure the pro use of respirators. Respirators shall used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the period necessary to stall or implement feasible engineer and work practice controls; or

(ii) During maintenance and rep activities in which engineering work practice controls are not feasi or

(iii) In work situations where fe ble engineering and work practice c trols are not yet sufficient to red exposure to or below the permissi exposure limit; or

(iv) In emergencies.

(2) *Respirator selection.* (i) Wh respirators are required under this s tion, the employer shall select a provide, at no cost to the employ the appropriate respirator from Ta 1 below and shall assure that the e ployee uses the respirator provided.

(ii) The employer shall select res rators from among those approved the National Institute for Occupatio al Safety and Health (NIOSH) und the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

TABLE 1.—*Respiratory protection for DBC*

Airborne concentration of DBCP or condition of use	Respirator type
(a) Less than or equal to 10 ppb.	(1) Any supplied-air respirator; or (2) any self-contained breathing apparatus

orne concentration BCP or condition of use	Respirator type
ess than or equal to ppb.	(1) Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece, helmet, or hood; or (2) any self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.
ess than or equal to 00 ppb.	(1) A Type C supplied-air respirator operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode.
ess than or equal to 00 ppb.	(1) A Type C supplied-air respirator with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode, or with full facepiece, helmet, or hood operated in continuous flow mode.
Greater than 2,000 ob or entry and cape from unknown ncentrations.	(1) A combination respirator which includes a Type C supplied-air respirator with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure or continuous flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or positive pressure mode; or (2) a self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.
Firefighting.....	(1) A self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

(3) *Respirator program.* (i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 (b), (d), (e), and (f).

(ii) Employees who wear respirators shall be allowed to wash their faces and respirator facepieces as needed to prevent potential skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(i) *Emergency situations.*—(1) *Written plans.* (i) A written plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each workplace in which DBCP is present.

(ii) Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency.

(2) Employees engaged in correcting emergency conditions shall be equipped as required in paragraphs (h) and (j) of this section until the emergency is abated.

(3) *Evacuation.* Employees not engaged in correcting the emergency shall be removed and restricted from the area and normal operations in the affected area shall not be resumed until the emergency is abated.

(4) *Alerting employees.* Where there is a possibility of employee exposure to DBCP due to the occurrence of an emergency, a general alarm shall be installed and maintained to promptly alert employees of such occurrences.

(5) *Medical surveillance.* For any employee exposed to DBCP in an emergency situation, the employer shall provide medical surveillance in accordance with paragraph (m) (6) of this section.

(6) *Exposure monitoring.* (i) Following an emergency, the employer shall conduct monitoring which complies with paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) In workplaces not normally subject to periodic monitoring, the employer may terminate monitoring when two consecutive measurements indicate exposures below the permissible exposure limit.

(j) *Protective clothing and equipments.*—(1) *Provision and use.* Where there is any possibility of eye or dermal contact with liquid or solid DBCP, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure that the employee wears impermeable protective clothing and equipment to protect the area of the body which may come in contact with DBCP. Eye and face protection shall meet the requirements of § 1910.133 of this Part.

(2) *Removal and storage.* (i) The employer shall assure that employees remove DBCP contaminated work clothing only in change rooms provided in accordance with paragraph (l) (1) of this section.

(ii) The employer shall assure that employees promptly remove any protective clothing and equipment which becomes contaminated with DBCP-containing liquids and solids. This clothing shall not be reworn until the DBCP has been removed from the clothing or equipment.

(iii) The employer shall assure that no employee takes DBCP contaminated protective devices and work clothing out of the change room, except those employees authorized to do so for the purpose of laundering, maintenance, of disposal.

(iv) DBCP-contaminated protective devices and work clothing shall be placed and stored in closed containers which prevent dispersion of the DBCP outside the container.

(v) Containers of DBCP contaminated protective devices or work clothing which are to be taken out of change rooms or the workplace for cleaning, maintenance or disposal, shall bear labels in accordance with paragraph (o)(3) of this section.

(3) *Cleaning and replacement.* (i) The employer shall clean, launder, repair, or replace protective clothing and equipment required by this paragraph to maintain their effectiveness. The employer shall provide clean protective clothing and equipment at least daily to each affected employee.

(ii) The employer shall inform any person who launders or clean DBCP-contaminated protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to DBCP.

(iii) The employer shall prohibit the removal of DBCP from protective clothing and equipment by blowing or shaking.

(k) *Housekeeping.*—(1) *Surfaces.* (i) All workplace surfaces shall be maintained free of visible accumulations of DBCP.

(ii) Dry sweeping and the use of compressed air for the cleaning of floors and other surfaces is prohibited where DBCP dusts or liquids are present.

(iii) Where vacuuming methods are selected to clean floors and other surfaces, either portable units or a permanent system may be used.

(*a*) If a portable unit is selected, the exhaust shall be attached to the general workplace exhaust ventilation system or collected within the vacuum unit, equipped with high efficiency filters or other appropriate means of contaminant removal, so that DBCP is not reintroduced into the workplace air; and

(*b*) Portable vacuum units used to collect DBCP may not be used for other cleaning purposes and shall be labeled as prescribed by paragraph (o)(3) of this section.

(iv) Cleaning of floors and other surfaces contaminated with DBCP-containing dusts shall not be performed by washing down with a hose, unless a fine spray has first been laid down.

(2) *Liquids.* Where DBCP is present in a liquid form, or as a resultant vapor, all containers or vessels containing DBCP shall be enclosed to the maximum extent feasible and tightly covered when not in use.

(3) *Waste disposal.* DBCP waste scrap, debris, containers or equipment, shall be disposed of in sealed bags or other closed containers which prevent dispersion of DBCP outside the container.

(l) *Hygiene facilities and practices.*—(1) *Change rooms.* The employer shall provide clean change rooms equipped with storage facilities for street clothes and separate storage facilities for protective clothing and equipment whenever employees are required to wear protective clothing and equipment in accordance with paragraphs (h) and (j) of this section.

(2) *Showers.* (i) The employer shall assure that employees working in the regulated area shower at the end of the work shift.

(ii) The employer shall assure that employees whose skin becomes contaminated with DBCP-containing liquids or solids immediately wash or shower to remove any DBCP from the skin.

(iii) The employer shall provide shower facilities in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.141(d)(3).

(3) *Lunchrooms.* The employer shall provide lunchroom facilities which have a temperature controlled, positive pressure, filtered air supply, and which are readily accessible to employees working in regulated areas.

(4) *Lavatories.* (i) The employer shall assure that employees working in the regulated area remove protective clothing and wash their hands and face prior to eating.

(ii) The employer shall provide a sufficient number of lavatory facilities which comply with 29 CFR 1910.141(d) (1) and (2).

(5) *Prohibition of activities in regulated areas.* The employer shall assure that, in regulated areas, food or beverages are not present or consumed, smoking products and implements are not present or used, and cosmetics are not present or applied.

(m) *Medical surveillance.*—(1) *General.* (i) The employer shall make available a medical surveillance program for employees who work in regulated areas and employees who are subjected to DBCP exposures in an emergency situation.

(ii) All medical examinations and procedures shall be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and shall be provided without cost to the employee.

(2) *Frequency and content.* At the time of initial assignment, and annually thereafter, the employer shall provide a medical examination for employees who work in regulated areas, which includes at least the following:

(i) A medical and occupational history including reproductive history.

(ii) A physical examination, including examination of the genito-urinary tract, testicle size and body habitus, including a determination of sperm count.

(iii) A serum specimen shall be obtained and the following determinations made by radioimmunoassay techniques utilizing National Institutes of Health (NIH) specific antigen or one of equivalent sensitivity:

(*a*) Serum follicle stimulating hormone (FSH);

(*b*) Serum luteinizing hormone (LH); and

(*c*) Serum total estrogen (females).

(iv) Any other tests deemed appropriate by the examining physician.

(3) *Additional examinations.* If the employee for any reason develops signs or symptoms commonly associated with exposure to DBCP, the employer shall provide the employee with a medical examination which shall include those elements considered appropriate by the examining physician.

(4) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this regulation and its appendices;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The level of DBCP to which the employee is exposed; and

(iv) A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used.

(5) *Physician's written opinion.* (i) For each examination under this section, the employer shall obtain and provide the employee with a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include:

(*a*) The results of the medical tests performed;

(*b*) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition which would place the employee at an increased risk of material impairment of health from exposure to DBCP; and

(*c*) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to DBCP or upon the use of protective clothing and equipment such as respirators.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(6) *Emergency situations.* If the employee is exposed to DBCP in an emergency situation, the employer shall provide the employee with a sperm count test as soon as practicable, or, if the employee has been vasectomized or is unable to produce a semen specimen, the hormone tests contained in paragraph (m)(2)(iii) of this section. The employer shall provide these same tests three months later.

(n) *Employee information and training.*—(1) *Training program.* (i) The employer shall institute a training program for all employees who may be exposed to DBCP and shall assure their participation in such training program.

(ii) The employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

(*a*) The information contained in Appendix A;

(*b*) The quantity, location, manner of use, release or storage of DBCP and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to DBCP as well as any necessary protective steps;

(*c*) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of respirators;

(*d*) The purpose and description of the medical surveillance program required by paragraph (m) of this section; and

(*e*) A review of this standard, including appendices.

(2) *Access to training materials.* (i) The employer shall make a copy of this standard and its appendices readily available to all affected employees.

(ii) The employer shall provide, upon request, all materials relating to the employee information and tr ing program to the Assistant Secre and the Director.

(o) *Signs and labels.*—(1) *Genera* The employer may use labels or s required by other statutes, reg tions, or ordinances in addition t in combination with, signs and la required by this paragraph.

(ii) The employer shall assure no statement appears on or near sign or label required by this p graph which contradicts or detr from the required sign or label.

(2) *Signs.* (i) The employer shall signs to clearly indicate all regul areas. These signs shall bear legend:

DANGER

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

(*Insert appropriate trade or common names*)

CANCER HAZARD

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

RESPIRATOR REQUIRED

(3) *Labels.* (i) The employer sh assure that precautionary labels affixed to all containers of DBCP a of products containing DBCP in t workplace, and that the labels rem affixed when the DBCP or produ containing DBCP are sold, distribut or otherwise leave the employe workplace. Where DBCP or produ containing DBCP are sold, distribut or otherwise leave the employe workplace bearing appropriate lab required by EPA under the regulatio in 40 CFR Part 162, the labels quired by this paragraph need not affixed.

(ii) The employer shall assure th the precautionary labels required this paragraph are readily visible a legible. The labels shall bear the fo lowing legend:

DANGER

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane

CANCER HAZARD

(p) *Recordkeeping.*—(1) *Exposu monitoring.* (i) The employer shall e tablish and maintain an accura record of all monitoring required t paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(*a*) The dates, number, duration an results of each of the samples take including a description of the san pling procedure used to determine re resentative employee exposure;

(*b*) A description of the samplin and analytical methods used;

(*c*) Type of respiratory protective de vices worn, if any; and

(*d*) Name, social security numbe and job classification of the employe monitored and of all other employee

ose exposure the measurement is ended to represent.

(ii) The employer shall maintain s record for at least 40 years or the ration of employment plus 20 years, ichever is longer.

2) *Medical surveillance.* (i) The em-yer shall establish and maintain an curate record for each employee ject to medical surveillance re-ired by paragraph (m) of this sec-n.

ii) This record shall include:

a) The name and social security mber of the employee;

b) A copy of the physician's written inion;

c) Any employee medical com-aints related to exposure to DBCP;

d) A copy of the information pro-ded the physician as required by ragraphs (m)(4)(ii) through)(4)(iv) of this section; and

(e) A copy of the employee's medical d work history.

(iii) The employer shall maintain is record for at least 40 years or the ration of employment plus 20 years, hichever is longer.

(3) *Availability.* (i) The employer all assure that all records required be maintained by this section be ade available upon request to the As-stant Secretary and the Director for xamination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall assure that ll employee exposure monitoring re-ords required by this section be made vailable for examination and copying o affected employees or their desig-ated representatives.

(iii) The employer shall assure that ormer employees and former employ-e's designated representatives have ccess to such records as will indicate he former employee's own exposure o DBCP.

(iv) The employer shall assure that mployee medical records required to be maintained by this section be made available, upon request, for examination and copying to the employee or former employee and to a physician or other individual designated by the affected employee or former employee.

(4) *Transfer of records.* (i) If the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by paragraph (p) of this section for the prescribed period.

(ii) If the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, the employer shall transmit these records by mail to the Director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained under paragraph (p) of this section, the employer shall transmit these records by mail to the Director.

(q) *Observation of monitoring*—(1) *Employee observation.* The employer shall provide affected employees, or their designated representatives, with an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to DBCP required by this section.

(2) *Observation procedures.* (i) Whenever observation of the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to DBCP requires entry into an area where the use of protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with personal protective clothing or equipment required to be worn by employees working in the area, assure the use of such clothing and equipment, and require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring or measurement, observers shall be entitled to:

(*a*) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(*b*) Observe all steps related to the measurement of airborne concentrations of DBCP performed at the place of exposure; and

(c) Record the results obtained.

(r) *Appendices.* The information contained in the appendices is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligation.

Appendix A—Substance Safety Data Sheet For DBCP

I. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

A. Synonyms and trades names: DBCP; Dibromochloropropane; Fumazone (Dow Chemical Company TM); Nemafume; Nemagon (Shell Chemical Co. TM); Nemaset; BBC 12; and OS 1879.

B. Permissible exposure:

1. *Airborne.* 1 part DBCP vapor per billion parts of air (1 ppb); time-weighted average (TWA) for an 8-hour workday.

2. *Dermal.* Eye contact and skin contact with DBCP are prohibited.

C. Appearance and odor: Technical grade DBCP is a dense yellow or amber liquid with a pungent odor. It may also appear in granular form, or blended in varying concentrations with other liquids.

D. Uses: DBCP is used to control nematodes, very small worm-like plant parasites, on crops including cotton, soybeans, fruits, nuts, vegetables and ornamentals.

II. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

A. Routes of entry: Employees may be exposed:

1. Through inhalation (breathing);
2. Through ingestion (swallowing);
3. Skin contact; and
4. Eye contact.

B. Effects of exposure:

1. *Acute exposure.* DBCP may cause drowsiness, irritation of the eyes, nose, throat and skin, nausea and vomiting. In addition, overexposure may cause damage to the lungs, liver or kidneys.

2. *Chronic exposure.* Prolonged or repeated exposure to DBCP has been shown to cause sterility in humans. It also has been shown to produce cancer and sterility in laboratory animals and has been determined to constitute an increased risk of cancer in man.

3. *Reporting Signs and Symptoms.* If you develop any of the above signs or symptoms that you think are caused by exposure to DBCP, you should inform your employer.

III. EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

A. *Eye exposure.* If DBCP liquid or dust containing DBCP gets into your eyes, wash your eyes immediately with large amounts of water, lifting the lower and upper lids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with DBCP.

B. *Skin exposure.* If DBCP liquids or dusts containing DBCP get on your skin, immediately wash using soap or mild detergent and water. If DBCP liquids or dusts containing DBCP penetrate through your clothing, remove the clothing immediately and wash. If irritation is present after washing get medical attention.

C. *Breathing.* If you or any person breathe in large amounts of DBCP, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

D. *Swallowing.* When DBCP has been swallowed and the person is conscious, give the person large amounts of water immediately. After the water has been swallowed, try to get the person to vomit by having him touch the back of his throat with his finger. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

E. *Rescue.* Notify someone. Put into effect the established emergency rescue procedures. Know the locations of the emergency rescue equipment before the need arises.

IV. RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

A. *Respirators.* You may be required to wear a respirator in emergencies and while your employer is in the process of reducing DBCP exposures through engineering controls. If respirators are worn, they must have a National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approval label (Older respirators may have a Bureau of Mines Approval label). For effective protection, a respirator must fit your face and head snugly. The respirator should not be loosened or removed in work situations where its use is required. DBCP does not have a detectable odor except at 1,000 times or more above the permissible exposure limit. If you can smell DBCP while wearing a respirator, the respirator is not working correctly; go immediately to fresh air. If you experience difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator, tell your employer.

B. *Protective clothing.* When working with DBCP you must wear for your protection impermeable work clothing provided by your employer. (Standard rubber and neoprene protective clothing do not offer adequate protection).

DBCP must never be allowed to remain on the skin. Clothing and shoes must not be allowed to become contaminated with DBCP, and if they do, they must be promptly removed and not worn again until completely free of DBCP. Turn in impermeable clothing that has developed leaks for repair or replacement.

C. *Eye protection.* You must wear splashproof safety goggles where there is any possibility of DBCP liquid or dust contacting your eyes.

V. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE USE, HANDLING, AND STORAGE

A. DBCP must be stored in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.

B. If your work clothing may have become contaminated with DBCP, or liquids or dusts containing DBCP, you must change into uncontaminated clothing before leaving the work premises.

C. You must promptly remove any protective clothing that becomes contaminated with DBCP. This clothing must not be reworn until the DBCP is removed from the clothing.

D. If your skin becomes contaminated with DBCP, you must immediately and thoroughly wash or shower with soap or mild detergent and water to remove any DBCP from your skin.

E. You must not keep food, beverages, cosmetics, or smoking materials, nor eat or smoke, in regulated areas.

F. If you work in a regulated area, you must wash your hands thoroughly with soap or mild detergent and water, before eating, smoking or using toilet facilities.

G. If you work in a regulated area, you must remove any protective equipment or clothing before leaving the regulated area.

H. Ask your supervisor where DBCP is used in your work area and for any additional safety and health rules.

VI. ACCESS TO INFORMATION

A. Each year, your employer is required to inform you of the information contained in this Substance Safety Data Sheet for DBCP. In addition, your employer must instruct you in the safe use of DBCP, emergency procedures, and the correct use of protective equipment.

B. Your employer is required to determine whether you are being exposed to DBCP. You or your representative have the right to observe employee exposure measurements and to record the result obtained. Your employer is required to inform you of your exposure. If your employer determines that you are being overexposed, he is required to inform you of the actions which are being taken to reduce your exposure.

C. Your employer is required to keep records of your exposure and medical examinations. Your employer is required to keep exposure and medical data for at least 40 years or the duration of your employment plus 20 years, whichever is longer.

D. Your employer is required to release exposure and medical records to you, your physician, or other individual designated by you upon your written request.

APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR DBCP

I. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

A. Substance Identification

1. Synonyms: 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane; DBCP, Fumazone; Nemafume; Nemagon; Nemaset; BBC 12; OS 1879. DBCP is also included in agricultural pesticides and fumigants which include the phrase "Nema——" in their name.

2. Formula: C3H5Br2 C1.

3. Molecular Weight: 236.

B. Physical Data:

1. Boiling point (760 mm HG): 195C (383F)

2. Specific gravity (water=1): 2.093.

3. Vapor density (air=1 at boiling point of DBCP): Data not available.

4. Melting point: 6C (43F).

5. Vapor pressure at 20C (68F): 0.8 mm Hg

6. Solubility in water: 1000 ppm.

7. Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate=1): very much less than 1.

8. Appearance and odor: Dense yellow or amber liquid with a pungent odor at high concentrations. Any detectable odor of DBCP indicates overexposure.

II. FIRE EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

A. Fire

1. Flash point: 170F (77C)

2. Autoignition temperature: Data not available.

3. Flammable limits in air, percent by volume: Data not available.

4. Extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

5. Special fire-fighting procedures: Do not use a solid stream of water since a stream will scatter and spread the fire. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to a fire.

6. Unusual fire and explosion hazards: None known.

7. For purposes of complying with the requirements of §1910.106, liquid DBCP is classified as a Class III A combustible liquid.

8. For the purpose of complying with §1910.309, the classification of hazardous locations as described in article 500 of the National Electrical Code for DBCP shall be Class I, Group D.

9. For the purpose of compliance with §1910.157, DBCP is classified as a Class B fire hazard.

10. For the purpose of compliance with §1910.178, locations classified as hazardous locations due to the presence of DBCP shall be Class I, Group D.

11. Sources of ignition are prohibited where DBCP presents a fire or explosion hazard.

B. Reactivity

1. Conditions contributing to instability: None known.

2. Incompatibilities: Reacts with chemically active metals, such as aluminum, magnesium and tin alloys.

3. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as HBr, HCl and carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving DBCP.

4. Special precautions: DBCP will attack some rubber materials and coatings.

III. SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

A. If DBCP is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:

1. The area should be evacuated at once and re-entered only after thorough ventilation.

2. Ventilate area of spill or leak.

3. If in liquid form, collect for reclamation or absorb in paper, vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material.

4. If in solid form, collect spilled material in the most convenient and safe manner for reclamation or for disposal.

B. Persons not wearing protective equipment must be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.

C. Waste Disposal Methods:

1. For small quantities of liquid DBCP, absorb on paper towels, remove to a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn the paper. Large quantities can be reclaimed or collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber equipped with an appropriate effluent gas cleaning device. If liquid DBCP is absorbed in vermiculite, dry sand, earth or similar material and placed in sealed containers it may be disposed of in a State-approved sanitary landfill.

2. If in solid form, for small qua
place on paper towels, remove to
place (such as a fume hood) and burn
quantities may be reclaimed. Howe
this is not practical, dissolve in a flam
solvent (such as alcohol) and atomiz
suitable combustion chamber equippe
an appropriate effluent gas cleaning
DBCP in solid form may also be dispo
a state-approved sanitary landfill.

IV. MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

A. Exposure above the permissible
sure limit.

1. *Eight Hour Exposure Evaluation*
surements taken for the purpose of
mining employee exposure under th
tion are best taken so that the aver
hour exposure may be determined f
single 8-hour sample or two (2) 4-hou
ples. Air samples should be taken in th
ployee's breathing zone (air that
most nearly represent that inhaled b
employee).

2. *Monitoring Techniques:* The san
and analysis under this section may b
formed by collecting the DBCP vapor
troleum based charcoal absorption
with subsequent chemical analyses.
method of measurement chosen shou
termine the concentration of air
DBCP at the permissible exposure lir
an accuracy of plus or minus 25 perce
charcoal tubes are used, a total volume
liters should be collected at a flow rate
cc. per minute for each tube. Analyze t
sultant samples as you would samples
logenated solvent.

B. Since many of the duties relati
employee protection are dependent o
results of monitoring and measuring
dures, employers should assure that
evaluation of employee exposures is
formed by a competent industrial hyg
or other technically qualified person.

V. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Employees should be required to wea
propriate protective clothing to preven
possibility of skin contact with DBCP
cause DBCP is absorbed through the sk
is important to prevent skin contact
both liquid and solid forms of DBCP.
tective clothing should include imperm
coveralls or similar fullbody work clot
gloves, headcoverings, and workshoe
shoe coverings. Standard rubber and
prene gloves do not offer adequate pr
tion and should not be relied upon to
DBCP off the skin. DBCP should neve
allowed to remain on the skin. Clothing
shoes should not be allowed to become
taminated with the material, and if the
they should be promptly removed and
worn again until completely free of the
terial. Any protective clothing which ha
veloped leaks or is otherwise found to b
fective should be repaired or replaced.
ployees should also be required to
splash-proof safety goggles where the
any possibility of DBCP contacting
eyes.

VI. HOUSEKEEPING AND HYGIENE FACILITI

1. The workplace must be kept clean
derly and in a sanitary condition.

2. Dry sweeping and the use of
pressed air is unsafe for the cleaning
floors and other surfaces where DBCP
or liquids are found. To minimize the
tamination of air with dust, vacuuming
either portable or permanent systems m

used. If a portable unit is selected, the haust must be attached to the general rkplace exhaust ventilation system, or llected within the vacuum unit equipped th high efficiency filters or other appro- riate means of contamination removal and ot used for other purposes. Units used to llect DBCP must be labeled.

3. Adequate washing facilities with hot nd cold water must be provided, and main- ained in a sanitary condition. Suitable leansing agents should also be provided to ssure the effective removal of DBCP from he skin.

4. Change or dressing rooms with individ- al clothes storage facilities must be pro- ided to prevent the contamination of street lothes with DBCP. Because of the hazard- ous nature of DBCP, contaminated protec- ive clothing must be stored in closed con- ainers for cleaning or disposal.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PRECAUTIONS

A. Store DBCP in tightly closed contain- rs in a cool, well ventilated area.

B. Use of supplied-air suits or other imper- vious clothing (such as acid suits) may be ecessary to prevent skin contact with DBCP. Supplied-air suits should be selected, used, and maintained under the supervision of persons knowlegeable in the limitations and potential life-endangering characteris- tics of supplied-air suits.

C. The use of air-conditioned suits may be necessary in warmer climates.

D. Advise employees of all areas and oper- ations where exposure to DBCP could occur.

VIII. COMMON OPERATIONS

Common operations in which exposure to DBCP is likely to occur are: during its pro- duction; and during its formulation into pes- ticides and fumigants.

Appendix C.—Medical Surveillance Guidelines For DBCP

I. ROUTE OF ENTRY

Inhalation; skin absorption

II. TOXICOLOGY

Recent data collected on workers involved in the manufacture and formulation of DBCP has shown that DBCP can cause ste- rility at very low levels of exposure. This finding is supported by studies showing that DBCP causes sterility in animals. Chronic exposure to DBCP resulted in pronounced necrotic action on the parenchymatous organs (i.e., liver, kidney, spleen) and on the testicles of rats at concentrations as low as 5 ppm. Rats that were chronically exposed to DBCP also showed changes in the composi- tion of the blood, showing low RBC, hemo- globin, and WBC, and high reticulocyte levels as well as functional hepatic distur- bance, manifesting itself in a long proth- rombin time. Reznik et al. noted a single dose of 100 mg produced profound depres- sion of the nervous system of rats. Their condition gradually improved. Acute expo- sure also resulted in the destruction of the sex gland activity of male rats as well as causing changes in the estrous cycle in female rats. Animal studies have also associ- ated DBCP with an increased incidence of carcinoma. Olson, et al. orally administered DBCP to rats and mice 5 times per week at experimentally predetermined maximally tolerated doses and at half those doses. As early as ten weeks after initiation of treat- ment, DBCP induced a high incidence of squamous cell carcinomas of the stomach with metastases in both species. DBCP also induced mammary adenocarcinomas in the female rats at both dose levels.

III. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

A. Inhalation: Nausea, eye irritation, con- junctivitis, respiratory irritation, pulmonary congestion or edema, CNS depression with apathy, sluggishness, and ataxia.

B. Dermal: Erythema or inflammation and dermatitis on repeated exposure.

IV. SPECIAL TESTS

A. *Semen analysis:* The following informa- tion excerpted from the document "Evalua- tion of Testicular Function", submitted by the Corporate Medical Department of the Shell Oil Company (exhibit 39-3), may be useful to physicians conducting the medical surveillance program;

In performing semen analyses certain minimal but specific criteria should be met:

1. It is recommended that a minimum of three valid semen analyses be obtained in order to make a determination of an individ- ual's average sperm count.

2. A period of sexual abstinence is neces- sary prior to the collection of each mastur- batory sample. It is recommended that in- tercourse or masturbation be performed 48 hours before the actual specimen collection. A period of 48 hours of abstinence would follow; then the masturbatory sample would be collected.

3. Each semen specimen should be collect- ed in a clean, widemouthed, glass jar (not necessarily pre-sterilized) in a manner desig- nated by the examining physician. Any part of the seminal fluid exam should be ini- tialed *only after liquifaction* is complete, i.e., 30 to 45 minutes after collection.

4. Semen volume should be measured to the nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter.

5. Sperm density should be determined using routine techniques involving the use of a white cell pipette and a hemocytometer chamber. The immobilizing fluid most effec- tive and most easily obtained for this pro- cess is distilled water.

6. Thin, dry smears of the semen should be made for a morphologic classification of the sperm forms and should be stained with either hematoxalin or the more difficult, yet more precise, Papanicolaou technique. Also of importance to record is obvious sperm agglutination, pyospermia, delayed li- quifaction (greater than 30 minutes), and hyperviscosity. In addition, pH, using nitra- zine paper, should be determined.

7. A total morphology evaluation should include percentages of the following:

a. Normal (oval) forms,

b. Tapered forms,

c. Amorphous forms (include large and small sperm shapes),

d. Duplicated (either heads or tails) forms, and

e. Immature forms.

8. Each sample should be evaluated for sperm *viability* (percent viable sperm moving at the time of examination) as well as sperm *motility* (subjective characteriza- tion of "purposeful forward sperm progres- sion" of the majority of those viable sperm analyzed) within two hours after collection, ideally by the same or equally qualified ex- aminer.

B. *Serum determinations:* The following serum determinations should be performed by radioimmuno-assay techniques using Na- tional Institutes of Health (NIH) specific antigen or antigen preparations of equiv- alent sensitivity:

1. Serum follicle stimulating hormone (FSH);

2. Serum luteinizing hormone (LH); and

3. Serum total estrogen (females only).

V. TREATMENT

Remove from exposure immediately, give oxygen or artificial resuscitation if indicat- ed. Contaminated clothing and shoes should be removed immediately. Flush eyes and wash contaminated skin. If swallowed and the person is conscious, induce vomiting. Recovery from mild exposures is usually rapid and complete.

VI. SURVEILLANCE AND PREVENTIVE CONSIDERATIONS

A. *Other considerations.* DBCP can cause both acute and chronic effects. It is impor- tant that the physician become familiar with the operating conditions in which ex- posure to DBCP occurs. Those with respira- tory disorders may not tolerate the wearing of negative pressure respirators.

B. *Surveillance and screening.* Medical histories and laboratory examinations are required for each employee subject to expo- sure to DBCP. The employer should screen employees for history of certain medical conditions (listed below) which might place the employee at increased risk from expo- sure.

1. *Liver disease.* The primary site of bio- transformation and detoxification of DBCP is the liver. Liver dysfunctions likely to in- hibit the conjugation reactions will tend to promote the toxic actions of DBCP. These precautions should be considered before ex- posing persons with impaired liver function to DBCP.

2. *Renal disease.* Because DBCP has been associated with injury to the kidney it is im- portant that special consideration be given to those with possible impairment of renal function.

3. *Skin desease.* DBCP can penetrate the skin and can cause erythema on prolonged exposure. Persons with pre-existing skin dis- orders may be more susceptible to the ef- fects of DBCP.

4. *Blood dyscrasias.* DBCP has been shown to decrease the content of erythro- cytes, hemoglobin, and leukocytes in the blood, as well as increase the prothrombin time. Persons with existing blood disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of DBCP.

5. *Reproductive disorders.* Animal studies have associated DBCP with various effects on the reproductive organs. Among these ef- fects are atrophy of the testicles and changes in the estrous cycle. Persons with pre-existing reproductive disorders may be at increased risk to these effects of DBCP.

References

1. Reznik, Ya. B. and Sprinchan, G. K.: Experimental Data on the Gonadotoxic effect of Nemagon, *Gig. Sanit.*, (6), 1975, pp. 101-102, (translated from Russian).

2. Faydysh, E. V., Rakhmatullaev, N. N. and Varshavskii, V. A.: The Cytotoxic Action of Nemagon in a Subacute Experi- ment, *Med. Zh. Uzbekistana*, (No. 1), 1970, pp. 64-65, (translated from Russian).

3. Rakhmatullaev, N. N.: Hygienic Characteristics of the Nematocide Nemagon in Relation to Water Pollution Control, *Hyg. Sanit.*, 36(3), 1971, pp. 344-348, (translated from Russian).

4. Olson, W. A. *et al.:* Induction of Stomach Cancer in Rats and Mice by Halogenated Aliphatic Fumigants, *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, (51), 1973, pp. 1993-1995.

5. Torkelson, T. R. *et al.:* Toxicologic Investigations of 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 3, 1961 pp. 545-559.*

§ 1910.1045 Acrylonitrile.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section applies to all occupational exposures to acrylonitrile (AN), Chemical Abstracts Service Registry No. 000107131, except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section.

(2) This section does not apply to exposures which result solely from the processing, use, and handling of the following materials:

(i) ABS resins, SAN resins, nitrile barrier resins, solid nitrile elastomers, and acrylic and modacrylic fibers, when these listed materials are in the form of finished polymers, and products fabricated from such finished polymers;

(ii) Materials made from and/or containing AN for which objective data is reasonably relied upon to demonstrate that the material is not capable of releasing AN in airborne concentrations in excess of 1 ppm as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average, under the expected conditions of processing, use, and handling which will cause the greatest possible release; and

(iii) Solid materials made from and/or containing AN which will not be heated above 170° F during handling, use, or processing.

(3) An employer relying upon exemption under paragraph (a)(2)(ii) shall maintain records of the objective data supporting that exemption, and of the basis of the employer's reliance on the data, as provided in paragraph (q) of this section.

(b) *Definitions.* "Acrylonitrile" or "AN" means acrylonitrile monomer, chemical formula $CH_2=CHCN$.

"Action level" means a concentration of AN of 1 ppm 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 opportunity to observe monitoring procedures under paragraph (r) of this section.

"Decontamination" means treatment of materials and surfaces by water washdown, ventilation, or other will not expose employees to airborne concentrations of AN above 1 means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 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 massive release of AN.

"Liquid AN" means AN monomer in liquid form, and liquid or semiliquid polymer intermediates, including slurries, suspensions, emulsions, and solutions, produced during the polymerization of AN.

"OSHA Area Office" means the Area Office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration having jurisdiction over the geographic area where the affected workplace is located.

(c) *Permissible exposure limits.* (1) *Inhalation.* (i) *Time weighted average limit (TWA).* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of acrylonitrile in excess of two (2) parts acrylonitrile per million parts of air (2 ppm) as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average.

(ii) *Ceiling limit.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of acrylonitrile in excess of ten (10) ppm as averaged over any fifteen (15)-minute period during the working day.

(2) *Dermal and eye exposure.* The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to skin contact or eye contact with liquid AN.

(d) *Notification of regulated areas and emergencies.* (1) *Regulated areas.* Within thirty (30) days following the establishment of a regulated area pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section, the employer shall report the following information to the OSHA Area Office:

(i) The address and location of each establishment which has one or more regulated areas;

(ii) The locations, within the establishment, of each regulated area;

(iii) A brief description of each process or operation which results in employee exposure to AN in regulated areas; and

(iv) The number of employees engaged in each process or operation within each regulated area which results in exposure to AN, and an estimate of the frequency and degree of exposure that occurs.

Whenever there has been a significant change in the information required to be reported by this paragraph, the employer shall promp provide the new information to OSHA Area Office.

(2) *Emergencies.* Emergencies, a the facts obtainable at that time, sh be reported within seventy-two hours of the initial occurrence to OSHA Area Office. Upon request the OSHA Area Office, the emplo shall submit additional information writing relevant to the nature a extent of employee exposures a measures taken to prevent futu emergencies of a similar nature.

(e) *Exposure monitoring.*—(1) *Gen al.* (i) Determinations of airborne posure levels shall be made from samples that are representative each employee's exposure to AN ov an eight (8)-hour period.

(ii) For the purposes of this sectio employee exposure is that exposu which would occur if the employ were not using a respirator.

(2) *Initial monitoring.* Each emplo er who has a place of employment which AN is present shall monit each such workplace and work ope ation to accurately determine the a borne concentrations of AN to whic employees may be exposed.

(3) *Frequency.* (i) If the monitorin required by this section reveals em ployee exposure to be below the actio level, the employer may discontinu monitoring for that employee.

(ii) If the monitoring required b this section reveals employee exposu to be at or above the action level bu below the permissible exposure limit the employer shall repeat such mon toring for each such employee at lea quarterly. The employer shall conti ue these quarterly measurements unt at least two consecutive measurement taken at least seven (7) days apart, ar below the action level, and thereafte the employer may discontinue mon toring for that employee.

(iii) If the monitoring required b this section reveals employee exposur to be in excess of the permissible exp sure limits, the employer shall repea these determinations for each suc employee at least monthly. The em ployer shall continue these monthl measurements until at least two cor secutive measurements, taken at leas seven (7) days apart, are below th permissible exposure limits, and there after the employer shall monitor a least quarterly.

(4) *Additional monitoring.* When ever there has been a production process, control, or personnel chang which may result in new or additiona exposures to AN, or whenever the em ployer has any other reason to suspec a change which may result in new o additional exposures to AN, additiona monitoring which complies with thi paragraph shall be conducted.

(5) *Employee notification.* (i) Within ve (5) working days after the receipt f the results of monitoring required y this paragraph, the employer shall otify each employee in writing of the esults which represent that employe's exposure.

(ii) Whenever the results indicate hat the representative employee exosure exceeds the permissible expoure limits, the employer shall include n the written notice a statement that he permissible exposure limits were xceeded and a description of the corective action being taken to reduce xposure to or below the permissible xposure limits.

(6) *Accuracy of measurement.* The nethod of measurement of employee xposures shall be accurate, to a confidence level of 95 percent, to within plus or minus 35 percent for concentrations of AN at or above the permissible exposure limits, and plus or minus 50 percent for concentrations of AN below the permissible exposure limits.

(f) *Regulated areas.* (1) The employer shall establish regulated areas where AN concentrations are in excess of the permissible exposure limits.

(2) Regulated areas shall be demarcated and segregated from the rest of the workplace, in any manner that minimizes the number of persons who will be exposed to AN.

(3) Access to regulated areas shall be limited to authorized persons or to persons otherwise authorized by the act or regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(4) The employer shall assure that food or beverages are not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied in the regulated area.

(g) *Methods of compliance.*—(1) *Engineering and work practice controls.* (i) By November 2, 1980, the employer shall institute engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposures to AN, to or below the permissible exposure limits, except to the extent that the employer establishes that such controls are not feasible.

(ii) Wherever the engineering and work practice controls which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limits, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce exposures to the lowest levels achievable by these controls, and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection which complies with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) *Compliance program.* (i) The employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limits solely by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

(ii) Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:

(A) A description of each operation or process resulting in employee exposure to AN above the permissible exposure limits;

(B) An outline of the nature of the engineering controls and work practices to be applied to the operation or process in question;

(C) A report of the technology considered in meeting the permissible exposure limits;

(D) A schedule for implementation of engineering and work practice controls for the operation or process, which shall project completion no later than November 2, 1980; and

(E) Other relevant information.

(iii) The employer shall complete the steps set forth in the compliance program by the dates in the schedule.

(iv) Written plans shall be submitted upon request to the Assistant Secretary and the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Assistant Secretary, the Director, or any affected employee or representative.

(v) The plans required by this paragraph shall be revised and updated at least every six (6) months to reflect the current status of the program.

(h) *Respiratory protection.*—(1) *General.* The employer shall assure that respirators are used where required by this section to reduce employee exposure to within the permissible exposure limits. Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls;

(ii) In work operations, such as maintenance and repair activities or reactor cleaning, in which the employer establishes that engineering and work practice controls are not feasible;

(iii) In work situations where feasible engineering and work practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits; and

(iv) In emergencies.

(2) *Respirator selection.* (i) Where respiratory protection is required under this section, the employer shall select and provide, at no cost to the employee, the appropriate type of respirator from table I below, and shall assure that the employee wears the respirator provided.

TABLE I.—*Respiratory Protection for Acrylonitrile (AN)*

Concentration of AN or condition of use	Respirator type
(a) Less than or equal to 20 ppm	(1) Chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge(s) and half-mask facepiece; or (2) Supplied air respirator with half-mask facepiece.
(b) Less than or equal to 100 ppm (maximum use concentration (MUC) of cartridges or canisters, whichever is lower.	(1) Full facepiece respirator with (A) organic vapor cartridges, (B) organic vapor gas mask chin-style, or (C) organic vapor gas mask canister, front or back-mounted; (2) Supplied air respirator with full facepiece; or (3) Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece.
(c) Less than or equal to 4,000 ppm	(1) Supplied air respirator operated in the positive pressure mode with full facepiece, helmet, suit, or hood.
(d) Greater than 4,000 ppm or unknown concentration.	(1) Supplied air and auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode; or (2) Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode.
(e) Firefighting	Self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece in positive pressure mode.
(f) Escape	(1) Any organic vapor respirator, or (2) Any self-contained breathing apparatus.

(ii) The employer shall select respirators from among those approved for use with organic vapors by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR part 11.

(3) *Respirator program.* (i) The employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 (b), (d), (e), and (f).

(ii) Where air/purifying respirators (chemical cartridge- or canister-type) are used, the air-purifying canister or cartridge(s) shall be replaced prior to the expiration of their service life or at the completion of each shift, whichever occurs first. A label shall be attached to the cartridge or canister to indicate the date and time at which it is first installed on the respirator.

(iii) *Testing.* Fit testing of respirators shall be performed to assure that the respirator selected provides the protection required by table I.

(A) *Qualitative fit.* The employer shall perform qualitative fit tests at the time of initial fitting and at least semiannually thereafter for each employee wearing respirators.

(B) *Quantitative fit.* Each employer with more than 10 employees wearing negative pressure respirators shall perform quantitative fit testing at the time of initial fitting and at least semiannually thereafter for each such employee.

(iv) Employees who wear respirators shall be allowed to wash their faces and to wipe clean the face-to-facepiece seals on their respirators to minimize potential skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(i) *Emergency situations.*—(1) *Written plans.* (i) A written plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each workplace where liquid AN is present. Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency.

(*ii*) The plan shall specifically provide that employees engaged in correcting emergency conditions shall be equipped as required in paragraph (h) of this section until the emergency is abated.

(*iii*) Employees not engaged in correcting the emergency shall be evacuated from the area and shall not be permitted to return until the emergency is abated.

(2) *Alerting employees.* Where there is the possibility of employee exposure to AN in excess of the ceiling limit, a general alarm shall be installed and used to promptly alert employees of such occurrences.

(j) *Protective clothing and equipment.*—(1) *Provision and use.* Where eye or skin contact with liquid AN may occur, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee, and assure that employees wear, impermeable protective clothing or other equipment to protect any area of the body which may come in contact with liquid AN. The provision of §§ 1910.132 and 1910.133 shall be complied with.

(2) *Cleaning and replacement.* (i) The employer shall clean, launder, maintain, or replace protective clothing and equipment required by this section as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

(ii) The employer shall assure that impermeable protective clothing which contacts or is likely to have contacted liquid AN shall be decontaminated before being removed by the employee.

(iii) The employer shall assure that an employee whose nonimpermeable clothing becomes wetted with liquid AN shall immediately remove that clothing and proceed to shower. The clothing shall be decontaminated before it is removed from the regulated area.

(iv) The employer shall assure that no employee removes protective clothing or equipment from the change room, except for those employees authorized to do so for the purpose of laundering, maintenance, or disposal.

(v) The employer shall inform any person who launders or cleans protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to AN.

(k) *Housekeeping.* (1) All surfaces shall be maintained free of visible accumulations of liquid AN.

(2) For operations involving liquid AN, the employer shall institute a program for detecting leaks and spills of liquid AN, including regular visual inspections.

(3) Where spills of liquid AN are detected, the employer shall assure that surfaces contacted by the liquid AN are decontaminated. Employees not engaged in decontamination activities shall leave the area of the spill, and shall not be permitted in the area until decontamination is completed.

(k) *Waste disposal.* AN waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, or equipment shall be decontaminated before being incorporated in the general waste disposal system.

(m) *Hygiene facilities and practices.* (1) Where employees are exposed to airborne concentrations of AN above the permissible exposure limits, or where employees are required to wear protective clothing or equipment pursuant to paragraph (j) of this section, the facilities required by 29 CFR 1910.141, including clean change rooms and shower facilities, shall be provided by the employer for the use of those employees, and the employer shall assure that the employees use the facilities provided.

(2) The employer shall assure th employees wearing protective clothi or equipment for protection from sk contact with liquid AN shall shower the end of the work shift.

(3) The employer shall assure tha in the event of skin or eye exposure liquid AN, the affected employee sha shower immediately to minimize th danger of skin absorption.

(4) The employer shall assure th employees working in the regulat area wash their hands and faces pri to eating.

(n) *Medical surveillance.*—(1) *Gene al.* (i) The employer shall institute program of medical surveillance f each employee who is or will be e posed to AN at or above the actio level, without regard to the use of re pirators. The employer shall provi each such employee with an opport nity for medical examinations an tests in accordance with this para graph.

(ii) The employer shall assure tha all medical examinations and proce dures are performed by or under th supervision of a licensed physician and that they shall be provided with out cost to the employee.

(2) *Initial examinations.* At the tim of initial assignment, or upon institu tion of the medical surveillance pro gram, the employer shall provide eac affected employee an opportunity fo a medical examination, including a least the following elements:

(i) A work history and medical histo ry with special attention to skin, respi ratory, and gastrointestinal systems and those nonspecific symptoms, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, dizzi ness, weakness, or other central ner vous system dysfunctions that may b associated with acute or with chroni exposure to AN;

(ii) A complete physical examination giving particular attention to the pe ripheral and central nervous system gastrointestinal system, respiratory system, skin, and thyroid;

(iii) A 14- by 17-inch posteroanterior chest X-ray; and

(iv) Further tests of the intestina tract, including fecal occult bloo screening, for all workers 40 years o age or older, and for any other affect ed employees for whom, in the opinio of the physician, such testing is appro priate.

(3) *Periodic examinations.* (i) The employer shall provide the examina tions specified in paragraph (n)(2) o this section at least annually for al employees specified in paragraph (n)(1) of this section.

(ii) If an employee has not had the examination specified in paragraph (n)(2) of this section within 6 months preceding termination of employment the employer shall make such exami

nation available to the employee prior to such termination.

(4) *Additional examinations.* If the employee for any reason develops signs or symptoms which may be associated with exposure to AN, the employer shall provide an appropriate examination and emergency medical treatment.

(5) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this standard and its appendixes;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

(iii) The employee's representative exposure level;

(iv) The employee's anticipated or estimated exposure level (for preplacement examinations or in cases of exposure due to an emergency);

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

(vi) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee, which is not otherwise available to the examining physician.

(6) *Physician's written opinion.* (i) The employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include:

(A) The results of the medical examination and tests performed;

(B) The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition(s) which would place the employee at an increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to AN;

(C) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to AN or upon the use of protective clothing and equipment such as respirators; and (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.

(ii) The employer shall instruct the physician not to reveal in the written opinion specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure to AN.

(iii) The employer shall provide a copy of the written opinion to the affected employee.

(o) *Employee information and training.* (1) *Training program.* (i) By January 2, 1979, the employer shall institute a training program for and assure the participaton of all employees exposed to AN above the action level, all employees whose exposures are maintained below the action level by engineering and work practice controls, and all employees subject to potential skin or eye contact with liquid AN.

(ii) Training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment, or upon institution of the training program, and at least annually thereafter, and the employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

(A) The information contained in appendixes A and B;

(B) The quantity, location, manner of use, release, or storage of AN, and the specific nature of operations which could result in exposure to AN, as well as any necessary protective steps;

(C) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of respirators and protective clothing;

(D) The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program required by paragraph (n) of this section;

(E) The emergency procedures developed, as required by paragraph (i) of this section;

(F) Engineering and work practice controls, their function, and the employee's relationship to these controls; and

(G) A review of this standard.

(2) *Access to training materials.* (i) The employer shall make a copy of this standard and its appendixes readily available to all affected employees.

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

(p) *Signs and labels.* (1) *General.* (i) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs and labels required by this paragraph

(ii) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph which contradicts or detracts from the required sign or label.

(2) *Signs.* (i) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all workplaces where AN concentrations exceed the permissible exposure limits. The signs shall bear the following legend:

DANGER

ACRYLONITRILE (AN)

CANCER HAZARD

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

RESPIRATORS MAY BE REQUIRED

(ii) The employer shall assure that signs required by this paragraph are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

(3) *Labels.* (i) The employer shall assure that precautionary labels are affixed to all containers of liquid AN and AN-based materials not exempted under paragraph (a)(2) of this standard. The employer shall assure that the labels remain affixed when the materials are sold, distributed, or otherwise leave the employer's workplace.

(ii) The employer shall assure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph are readily visible and legible. The labels shall bear the following legend:

DANGER

CONTAINS ACRYLONITRILE (AN)

CANCER HAZARD

(q) *Recordkeeping.* (1) *Objective data for exempted operations.* (i) Where the processing, use, and handling of materials made from or containing AN are exempted pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) (ii) of this section, the employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of objective data reasonably relied upon in support of the exemption.

(ii) This record shall include at least the following information:

(A) The material qualifying for exemption;

(B) The source of the objective data;

(C) The testing protocol, results of testing, and/or analysis of the material for the release of AN;

(D) A description of the operation exempted and how the data supports the exemption; and

(E) Other data relevant to the operations, materials, and processing covered by the exemption.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for the duration of the employer's reliance upon such objective data.

(2) *Exposure monitoring.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring required by paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) The dates, number, duration, and results of each of the samples taken, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure;

(B) A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and the data relied upon to establish that the methods used meet the accuracy and precision requirements of paragraph (e)(6) of this section;

(C) Type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any; and

(D) Name, social security number, and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least forty (40) years, or for the duration of employment plus twenty (20) years, whichever is longer.

(3) *Medical surveillance.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an

accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by paragraph (n) of this section.

(ii) This record shall include:

(A) A copy of the physician's written opinions;

(B) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to AN;

(C) A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by paragraph (n)(5) of this section; and

(D) A copy of the employee's medical and work history.

(iii) The employer shall assure that this record be maintained for at least forty (40) years, or for the duration of employment plus twenty (20) years, whichever is longer.

(4) *Availability.* (i) The employer shall make all records required to be maintained by this section available, upon request, to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall make records required by paragraph (q)(1) and (q)(2) of this section available upon request, for examination and copying, to affected employees, former employees, or their designated representatives.

(iii) The employer shall make an employee's medical records required to be maintained by this section available upon request, for examination and copying, to the affected employee or former employee, or to a physician designated by the affected employee or former employee.

(5) *Transfer of records.* (i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by this section for the prescribed period.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the Director.

(iii) At the expiration of the retention period for the records required to be maintained pursuant to this section, the employer shall notify the Director at least 3 months prior to the disposal of the records, and shall transmit them to the Director upon request.

(r) *Observation of monitoring.* (1) *Employee observation.* The employer shall provide affected employees, or their designated representatives, an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to AN conducted pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) *Observation procedures.* (i) Whenever observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to AN requires entry into an area where the use of protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with personal protective clothing and equipment required to be worn by employees working in the area, assure the use of such clothing and equipment, and require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

(ii) Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled:

(A) To receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

(B) To observe all steps related to the measurement of airborne concentrations of AN performed at the place of exposure; and

(C) To record the results obtained.

(s) *Effective date.*

(1) This section shall become effective November 2, 1978.

(2) Monitoring and medical surveillance conducted since January 17, 1978, under the provisions of the emergency temporary standard may be relied upon by the employer to meet the initial monitoring and initial medical surveillance requirements of this section.

(3) Training programs must be implemented by January 2, 1979.

(4) Engineering and work practice controls required by paragraph (g) of this section shall be implemented no later than November 2, 1980.

(t) *Appendixes.* The information contained in the appendixes is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed, or to detract from any obligation.

APPENDIX A—SUBSTANCE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR ACRYLONITRILE

I. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

A. Substance: Acrylonitrile ($CH_2=CHCN$).

B. Synonyms: Propenenitrile; vinyl cyanide; cyanoethylene; AN; VCN; acrylon; carbacryl; fumigrain; ventox.

C. Acrylonitrile can be found as a liquid or vapor, and can also be found in polymer resins, rubbers, plastics, polyols, and other polymers having acrylonitrile as a raw or intermediate material.

D. AN is used in the manufacture of acrylic and modiacrylic fibers, acrylic plastics and resins, speciality polymers, nitrile rubbers, and other organic chemicals. It has also been used as a fumigant.

E. Appearance and odor: Colorless to pale yellow liquid with a pungent odor which can only be detected at concentrations above the permissible exposure level, in a range of 13-19 parts AN per million parts of air (13-19 ppm).

F. Permissible exposure: Exposure may not exceed either:

1. Two parts AN per million parts of air (2 ppm) averaged over the 8-hour workday; or

2. Ten parts AN per million parts of air (10 ppm) averaged over any 15-minute period in the workday.

3. In addition, skin and eye contact with liquid AN is prohibited.

II. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

A. Acrylonitrile can affect your body if you inhale the vapor (breathing), if it comes in contact with your eyes or skin, or if you swallow it. It may enter your body through your skin.

B. Effects of overexposure: 1. Short-term exposure: Acrylonitrile can cause eye irritation, nausea, vomiting, headache, sneezing, weakness, and light-headedness. At high concentrations, the effects of exposure may go on to loss of consciousness and death. When acrylonitrile is held in contact with the skin after being absorbed into shoes, leather or clothing, it may produce blistering following several hours of no apparent effect. Unless the shoes or clothing are removed immediately and the area washed, blistering will occur. Usually there is no pain or inflammation associated with blister formation.

2. Long-term exposure: Acrylonitrile has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and has been associated with higher incidences of cancer in humans. Repeated or prolonged exposure of the skin to acrylonitrile may produce irritation and dermatitis.

3. Reporting signs and symptoms: You should inform your employer if you develop any signs or symptoms and suspect they are caused by exposure to acrylonitrile.

III. EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

A. Eye exposure: If acrylonitrile gets in your eyes, wash your eyes immediately with large amounts of water, lifting the lower and upper lids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

B. Skin exposure: If acrylonitrile gets on your skin, immediately wash the contaminated skin with water. If acrylonitrile soaks through your clothing, especially your shoes, remove the clothing immediately and wash the skin with water. If symptoms occur after washing, get medical attention immediately. Thoroughly wash the clothing before reusing. Contaminated leather shoes or other leather articles should be discarded.

C. Inhalation: If you or any other person breathes in large amounts of acrylonitrile, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

D. Swallowing: When acrylonitrile has been swallowed, give the person large quantities of water immediately. After the water has been swallowed, try to get the person to vomit by having him touch the back of his throat with his finger. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

E. Rescue: Move the affected person from the hazardous exposure. If the exposed person has been overcome, notify someone else and put into effect the established emergency procedures. Do not become a casualty yourself. Understand your emergency rescue procedures and know the location of the emergency equipment before the need arises.

F. Special first aid procedures: First aid kits containing an adequate supply (at least two dozen) of amyl nitrite pearls, each containing 0.3 ml, should be maintained at each site where acrylonitrile is used. When

person is suspected of receiving an overexposure to acrylonitrile, immediately remove that person from the contaminated area using established rescue procedures. Contaminated clothing must be removed and the acrylonitrile washed from the skin immediately. Artificial respiration should be started at once if breathing has stopped. If the person is unconscious, amyl nitrite may be used as an antidote by a properly trained individual in accordance with established emergency procedures. Medical aid should be obtained immediately.

IV. RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

A. Respirators: You may be required to wear a respirator for nonroutine activites, in emergencies, while your employer is in the process of reducing acrylonitrile exposures through engineering controls, and in areas where engineering controls are not feasible. If respirators are worn, they must have a Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA or MESA) or National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) label of approval for use with organic vapors. (Older respirators may have a Bureau of Mines approval label.) For effective protection, respirators must fit your face and head snugly. Respirators should not be loosened or removed in work situations where their use is required.

Acrylonitrile does not have a detectable odor except at levels above the permissible exposure limits. Do not depend on odor to warn you when a respirator cartridge or canister is exhausted. Cartridges or canisters must be changed daily or before the end-of-service-life, whichever comes first. Reuse of these may allow acrylonitrile to gradually filter through the cartridge and cause exposures which you cannot detect by odor. If you can smell acrylonitrile while wearing a respirator, proceed immediately to fresh air. If you experience difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator, tell your employer.

B. Supplied-air suits: In some work situations, the wearing of supplied-air suits may be necessary. Your employer must instruct you in their proper use and operation.

C. Protective clothing: You must wear impervious clothing, gloves, face shield, or other appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin contact with liquid acrylonitrile. Where protective clothing is required, your employer is required to provide clean garments to you as necessary to assume that the clothing protects you adequately.

Replace or repair impervious clothing that has developed leaks.

Acrylonitrile should never be allowed to remain on the skin. Clothing and shoes which are not impervious to acrylonitrile should not be allowed to become contaminated with acrylonitrile, and if they do the clothing and shoes should be promptly removed and decontaminated. The clothing should be laundered or discarded after the AN is removed. Once acrylonitrile penetrates shoes or other leather articles, they should not be worn again.

D. Eye protection: You must wear splashproof safety goggles in areas where liquid acrylonitrile may contact your eyes. In addition, contact lenses should not be worn in areas where eye contact with acrylonitrile can occur.

V. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE USE, HANDLING, AND STORAGE

A. Acrylonitrile is a flammable liquid, and its vapors can easily form explosive mixtures in air.

B. Acrylonitrile must be stored in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area, away from heat, sparks, flames, strong oxidizers (especially bromine), strong bases, copper, copper alloys, ammonia, and amines.

C. Sources of ignition such as smoking and open flames are prohibited wherever acrylonitrile is handled, used, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.

D. You should use non-sparking tools when opening or closing metal containers of acrylonitrile, and containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring or transferring liquid acrylonitrile.

E. You must immediately remove any nonimpervious clothing that becomes wetted with acrylonitrile, and this clothing must not be reworn until the acrylonitrile is removed from the clothing.

F. Impervious clothing wet with liquid acrylonitrile can be easily ignited. This clothing must be washed down with water before you remove it.

G. If your skin becomes wet with liquid acrylonitrile, you must promptly and thoroughly wash or shower with soap or mild detergent to remove any acrylonitrile from your skin.

H. You must not keep food, beverages, or smoking materials, nor are you permitted to eat or smoke in regulated areas where acrylonitrile concentrations are above the permissible exposure limits.

I. If you contact liquid acrylonitrile, you must wash your hands thoroughly with soap or mild detergent and water before eating, smoking, or using toilet facilities.

J. Fire extinguishers and quick drenching facilities must be readily available, and you should know where they are and how to operate them.

K. Ask your supervisor where acrylonitrile is used in your work area and for any additional plant safety and health rules.

VI. ACCESS TO INFORMATION

A. Each year, your employer is required to inform you of the information contained in this Substance Safety Data Sheet for acrylonitrile. In addition, your employer must instruct you in the proper work practices for using acrylonitrile, emergency procedures, and the correct use of protective equipment.

B. Your employer is required to determine whether you are being exposed to acrylonitrile. You or your representative has the right to observe employee measurements and to record the results obtained. Your employer is required to inform you of your exposure. If your employer determines that you are being overexposed, he or she is required to inform you of the actions which are being taken to reduce your exposure to within permissible exposure limits.

C. Your employer is required to keep records of your exposures and medical examinations. These records must be kept by the employer for at least forty (40) years or for the period of your employment plus twenty (20) years, whichever is longer.

D. Your employer is required to release your exposure and medical records to your physician upon your written request.

APPENDIX B—SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR ACRYLONITRILE

I. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

A. Substance identification: 1. Synonyms: AN; VCN; vinyl cyanide; propenenitrile; cyanoethylene; Acrylon; Carbacryl; Fumigrain; Ventox.

2. Formula: $CH_2=CHCN$.

3. Molecular weight: 53.1.

B. Physical data: 1. Boiling point (760 mm Hg): 77.3°C (171° F);

2. Specific gravity (water=1): 0.81 (at 20° C or 68° F);

3, Vapor density (air=1 at boiling point of acrylonitrile): 1.83;

4. Melting point: −83° C (−117° F);

5. Vapor pressure (@20° F): 83 mm Hg;

6. Solubility in water, percent by weight @20° C (68° F): 7.35;

7. Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate=1): 4.54; and

8. Appearance and odor: Colorless to pale yellow liquid with a pungent odor at concentrations above the permissible exposure level. Any detectable odor of acrylonitrile may indicate overexposure.

II. FIRE, EXPLOSION, AND REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

A. Fire: 1. Flash point: −1° C (30° F) (closed cup).

2. Autoignition temperature: 481° C (898° F).

3. Flammable limits air, percent by volume: Lower: 3, Upper: 17.

4. Extinguishing media: Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, and dry chemical.

5. Special fire-fighting procedures: Do not use a solid stream of water, since the stream will scatter and spread the fire. Use water to cool containers exposed to a fire.

6. Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Acrylonitrile is a flammable liquid. Its vapors can easily form explosive mixtures with air. All ignition sources must be controlled where acrylonitrile is handled, used, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. Acrylonitrile vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by open flames or sparks at locations remote from the site at which acrylonitrile is being handled.

7. For purposes of compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.106, acrylonitrile is classified as a class IB flammable liquid. For example, 7,500 ppm, approximately one-fourth of the lower flammable limit, would be considered to pose a potential fire and explosion hazard.

8. For purposes of compliance with 29 CFR 1910.157, acrylonitrile is classified as a Class B fire hazard.

9. For purpose of compliance with 29 CFR 1919.309, locations classified as hazardous due to the presence of acrylonitrile shall be Class I, Group D.

B. Reactivity:

1. Conditions contributing to instability: Acrylonitrile will polymerize when hot, and the additional heat liberated by the polymerization may cause containers to explode. Pure AN may self-polymerize, with a rapid build-up of pressure, resulting in an explosion hazard. Inhibitors are added to the commercial product to prevent self-polymerization.

2. Incompatibilities: Contact with strong oxidizers (especially bromine) and strong bases may cause fires and explosions. Contact with copper, copper alloys, ammonia,

and amines may start serious decomposition.

3. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as hydrogen cyanide, oxides of nitrogen, and carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving acrylonitrile and certain polymers made from acrylonitrile.

4. Special precautions: Liquid acrylonitrile will attack some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings.

III. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

A. If acrylonitrile is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:

1. Remove all ignition sources.

2. The area should be evacuated at once and re-entered only after the area has been thoroughly ventilated and washed down with water.

3. If liquid acrylonitrile or polymer intermediate, collect for reclamation or absorb in paper, vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar material, or wash down with water into process sewer system.

B. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until clean-up has been completed.

C. Waste disposal methods: Waste material shall be disposed of in a manner that is not hazardous to employees or to the general population. Spills of acrylonitrile and flushing of such spills shall be channeled for appropriate treatment or collection for disposal. They shall not be channeled directly into the sanitary sewer system. In selecting the method of waste disposal, applicable local, State, and Federal regulations should be consulted.

IV. MONOTORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

A Exposure above the Permissible Exposure Limit:

1. Eight-hour exposure evaluation: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken so that the average 8-hour exposure may be determined from a single 8-hour sample or two (2) 4-hour samples. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee.)

2. Ceiling evaluation: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section must be taken during periods of maximum expected airborne concentrations of acrylonitrile in the employee's breathing zone. A minimum of three (3) measurements should be taken on one work shift. The average of all measurements taken is an estimate of the employee's ceiling exposure.

3. Monitoring techniques: The sampling and analysis under this section may be performed by collecting the acrylonitrile vapor on charcoal adsorption tubes or other composition adsorption tubes, with subsequent chemical analysis. Sampling and analysis may also be performed by instruments such as real-time continuous monotoring systems, portable direct-reading instruments, or passive dosimeters. Analysis of resultant samples should be by gas chromatograph.

Appendix D lists methods of sampling and analysis which have been tested by NIOSH and OSHA for use with acrylonitrile. NIOSH and OSHA have validated modifications of NIOSH Method S-156 (See Appendix D) under laboratory conditions for concentrations below 1 ppm. The employer has the obligation of selecting a monitoring method which meets the accuracy and precision requirements of the standard under his unique field conditions. The standard requires that methods of monitoring must be accurate, to a 95-percent confidence level, to ±35-percent for concentrations of AN at or above 2 ppm, and to ±50-percent for concentrations below 2 ppm. In addition to the methods described in Appendix D, there are numerous other methods available for monitoring for AN in the workplace. Details on these other methods have been submitted by various companies to the rulemaking record, and are available at the OSHA Docket Office.

B. Since many of the duties relating to employee exposure are dependent on the results of monitoring and measuring procedures, employers shall assure that the evaluation of employee exposures is performed by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified person.

V. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Employees shall be provided with and required to wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact with liquid AN. Because acrylonitrile is absorbed through the skin, it is important to prevent skin contact with liquid AN. Protective clothing shall include impermeable coveralls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, head-coverings, as appropriate to protect areas of the body which may come in contact with liquid AN.

Employers should ascertain that the protective garments are impermeable to acrylonitrile. Non-impermeable clothing and shoes should not be allowed to become contaminated with liquid AN. If permeable clothing does become contaminated, it should be promptly removed, placed in a regulated area for removal of the AN, and not worn again until the AN is removed. If leather footwear or other leather garments become wet from acrylonitrile, they should be replaced and not worn again, due to the ability of leather to absorb acrylonitrile and hold it against the skin. Since there is no pain associated with the blistering which may result from skin contact with liquid AN, it is essential that the employee be informed of this hazard so that he or she can be protected.

Any protective clothing which has developed leaks or is otherwise found to be defective shall be repaired or replaced. Clean protective clothing shall be provided to the employee as necessary to assure its protectiveness. Whenever impervious clothing becomes wet with liquid AN, it shall be washed down with water before being removed by the employee. Employees are also required to wear splash-proof safety goggles where there is any possibility of acrylonitrile contacting the eyes.

VI. HOUSEKEEPING AND HYGIENE FACILITIES

For purposes of complying with 29 CFR 1910.141, the following items should be emphasized:

A. The workplace should be kept clean, orderly, and in a sanitary condition. The employer is required to institute a leak and spill detection program for operations involving liquid AN in order to detect sources of fugitive AN emissions.

B. Dry sweeping and the use of compressed air is unsafe for the cleaning of floors and other surfaces where liqui may be found.

C. Adequate washing facilities with and cold water are to be provided, and tained in a sanitary condition. Su cleansing agents are also to be provid assure the effective removal of acrylon from the skin.

D. Change or dressing rooms with in ual clothes storage facilities must be vided to prevent the contamination of clothes with acrylonitrile. Because o hazardous nature of acrylonitrile, con nated protective clothing should be p in a regulated area designated by the ployer for removal of the AN before clothing is laundered or disposed of.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PRECAUTIONS

A. Store acrylonitrile in tightly-closed tainers in a cool, well-ventilated area take necessary precautions to avoid an plosion hazard.

B. High exposures to acrylonitrile occur when transferring the liquid from container to another.

C. Non-sparking tools must be use open and close metal acrylonitrile con ers. These containers must be effect grounded and bonded prior to pouring.

D. Never store uninhibited acrylonitri

E. Acrylonitrile vapors are not inhib They may form polymers and clog ven storage tanks.

F. Use of supplied-air suits or other im vious coverings may be necessary to pre skin contact with and provide respira protection from acrylonitrile where the centration of acrylonitrile is unknown above the ceiling limit. Supplied-air should be selected, used, and mainta under the immediate supervision of per knowledgeable in the limitations and po tial life-endangering characteristics of plied-air suits.

G. Employers shall advise employees o areas and operations where exposure acrylonitrile could occur.

VIII. COMMON OPERATIONS

Common operations in which exposur acrylonitrile is likely to occur include following: Manufacture of the acryloni monomer; synthesis of acrylic fibers, A SAN, and nitrile barrier plastics and re nitrile rubber, surface coatings, speci chemicals, use as a chemical intermedi use as a fumigant and in the cyanoeth tion of cotton.

APPENDIX C—MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES FOR ACRYLONITRILE

I. ROUTE OF ENTRY

Inhalation; skin absorption; ingestion.

II. TOXICOLOGY

Acrylonitrile vapor is an asphyxiant to inhibitory action on metabolic enzy systems. Animals exposed to 75 or 100 p for 7 hours have shown signs of anoxia some animals which died at the higher le cyanomethemoglobin was found in blood. Two human fatalities from accide poisoning have been reported; one caused by inhalation of an unknown conc tration of the vapor, and the other thought to be caused by skin absorption inhalation. Most cases of intoxication fr industrial exposure have been mild, w rapid onset of eye irritation, headac

sneezing, and nausea. Weakness, lightheadedness, and vomiting may also occur. Exposure to high concentrations may produce profound weakness, asphyxia, and death. The vapor is a severe eye irritant. Prolonged skin contract with the liquid may result in absorption with systemic effects, and in the formation of large blisters after a latent period of several hours. Although there is usually little or no pain or inflammation, the affected skin resembles a second-degree thermal burn. Solutions spilled on exposed skin, or on areas covered only by a light layer of clothing, evaporate rapidly, leaving no irritation, or, at the most, mild transient redness. Repeated spills on exposed skin may result in dermatitis due to solvent effects.

Results after 1 year of a planned 2-year animal study on the effects of exposure to acrylonitrile have indicated that rats ingesting as little as 35 ppm in their drinking water develop tumors of the central nervous system. The interim results of this study have been supported by a similar study being conducted by the same laboratory, involving exposure of rats by inhalation of acrylonitrile vapor, which has shown similar types of tumors in animals exposed to 80 ppm.

In addition, the preliminary results of an epidemiological study being performed by duPont on a cohort of workers in their Camden, S.C. acrylic fiber plant indicate a statistically significant increase in the incidence of colon and lung cancers among employees exposed to acrylonitrile.

III. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE

Asphyxia and death can occur from exposure to high concentrations of acrylonitrile. Symptoms of overexposure include eye irritation, headache, sneezing, nausea and vomiting, weakness, and light-headedness. Prolonged skin contact can cause blisters on the skin with appearance of a second-degree burn, but with little or no pain. Repeated skin contact may produce scaling dermatitis.

IV. TREATMENT OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE

Remove employee from exposure. Immediately flush eyes with water and wash skin with soap or mild detergent and water. If AN has been swallowed, and person is conscious, induce vomiting. Give artificial resuscitation if indicated. More severe cases, such as those associated with loss of consciousness, may be treated by the intravenous administration of sodium nitrite, followed by sodium thiosulfate, although this is not as effective for acrylonitrile poisoning as for inorganic cyanide poisoning.

V. SURVEILLANCE AND PREVENTIVE CONSIDERATIONS

A. As noted above, exposure to acrylonitrile has been linked to increased incidence of cancers of the colon and lung in employees of the duPont acrylic fiber plant in Camden, S.C. In addition, the animal testing of acrylonitrile has resulted in the development of cancers of the central nervous system in rats exposed by either inhalation or ingestion. The physician should be aware of the findings of these studies in evaluating the health of employees exposed to acrylonitrile.

Most reported acute effects of occupational exposure to acrylonitrile are due to its ability to cause tissue anoxia and asphyxia. The effects are similar to those caused by hydrogen cyanide. Liquid acrylonitrile can be absorbed through the skin upon prolonged contact. The liquid readily penetrates leather, and will produce burns of the feet if footwear contaminated with acrylonitrile is not removed.

It is important for the physician to become familiar with the operating conditions in which exposure to acrylonitrile may occur. Those employees with skin diseases may not tolerate the wearing of whatever protective clothing may be necessary to protect them from exposure. In addition, those with chronic respiratory disease may not tolerate the wearing of negative-pressure respirators.

B. Surveillance and screening. Medical histories and laboratory examinations are required for each employee subject to exposure to acrylonitrile above the action level. The employer must screen employees for history of certain medical conditions which might place the employee at increased risk from exposure.

1. *Central nervous system dysfunction.* Acute effects of exposure to acrylonitrile generally involve the central nervous system. Symptoms of acrylonitrile exposure include headache, nausea, dizziness, and general weakness. The animal studies cited above suggest possible carcinogenic effects of acrylonitrile on the central nervous system, since rats exposed by either inhalation or ingestion have developed similar CNS tumors.

2. *Respiratory disease.* The du Pont data indicate an increased risk of lung cancer among employees exposed to acrylonitrile.

3. *Gastrointestinal disease.* The du Pont data indicate an increased risk of cancer of the colon among employees exposed to acrylonitrile. In addition, the animal studies show possible tumor production in the stomachs of the rats in the ingestion study.

4. *Skin disease.* Acrylonitrile can cause skin burns when prolonged skin contact with the liquid occurs. In addition, repeated skin contact with the liquid can cause dermatitis.

5. *General.* The purpose of the medical procedures outlined in the standard is to establish a baseline for future health monitoring. Persons unusually susceptible to the effects of anoxia or those with anemia would be expected to be at increased risk. In addition to emphasis on the CNS, respiratory and gastro-intestinal systems, the cardiovascular system, liver, and kidney function should also be stressed.

APPENDIX D.—SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR ACRYLONITRILE

There are many methods available for monitoring employee exposures to acrylonitrile. Most of these involve the use of charcoal tubes and sampling pumps, with analysis by gas chromatograph. The essential differences between the charcoal tube methods include, among others, the use of different desorbing solvents, the use of different lots of charcoal, and the use of different equipment for analysis of the samples.

Besides charcoal, considerable work has been performed on methods using porous polymer sampling tubes and passive dosimeters. In addition, there are several portable gas analyzers and monitoring units available on the open market.

This appendix contains details for the methods which have been tested at OSHA Analytical Laboratory in Salt Lake City, and NIOSH in Cincinnati. Each is a variation on NIOSH Method S-156, which is also included for reference. This does not indicate that these methods are the only ones which will be satisfactory. There also may be workplace situations in which these methods are not adequate, due to such factors as high humidity. Copies of the other methods available to OSHA are available in the rulemaking record, and may be obtained from the OSHA Docket Office. These include the Union Carbide, Monsanto, Dow Chemical and Dow Badische methods, as well as NIOSH Method P & CAM 127.

Employers who note problems with sample breakthrough should try larger charcoal tubes. Tubes of larger capacity are available, and are often used for sampling vinyl chloride. In addition, lower flow rates and shorter sampling times should be beneficial in minimizing breakthrough problems.

Whatever method the employer chooses, he must assure himself of the method's accuracy and precision under the unique conditions present in his workplace.

NIOSH METHOD S-156 (UNMODIFIED)

Analyte: Acrylonitrile.
Matrix: Air.
Procedure: Absorption on charcoal, desorption with methanol, GC.

1. *Principle of the method* (Reference 11.1).

1.1 A known volume of air is drawn through a charcoal tube to trap the organic vapors present.

1.2 The charcoal in the tube is transferred to a small, stoppered sample container, and the analyte is desorbed with methanol.

1.3 An aliquot of the desorbed sample is injected into a gas chromatograph.

1.4 The area of the resulting peak is determined and compared with areas obtained for standards.

2. *Range and sensitivity.*

2.1 This method was validated over the range of 17.5–70.0 mg/cu m at an atmospheric temperature and pressure of 22° C and 760 mm Hg using a 20-liter sample. Under the conditions of sample size (20 liters) the probable useful range of this method is 4.5–135 mg-cu m. The method is capable of measuring much smaller amounts if the desorption efficiency is adequate. Desorption efficiency must be determined over the range used.

2.2 The upper limit of the range of the method is dependent on the adsorptive capacity of the charcoal tube. This capacity varies with the concentrations of acrylonitrile and other substances in the air. The first section of the charcoal tube was found to hold at least 3.97 mg of acrylonitrile when a test atmosphere containing 92.0 mg/cu m of acrylonitrile in air was sampled 0.18 liter per minute for 240 minutes; at that time the concentration of acrylonitrile in the effluent was less than 5 percent of that in the influent. (The charcoal tube consists of two sections of activated charcoal separated by a section of urethane foam. See section 6.2.) If a particular atmosphere is suspected of containing a large amount of contaminant, a smaller sampling volume should be taken.

3. *Interference.*

3.1 When the amount of water in the air is so great that condensation actually occurs in the tube, organic vapors will not be trapped efficiently. Preliminary experiments using toluene indicate that high hu-

midity severely decreases the breakthrough volume.

3.2 When interfering compounds are known or suspected to be present in the air, such information, including their suspected identities, should be transmitted with the sample.

3.3 It must be emphasized that any compound which has the same retention time as the analyte at the operating conditions described in this method is an interference. Retention time data on a single column cannot be considered proof of chemical identity.

3.4 If the possibility of interference exists, separation conditions (column packing, temperature, etc.) must be changed to circumvent the problem.

4. *Precision and accuracy.*

4.1 The Coefficient of Variation (CV_T) for the total analytical and sampling method in the range of 17.5-70.0 mg/cu m was 0.073. This value corresponds to a 3.3 mg/cu m standard deviation at the (previous) OSHA standard level (20 ppm). Statistical information and details of the validation and experimental test procedures can be found in Reference 11.2.

4.2 On the average the concentrations obtained at the 20 ppm level using the overall sampling and analytical method were 6.0 percent lower than the "true" concentrations for a limited number of laboratory experiments. Any difference between the "found" and "true" concentrations may not represent a bias in the sampling and analytical method, but rather a random variation from the experimentally determined "true" concentration. Therefore, no recovery correction should be applied to the final result in section 10.5.

5. *Advantages and disadvantages of the method.*

5.1 The sampling device is small, portable, and involves no liquids. Interferences are minimal, and most of those which do occur can be eliminated by altering chromatographic conditions. The tubes are analyzed by means of a quick, instrumental method.

The method can also be used for the simultaneous analysis of two or more substances suspected to be present in the same sample by simply changing gas chromatographic conditions.

5.2 One disadvantage of the method is that the amount of sample which can be taken is limited by the number of milligrams that the tube will hold before overloading. When the sample value obtained for the backup section of the charcoal tube exceeds 25 percent of that found on the front section, the possibility of sample loss exists.

5.3 Furthermore, the precision of the method is limited by the reproducibility of the pressure drop across the tubes. This drop will affect the flow rate and cause the volume to be imprecise, because the pump is usually calibrated for one tube only.

6. *Apparatus.*

6.1 A calibrated personal sampling pump whose flow can be determined within ±5 percent at the recommended flow rate. (Reference 11.3).

6.2 Charcoal tubes: Glass tubes with both ends flame sealed, 7 cm long with a 6-mm O.D. and a 4-mm I.D., containing 2 sections of 20/40 mesh activated charcoal separated by a 2-mm portion of urethane foam. The activated charcoals prepared from coconut shells and is fired at 600° C prior to packing. The adsorbing section contains 100 mg of charcoal, the backup section 50 mg. A 3-mm portion of urethane foam is placed between the outlet end of the tube and the backup section. A plug of silicated glass wool is placed in front of the adsorbing section. The pressure drop across the tube must be less than 1 inch of mercury at a flow rate of 1 liter per minute.

6.3 Gas chromatograph equipped with a flame ionization detector.

6.4 Column (4-ft × ¼-in stainless steel) packed with 50/80 mesh Poropak, type Q.

6.5 An electronic integrator or some other suitable method for measuring peak areas.

6.6 Two-milliliter sample containers with glass stopers or Teflon-lined caps. If an automatic sample injector is used, the associated vials may be used.

6.7 Microliter syringes: 10-microliter, and other convenient sizes for making standards.

6.8 Pipets: 1.0-ml delivery pipets.

6.9 Volumetric flask: 10-ml or convenient sizes for making standard solutions.

7. *Reagents.*

7.1 Chromatographic quality methanol.

7.2 Acrylonitrile, reagent grade.

7.3 Hexane, reagent grade.

7.4 Purified nitrogen.

7.5 Prepurified hydrogen.

7.6 Filtered compressed air.

8. *Procedure.*

8.1 Cleaning of equipment. All glassware used for the laboratory analysis should be detergent washed and thoroughly rinsed with tap water and distilled water.

8.2 Calibration of personal pumps. Each personal pump must be calibrated with a representative charcoal tube in the line. This will minimize errors associated with uncertainties in the sample volume collected.

8.3 Collection and shipping of samples.

8.3.1 Immediately before sampling, break the ends of the tube to provide an opening at least one-half the internal diameter of the tube (2 mm).

8.3.2 The smaller section of charcoal is used as a backup and should be positioned nearest the sampling pump.

8.3.3 The charcoal tube should be placed in a vertical direction during sampling to minimize channeling through the charcoal.

8.3.4 Air being sampled should not be passed through any hose or tubing before entering the charcoal tube.

8.3.5 A maximum sample size of 20 liters is recommended. Sample at a flow of 0.20 liter per minute or less. The flow rate should be known with an accuracy of at least ±5 percent.

8.3.6 The temperature and pressure of the atmosphere being sampled should be recorded. If pressure reading is not available, record the elevation.

83.7 The charcoal tubes should be capped with the supplied plastic caps immediately after sampling. Under no circumstances should rubber caps be used.

8.3.8 With each batch of 10 samples submit one tube from the same lot of tubes which was used for sample collection and which is subjected to exactly the same handling as the samples except that no air is drawn through it. Label this as a blank.

8.3.9 Capped tubes should be packed tightly and padded before they are shipped to minimize tube breakage during shipping.

8.3.10 A sample of the bulk material should be submitted to the laboratory in a glass container with a Teflon-lined cap. Tl sample should not be transported in t same container as the charcoal tubes.

8.4 *Analysis of samples.*

8.4.1 Preparation of samples. In prepar tion for analysis, each charcoal tube scored with a file in front of the first se tion of charcoal and broken open. The gla wool is removed and discarded. The cha coal in the first (larger) section is tran ferred to a 2-ml stoppered sample contain The separating section of foam is remov and discarded; the second section is tran ferred to another stoppered contain These two sections are analyzed separatel

8.4.2 Desorption of samples. Prior analysis, 1.0 ml of methanol is pipetted in each sample container. Desorption shou be done for 30 minutes. Tests indicate th this is adequate if the sample is agitated o casionally during this period. If an automa ic sample injector is used, the sample via should be capped as soon as the solvent added to minimize volatilization.

8.4.3 GC conditions. The typical opera ing conditions for the gas chromatograp are:

1. 50 ml/min (60 psig) nitrogen carrier g flow.
2. 65 ml/min (24 psig) hydrogen gas flo to detector.
3. 500 ml/min (50 psig) air flow to dete tor.
4. 235° C injector temperature.
5. 255° C manifold temperature (detector
6. 155° C column temperature.

8.4.4 Injection. The first step in the ana ysis is the injection of the sample into th gas chromatograph. To eliminate difficu ties arising from blowback or distillatio within the syringe needle, one shoul employ the solvent flush injection tech nique. The 10-microliter syringe is fir flushed with solvent several times to we the barrel and plunger. Three microliters o solvent are drawn into the syringe to in crease the accuracy and reproducibility o the injected sample volume. The needle i removed from the solvent, and the plunge is pulled back about 0.2 microliter to sepa rate the solvent flush from the sample with a pocket of air to be used as a marker. Th needle is then immersed in the sample, an a 5-microliter aliquot is withdrawn, takin into consideration the volume of the needle since the sample in the needle will be com pletely injected. After the needle is remove from the sample and prior to injection, th plunger is pulled back 1.2 microliters t minimize evaporation of the sample from the tip of the needle. Observe that th sample occupies 4.9-5.0 microliters in th barrel of the syringe. Duplicate injections o each sample and standard should be made No more than a 3 percent difference in area is to be expected. An automatic sample in jector can be used if it is shown to give re producibility at least as good as the solvent flush method.

8.4.5 Measurement of area. The area of the sample peak is measured by an electronic integrator or some other suitable form of area measurement, and preliminary results are read from a standard curve prepared as discussed below.

8.5. *Determination of desorption efficiency.*

8.5.1 Importance of determination. The desorption efficiency of a particular compound can vary from one laboratory to another and also from one batch of charcoal to another. Thus, it is necessary to deter-

line at least once the percentage of the ecific compound that is removed in the sorption process, provided the same batch charcoal is used.

8.5.2 Procedure for determining desorption efficiency. Activated charcoal equivalent to the amount in the first section of the ampling tube (100 mg) is measured into a 5 in, 4-mm I.D. glass tube, flame sealed at ne end. This charcoal must be from the ame batch as that used in obtaining the amples and can be obtained from unused harcoal tubes. The open end is capped with arafilm. A known amount of hexane solution of acrylonitrile containing 0.239 g/ml is jected directly into the activated charcoal ith a microliter syringe, and tube is capped ith more Parafilm. When using an autoatic sample injector, the sample injector ials, capped with Teflon-faced septa, may e used in place of the glass tubes.

The amount injected is equivalent to that resent in a 20-liter air sample at the selectd level.

Six tubes at each of three levels (0.5X, 1X, nd 2X of the standard) are prepared in this nanner and allowed to stand for at least vernight to assure complete adsorption of he analyte onto the charcoal. These tubes re referred to as the sample. A parallel lank tube should be treated in the same nanner except that no sample is added to it. The sample and blank tubes are desorbed nd analyzed in exactly the same manner as he sampling tube described in section 8.4.

Two or three standards are prepared by njecting the same volume of compound into 1.0 ml of methanol with the same syringe sed in the preparation of the samples. These are analyzed with the samples.

The desorption efficiency (D.E.) equals the average weight in mg recovered from the tube divided by the weight in mg added to the tube, or

D.E. = Average weight recovered (mg)/ weight added (mg)

The desorption efficiency is dependent on the amount of analyte collected on the charcoal. Plot the desorption efficiency versus weight of analyte found. This curve is used in section 10.4 to correct for adsorption losses.

9. *Calibration and standards.*

It is convenient to express concentration of standards in terms of mg/1.0 ml methanol, because samples are desorbed in this amount of methanol. The density of the analyte is used to convert mg into microliters for easy measurement with a microliter syringe. A series of standards, varying in concentration over the range of interest, is prepared and analyzed under the same GC conditions and during the same time period as the unknown samples. Curves are established by plotting concentration in mg/1.0 ml versus peak area.

NOTE.—Since no internal standard is used in the method, standard solutions must be analyzed at the same time that the sample analysis is done. This will minimize the effect of known day-to-day variations and variations during the same day of the FID response.

10. *Calculations.*

10.1 Read the weight, in mg, corresponding to each peak area from the standard curve. No volume corrections are needed, because the standard curve is based on mg/1.0 ml methanol and the volume of sample injected is identical to the volume of the standards injected.

10.2 Corrections for the blank must be made for each sample.

mg = mg sample − mg blank

Where:

mg sample = mg found in front section of sample tube.

mg sample = mg found in front section of blank tube.

A similar procedure is followed for the backup sections.

10.3 Add the weights found in the front and backup sections to get the total weight in the sample.

10.4 Read the desorption efficiency from the curve (see sec. 8.5.2) for the amount found in the front section. Divide the total weight by this desorption efficiency to obtain the corrected mg/sample.

Corrected mg/sample = Total weight/D.E.

10.5 The concentration of the analyte in the air sampled can be expressed in mg/cu m.

mg/cu m = Corrected mg (section 10.4) × 1,000 (liter/cu m)/air volume sampled (liter)

10.6 Another method of expressing concentration is ppm.

ppm = mg/cu × 24.45/M.W. × 760/P × T + 273/298

Where:

P = Pressure (mm Hg) of air sampled.

T = Temperature (°C) of air sampled.

24.45 = Molar volume (liter/mole) at 25° C and 760 mm Hg.

M.W. = Molecular weight (g/mole) of analyte.

760 = Standard pressure (mm Hg).

298 = Standard temperature (°K).

11. *References.*

11.1 White, L. D. et al., "A Convenient Optimized Method for the Analysis of Selected Solvent Vapors in the Industrial Atmosphere," *Amer. Ind. Hyg. Assoc. J., 31*:225 (1970).

11.2 Documentation of NIOSH Validation Tests, NIOSH Contract No. CDC-99-74-45.

11.3 Final Report, NIOSH Contract HSM-99-71-31, "Personal Sampler Pump for Charcoal Tubes," September 15, 1972.

NIOSH MODIFICATION OF NIOSH METHOD S-156

The NIOSH recommended method for low levels for acrylonitrile is a modification of method S-156. It differs in the following respects:

(1) Samples are desorbed using 1 ml of 1 percent acetone in CS_2 rather than methanol.

(2) The analytical column and conditions are:

Column: 20 percent SP-1000 on 80/100 Supelcoport 10 feet x ⅛ inch S.S.

Conditions:

Injector temperature: 200° C.

Detector temperature: 100° C.
Column temperature: 85° C.
Helium flow: 25 ml/min.
Air flow: 450 ml/min.
Hydrogen flow: 55 ml/min.

(3) A 2 μl injection of the desorbed analyte is used.

(4) A sampling rate of 100 ml/min is recommended.

OSHA LABORATORY MODIFICATION OF NIOSH METHOD S-156

Analyte: Acrylonitrile.
Matrix: Air.
Procedure: Adsorption on charcoal, desorption with methanol, GC.

1. *Principle of the Method* (Reference 1).

1.1 A known volume of air is drawn through a charcoal tube to trap the organic vapors present.

1.2 The charcoal in the tube is transferred to a small, stoppered sample vial, and the analyte is desorbed with methanol.

1.3 An aliquot of the desorbed sample is injected into a gas chromatograph.

1.4 The area of the resulting peak is determined and compared with areas obtained for standards.

2. *Advantages and disadvantages of the method.*

2.1 The sampling device is small, portable, and involves no liquids. Interferences are minimal, and most of those which do occur can be eliminated by altering chromatographic conditions. The tubes are analyzed by means of a quick, instrumental method.

2.2 This method may not be adequate for the simultaneous analysis of two or more substances.

2.3 The amount of sample which can be taken is limited by the number of milligrams that the tube will hold before overloading. When the sample value obtained for the backup section of the charcoal tube exceeds 25 percent of that found on the front section, the possibility of sample loss exists.

2.4 The precision of the method is limited by the reproducibility of the pressure drop across the tubes. This drop will affect the flow rate and cause the volume to be imprecise, because the pump is usually calibrated for one tube only.

3. *Apparatus.*

3.1 A calibrated personal sampling pump whose flow can be determined within ± % percent at the recommended flow rate.

3.2 Charcoal tubes: Glass tube with both ends flame sealed, 7 cm long with a 6-mm O.D. and a 4-mm I.D., containing 2 sections of 20/40 mesh activated charcoal separated by a 2-mm portion of urethane foam. The activated charcoal is prepared from coconut shells and is fired at 600° C prior to packing. The absorbing section contains 100 mg of charcoal, the back-up section 50 mg. A 3-mm portion of urethane foam is placed between the outlet end of the tube and the back-up section. A plug of sililated glass wool is placed in front of the adsorbing section. The pressure drop across the tube must be less than one inch of mercury at a flow rate of 1 liter per minute.

3.3 Gas chromatograph equipped with a nitrogen phosphorus detector.

3.4 Column (10-ft x 1/8"-in stainless steel) packed with 100/120 Supelcoport coated with 10 percent SP 1000.

3.5 An electronic integrator or some other suitable method for measuring peak areas.

3.6 Two-milliliter sample vials with Teflon-lined caps.

3.7 Microliter syringes: 10-microliter, and other convenient sizes for making standards.

3.8 Pipets: 1.0-ml delivery pipets.

3.9 Volumetric flasks: convenient sizes for making standard solutions.

4. *Reagents.*

4.1 Chromatographic quality methanol.

4.2 Acrylonitrile, reagent grade.

4.3 Filtered compressed air.

4.4 Purified hydrogen.

4.5 Purified helium.

5. *Procedure.*

5.1 Cleaning of equipment. All glassware used for the laboratory analysis should be properly cleaned and free of organics which could interfere in the analysis.

5.2 Calibration of personal pumps. Each pump must be calibrated with a representative charcoal tube in the line.

5.3 Collection and shipping of samples.

5.3.1 Immediately before sampling, break the ends of the tube to provide an opening at least one-half the internal diameter of the tube (2 mm).

5.3.2 The smaller section of the charcoal is used as the backup and should be placed nearest the sampling pump.

5.3.3 The charcoal should be placed in a vertical position during sampling to minimize channeling through the charcoal.

5.3.4 Air being sampled should not be passed through any hose or tubing before entering the charcoal tube.

5.3.5 A sample size of 20 liters is recommended. Sample at a flow rate of approximately 0.2 liters per minute. The flow rate should be known with an accuracy of at least ±' percent.

5.3.6 The temperature and pressure of the atmosphere being sampled should be recorded.

5.3.7 The charcoal tubes should be capped with the supplied plastic caps immediately after sampling. Rubber caps should not be used.

5.3.8 Submit at least one blank tube (a charcoal tube subjected to the same handling procedures, without having any air drawn through it) with each set of samples.

5.3.9 Take necessary shipping and packing precautions to minimize breakage of samples.

5.4 Analysis of samples.

5.4.1 Preparation of samples. In preparation for analysis, each charcoal tube is scored with a file in front of the first section of charcoal and broken open. The glass wool is removed and discarded. The charcoal in the first (larger) section is transferred to a 2-ml vial. The separating section of foam is removed and discarded; the section is transferred to another capped vial. These two sections are analyzed separately.

5.4.2 Desorption of samples. Prior to analysis, 1.0 ml of methanol is pipetted into each sample container. Desorption should be done for 30 minutes in an ultrasonic bath. The sample vials are recapped as soon as the solvent is added.

5.4.3 GC conditions. The typical operating conditions for the gas chromatograph are:

1. 30 ml/min (60 psig) helium carrier gas flow.
2. 3.0 ml/min (30 psig) hydrogen gas flow to detector.
3. 50 ml/min (60 psig) air flow to detector.
4. 200° C injector temperature.
5. 200° C dejector temperature.
6. 100° C column temperature.

5.4.4 Injection. Solvent flush technique or equivalent.

5.4.5 Measurement of area. The area of the sample peak is measured by an electronic integator or some other suitable form of area measurement, and preliminary results are read from a standard curve prepared as discussd below.

5.5 Determination of desorption efficiency.

5.5.1 Importance of determination. The desorption efficiency of a particular compound can vary from one laboratory to another and also from one batch of charcoal to another. Thus, it is necesary to determine, at least once, the percentage of the specific compound that is removed in the desorption process, provided the same batch of charcoal is used.

5.5.2 Procedure for determining desorption efficiency. The reference portion of the charcoal tube is removed. To the remaining portion, amounts representing 0.5X, 1X, and 2X (X represents TLV) based on a 20 l air sample are injected onto several tubes at each level. Dilutions of acrylonitrile with methanol are made to allow injection measurable quantities. These tubes are t allowed to equilibrate at least overni Following equilibration they are analy following the same procedure as the s ples. A curve of the desorption efficiency

amt recovered/amt added

is plotted versus amount of analyte fou This curve is used to correct for adsorpt losses.

6. *Calibration and standards.*

A series of standards, varying in cone tration over the range of interest, is pared and analyzed under the same GC c ditions and during the same time perio the unknown samples. Curves are prepa by plotting concentration versus peak a

NOTE—Since no internal standard is u in the method, standard solutions must analyzed at the same time that the sam analysis is done. This will minimize effect of known day-to-day variations variations during the same day of the N response. Multiple injections are necess

7. *Calculations.*

Read the weight, corresponding to eac peak area from the standard curve, corr for the blank, correct for the desorption ficiency, and make necessary air volume c rections.

8. *Reference.* NIOSH Method S-156.

[FR Doc. 78-27880 Filed 9-29-78; 8:45 an

[§1910.1045 added as an eme gency temporary standard 43 F.R. 2586, January 17, 1978 expired July 1978; Permanen standard added at 43 F.R. 45809, October 3, 1978, generally effective November 7, 1978.]

§ 1910.1046 Exposure to cotton dust in cotton gins.

(a) *Scope and application.* This section applies to the control of employee exposure to cotton dust in cotton gins.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section:

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

"Blow down" means the cleaning of equipment and surfaces with compressed air;

"Cotton dust" means dust present in the air during the handling or processing of cotton which may contain a mixture of many substances including ground-up plant matter, fiber, bacteria, fungi, soil, pesticides, non-cotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated with the cotton during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods.

"Director" means the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or designee.

(c) *Work practices.* Each employer shall immediately establish and implement a written program of work practices, which shall minimize cotton dust exposure for each specific job. Where applicable, the following work practices shall be included in the written work practices program:

(1) *General.* (i) All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of accumulations of cotton dust.

(ii) The employer shall inspect, clean, maintain and repair, all engineering control equipment, production equipment and ventilation systems including power sources, ducts, and filtration units of the equipment, and at a minimum, tape or cover leaks in valves, flashing, elbows, and bands on air lines.

(iii) Cotton and cotton waste shall be stacked, sorted, baled, dumped, removed or otherwise handled by mechanical means except where the employer can show that it is infeasible to do so. Where infeasible, the method used for handling cotton and cotton waste shall be the method which most effectively reduces exposure to the lowest level feasible.

(2) *Specific.* (i) Floors and other accessible surfaces contaminated with cotton dust may not be cleaned by the use of compressed air.

(ii) Cleaning of clothing with compressed air is prohibited.

(iii) Floor sweeping shall be performed by a vacuum or with methods designed to minimize dispersal of dust.

(iv) Compressed air "blow-down" cleaning shall be prohibited, except where alternative means are not feasible. Where compressed air "blow-down" is done, respirators shall be worn by the employees performing the "blow-down," and employees in the area whose presence is not required to perform the "blow-down" shall be required to leave the area during this cleaning operation.

(3) *Workpractice plan.* A written workplace plan shall be kept which shall list appropriate schedules for carrying out housekeeping operations, and for cleaning and maintaining dust collection equipment. The plan shall be made available for inspection by the Assistant Secretary.

(d) *Use of Respirators*—(1) *General.* Where the use of respirators is required under this section, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and assure the use of respirators which comply with the requirements of this paragraph (d).

(2) *Use of respirators.* Respirators shall be used in the following circumstances:

(i) By workers identified by medical surveillance under paragraph (e)(6)(i)(*d*) of this section;

(ii) During operations such as maintenance and repair activities, in which work practice controls are not feasible; and

(iii) In operations specified under paragraph (c)(2)(iv) of this section.

(3) *Availability upon request.* Respirators shall be made available upon request, to any employee exposed to cotton dust

(4) *Respirator selection.* (i) Where respirators are required under this section, the employer shall select, provide and assure the use of any respirator tested and approved for protection against dust by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

(ii) Where respirators are required by this paragraph, the employer shall provide either any NIOSH approved respirator or at the option of each affected worker, a NIOSH approved powered air purifying respirator with a high efficiency filter.

(5) *Respirator program.* The employer shall institute a respirator program in accordance with § 1910.134 (b), (d), (e), and (f).

(6) *Respirator usage.* (i) The employer shall assure that the respirator used by each employee exhibits minimum facepiece leakage and that the respirator is fitted properly.

(ii) The employer shall allow each employee who uses a filter respirator to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected by the employee, and shall maintain an adequate supply of filter elements for this purpose.

(iii) The employer shall allow employees who wear respirators to wash their face and respirator facepiece to prevent skin irritation associated with respirator use.

(e) *Medical surveillance*—(1) *General.* (i) Each employer who has an operating gin in which cotton dust is present shall institute a program of medical surveillance for all employees exposed to cotton dust.

(ii) The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, and are provided without cost to the employee.

(iii) Persons other than licensed physicians, who administer the pulmonary function testing required by this section, shall complete a NIOSH approved training course in spirometry.

(2) *Initial examinations.* For each ginning season, at the time of initial assignment, the employer shall provide each employee who is or may be exposed to cotton dust, with an opportunity for medical surveillance that shall include:

(i) A medical history;

(ii) The standardized questionnaire in Appendix B; and

(iii) A pulmonary function measurement, including a determination of forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV_1), and the percentage that the measured values of FEV and FVC differ from the predicted values, using the standard tables in Appendix C. "The predicted FEV_1 and FVC for blacks shall be multiplied by 0.85 to adjust for ethnic differences."

[§1910.1046(e)(2)(iii) amended at 43 F.R. 56894, December 5, 1978.]

(iv) Based upon the questionnaire results, each employee shall be graded according to Schilling's byssinosis classification system.

(3) *Mid-season retest.* The determinations required under paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be made again for each employee after at least 14 days of employment and before the termination of employment for the season. The determinations shall be made following at least 24 hours or 1 working day after previous exposure to cotton dust. The pulmonary function tests shall be repeated during the shift, no sooner than 4 and no more than 10 hours after the beginning of the work shift; and, in any event, no more than 1 hour after cessation of exposure.

(4) *Periodic examinations.* (i) The employer shall provide the medical surveillance under this paragraph (e) annually.

(ii) A comparison shall be made between the current examination results and those of previous examinations and a determination made by the phy-

sician as to whether there has been a significant change.

(iii) An employee whose FEV_1 is less than 60 percent of the predicted value shall be referred to a physician for a detailed pulmonary examination.

(5) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

(i) A copy of this regulation and its Appendices;

(ii) A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

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

(iv) Information from previous medical examinations of the affected employee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

(6) *Physician's written opinion.* (i) The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of the written opinion from the examining physician containing the following:

(*a*) The results of the medical examination and tests, including any determinations made under paragraph (e)(4)(ii) of this section.

(*b*) 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 exposure to cotton dust;

(*c*) The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to cotton dust or upon the employee's use of respirators;

(*d*) The physician's recommendations for the employee's use of a respirator where dust effects could be suppressed by respirator use;

(*e*) 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.

(ii) The written opinion obtained by the employer shall not reveal specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(7) *Spanish speaking employees.* An employer whose workforce consists of a significant percentage of Spanish speaking workers who cannot communicate effectively in English shall provide bi-lingual administration of the medical surveillance requirements, including use of the Spanish questionnaire provided in Appendix B.

(8) *Non-duplication of medical surveillance.* (i) During any one ginning season, an employer is not required to provide medical surveillance as described in this paragraph (e) of this section for any employee who can demonstrate that both the background medical surveillance and the mid-season retest required by paragraph (e) of this section were administered during that ginning season while in the employment of another gin employer.

(ii) If an employee can demonstrate that the background medical surveillance has been administered but not the mid-season retest, the employer shall provide the mid-season medical retest of paragraph (e)(3) of this section, and comply with provisions of paragraphs (e)(4)-(e)(6) of this section. Where the employer is administering only the mid-season retest, the employer shall provide the mid-season retest after at least 14 days of employment in his gin and before termination of employment for the season.

(iii) For purposes of this section, where the employer does not administer any medical surveillance, the employer shall be satisfied that an employee has undergone the medical surveillance required under paragraphs (e)(1) to (e)(3) of this section upon receipt of written notification from the employer who administered the test, or upon receipt by the physician supervising the program, of a copy of the results of medical surveillance.

(f) *Employee education and training.*—(1) *Training program.* (i) Each employer who operates an active gin shall institute a training program for all his employees, prior to initial assignment, and shall assure that each employee is informed of the following:

(*a*) The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to cotton dust;

(*b*) The measures, including work practices, required by paragraph (c) of this section, necessary to protect the employee from excess exposures;

(*c*) The purpose, proper use and limitations of respirators required by paragraph (d) of this section;

(*d*) The purpose for and a description of the medical surveillance program required by paragraph (e) of this section; and other information which will aid exposed employees in understanding the hazards of cotton dust exposure; and

(*e*) The contents of this standard and its appendices.

(2) *Access to training materials.* (i) Each employer shall post a copy of this section with its Appendices in a public location at the workplace, and shall, upon request, make copies available to employees.

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

(iii) An employer whose workforce consists of a significant percentage of Spanish speaking employees who cannot communicate effectively in English shall provide bi-lingual administration of the provisions of this section.

(iv) In addition to the information required by paragraph (f)(1), the employer shall include as part of [illegible] training program and distribute to employees any materials pertaining [illegible] the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the regulations issued pursuant [illegible] that Act, and to this cotton dust standard which are made available [illegible] the Assistant Secretary.

(g) *Signs.* (1) *General.*

The employer shall post the following warning sign each work area where there is potential exposure to cotton dust:

WARNING:

COTTON DUST WORK AREA MAY CAUSE ACUTE OR DELAYED LUNG INJURY (BYSSINOSIS).

(2) *Spanish speaking employees.*

An employer whose workforce consists of a significant percentage of Spanish-speaking employees who cannot communicate effectively in English shall provide bilingual versions of the sign required by paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

(h) *Recordkeeping.*—(1) *Medical surveillance.* (i) The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate medical record for each employee subject to medical surveillance required by paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) The record shall include:

(*a*) The name, social security number and description of the duties of the employee;

(*b*) A copy of the medical surveillance results including the medical history, questionnaire responses, results of all tests and the physician's recommendation;

(*c*) A copy of the physician's written opinion;

(*d*) Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to cotton dust;

(*e*) The type of protective devices worn, and length of time worn;

(*f*) A copy of this standard and its appendices, except that the employer may keep one copy of the standard and its appendices for all employees: provided that he references the standard in the medical surveillance records of each employee.

(iii) The employer shall maintain this record for at least 10 years.

(2) *Availability.* (i) The employer shall make available upon request all records required to be maintained by paragraph (h) of this section to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

(ii) The employer shall make available an employee's medical records required by this section, for examination and copying, to the affected employee or former employee or to a physician or other individual designated by such affected employee or former employee.

(3) *Transfer of records.* (i) Whenever the employer ceases to do business,

he successor employer shall receive nd retain all records required to be naintained by paragraph (h) of this ection.

(ii) Whenever the employer ceases to lo business, and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the rec- ords for the prescribed period, these records shall be transmitted to the Di- rector.

(iii) At the expiration of the reten- ion period for the records required to be maintained by this section, the em- ployer shall notify the Director at least 3 months prior to the disposal of such records and shall transmit those records to the Director if he requests them within that period.

(i) *Effective date.* This standard shall become effective on September 4, 1978 except for provisions requiring medical surveillance and respirators for employees who are at an increased exposure to cotton dust which shall become effective on September 4, 1979.

(J) Appendixes (1) Appendixes B, C, and D in this section are incorporated as part of this section and the contents of these appendixes are mandatory.

(2) Appendix A contains information which is not intended to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligations.

APPENDIX A.— Requirements *for classification and respiratory use of workers exposed to cotton dust in gins*

Functional severity	FEV 1 (percent of predicted)	FEV 1 (percent)
F0	Greater than 80 (no evidence of chronic ventilatory impairment).	(a) −4 to 0; or more. (b) −9 to −5 or more. (c) −10 or more.
F1	60-79 (evidence of slight to moderate irreversible impairment of ventilatory capacity).	(a) −4 to 0; or more. (b) −5 or more.
F2	Less than 60 (evidence of moderate to severe irreversible impairment of ventilatory capacity).	....

NOTE.—These recommendations are generally accepted criteria for classification and management of workers exposed to cotton dust. Since medical removal provisions are not included in the standard, OSHA believes them to constitute equally useful criteria for the physician to use in determining whether a gin worker is suffering any degree of functional severity which calls for respiratory protection.

Although these criteria are advisory, a worker who falls in the F2 category of functional severity shall be sent to a pulmonary physician according to § 1910.1046a(e)(4)(iii).

APPENDIX B-I

Respiratory Questionnaire

Non-Textile Workers for the
Cotton Industry

Identification No. Interviewer Code

Location Date of Interview

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME (Last) (First) (Middle Initial)	3. PHONE NUMBER AREA CODE ( ) NO.	4. SOCIAL SECURITY # (optional see below)
2. CURRENT ADDRESS (Number, Street, or Rural Route, City or Town, County, State, Zip Code)	5. BIRTHDATE (Mo., Day, Yr.)	6. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY
	7. SEX 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female	
	8. ETHNIC GROUP OR ANCESTRY 1. ☐ White, not of Hispanic Origin 2. ☐ Black, not of Hispanic Origin 3. ☐ Hispanic 4. ☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native 5. ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander 6. ☐ Other: _____	

9. STANDING HEIGHT	10. WEIGHT	11. WORK SHIFT
_____ (cm)	_____	1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐

12. PRESENT WORK AREA

Please indicate primary assigned work area and percent of time spent at that site. If at other locations, please indicate and note percent of time for each.

PRIMARY WORK AREA	
SPECIFIC JOB	

13. APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY

1 ☐ Garnetting 3 ☐ Cotton Warehouse 5 ☐ Cotton Classification

2 ☐ Cottonseed Oil Mill 4 ☐ Utilization 6 ☐ Cotton Ginning

(Furnishing your Social Security number is voluntary. Your refusal to provide this number will not affect any right, benefit, or privilege to which you would be entitled if you did provide your Social Security number. Your Social Security number is being requested since it will permit use in future determinations in statistical research studies.)

B. OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY TABLE

Complete the following table showing the entire work history of the individual from present to initial employment. Sporadic, part-time periods of employment, each of no significant duration, should be grouped if possible.

INDUSTRY AND LOCATION	TENURE OF EMPLOYMENT		SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	AVERAGE NO. DAYS WORKED PER WEEK	HAZARDOUS HEALTH EXPOSURE ASSOCIATED WITH WORK		
	FROM 19__	TO 19__			YES	NO	IF YES, DESCRIBE

C. SYMPTOMS

Use actual wording of each question. Put X in appropriate square after each question. When in doubt record "No".

COUGH

1. Do you usually cough first thing in the morning? (on getting up)* (Count a cough with first smoke or on "first going out of doors". Exclude clearing throat or a single cough.) — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

2. Do you usually cough during the day or at night? (Ignore an occasional cough.) — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to either question 1 or 2:

3. Do you cough like this on most days for as much as three months a year? — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 9 ☐ NA

4. Do you cough on any particular day of the week? — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES:

5. Which day? Mon. Tue. Wed. Thur. Fri. Sat. Sun. _____

PHLEGM

6. Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest first thing in the morning? (on getting up)* (Count phlegm with the first smoke or on "first going out of doors." Exclude phlegm from the nose. Count swallowed phlegm.) — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

7. Do you usually bring up any phlegm from your chest during the day or at night? (Accept twice or more.) — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to either question 6 or 7:

8. Do you bring up phlegm like this on most days for as much as three months each year? — 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to question 3 or 8:

9. How long have you had this phlegm? (cough) (Write in number of years)

(1) ☐ 2 years or less
(2) ☐ More than 2 years - 9 years
(3) ☐ 10-19 years
(4) ☐ 20+ years

*These words are for subjects who work at night

CHEST ILLNESS

10. In the past three years, have you had a period of (increased) cough and phlegm lasting for 3 weeks or more?
(1) ☐ No
(2) ☐ Yes, only one period
(3) ☐ Yes, two or more periods

For subjects who usually have phlegm:

11. During the past 3 years have you had any chest illness which has kept you off work, indoors at home or in bed? (For as long as one week, flu?) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to 11:

12. Did you bring up (more) phelgm than usual in any of these illnesses? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If YES to 12: During the past three years have you had:

13. Only one such illness with increased phelgm? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

14. More than one such illness: 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Br. Brade _____

TIGHTNESS

15. Does your chest ever feel tight or your breathing become difficult? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

16. Is your chest tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? (after a week or 10 days away from the mill) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

17. If YES, Which day? Mon. (1) Tues. (2) Wed. (3) Thur. (4) Fri. (5) Sat. (6) Sun (7) (8)
Sometimes (1)
Always (2)

18. If YES Monday: At what time on Monday does your chest feel tight or your breathing difficult?
☐ Before entering mill
☐ After entering mill

(ASK ONLY IF NO TO QUESTION 15)

19. In the past, has your chest ever been tight or your breathing difficult on any particular day of the week? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

20. If YES, Which day? Mon. (1) Tues. (2) Wed. (3) Thur. (4) Fri. (5) Sat. (6) Sun. (7) (8)
Sometimes (1)
Always (2)

BREATHLESSNESS

21. If disabled from walking by any condition other than heart or lung disease put "X" in the space and leave questions (22-30) unasked. ☐

22. Are you ever troubled by shortness of breath, when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 1. If YES, proceed to next question

23. Do you get short of breath walking with other people at an ordinary pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 2. If YES, proceed to next question

24. Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 3. If YES, proceed to next question

25. Are you short of breath on washing or dressing? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 4. If YES, grade is 5.

26. Dyspnea Grd. _____

ON MONDAYS:

27. Are you ever troubled by shortness of breath, when hurrying on the level or walking up a slight hill? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 1. If YES, proceed to next question

28. Do you get short of breath walking with other people at an ordinary pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 2, If YES, proceed to next question

29. Do you have to stop for breath when walking at your own pace on the level? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 3. If YES, proceed to next question

30. Are you short of breath on washing or dressing? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If NO, grade is 4. If YES, grade is 5

31. B. Grd. _____

OTHER ILLNESSES AND ALLERGY HISTORY

32. Do you have a heart condition for which you are under a doctor's care? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

OTHER ILLNESSES AND ALLERGY HISTORY CONTINUED:

33. Have you ever had asthma? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If yes, did it begin: (1) Before age 30 ☐

(2) After age 30 ☐

34. If yes before 30: did you have asthma before ever going to work in a textile mill? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

35. Have you ever had hay fever or other allergies (other than above)? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

TOBACCO SMOKING

36. Do you smoke? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
Record Yes if regular smoker up to one month ago. (Cigarettes, cigar or pipe)

If NO to (33).

37. Have you ever smoked? (Cigarettes, cigars, pipe. Record NO if subject has never smoked as much as one cigarette a day, or 1 oz. of tobacco a month, for as long as one year.) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

If Yes to (33) or (34); what have you smoked for how many years? (Write in specific number of years in the appropriate square)

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Years	(<5)	(5-9)	(10-14)	(15-19)	(20-24)	(25-29)	(30-34)	(35-39)	(>40)
38.	Cigarettes									
39.	Pipe									
40.	Cigars									

41. If cigarettes, how many packs per day?
Write in number of cigarettes _____

☐ Less than 1/2 pack
☐ 1/2 pack, but less than 1 pack
☐ 1 pack, but less than 1 1/2 packs
☐ 1-1/2 packs or more

42. Number of pack years: _____

43. If an ex-smoker (cigarettes, cigar or pipe), how long since you stopped? (Write in number of years.) _____

☐ 0-1 year
☐ 1-4 years
☐ 5-9 years
☐ 10+ years

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

Have you ever worked in:

44. A foundry? (As long as one year) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

45. Stone or mineral mining, quarrying or processing? (As long as one year) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

46. Asbestos milling or processing? (Ever) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

47. Cotton or cotton blend mill? (For controls only) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

48. Other dusts, fumes or smoke? If yes, specify. 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

Type of exposure _____

Length of exposure _____

APENDICE B-II

CUESTIONARIO RESPIRATORIO PARA TRABAJADORES

QUE NO SEAN DE TEXTÍL DE LA INDUSTRIA ALGODONERA

Numero de identificación _____ Clave del entrevistador

Localidad _____ Fecha de entrevista

A. IDENTIFICACION

1. NOMBRE (Apellido) (Nombre de pila)	3. Num. de telefono Area ( )	4. * Num. de Seguro Social
2. DIRECCIÓN ACTUAL (Numero, Calle, Ciudad o Pueblo, Condado, Estado, Zona Postal)	5. Fecha de Nacimiento Mes/Dia/Año	6. Edad
	7. SEXO 1 ☐ Varón 2 ☐ Hembra	
	8. RAZA 1. ☐ Blanco, no de origen hispano 2. ☐ Negro, no de origen hispano 3. ☐ Hispano 4. ☐ Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska 5. ☐ Asiatico o de islas pacificas 6. ☐ Otro _____	
9. ALTURA MEDIDA _____ (cm)	10. PESO MEDIDO _____	11. TURNO DE TRABAJO 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐

12. SITIO DE TRABAJO ACTUAL

Indiqué el sitio de trabajo asignado y el porcentaje de tiempo que pasa en ese lugar. Si trabaja en otros sitios, por favor indique esos lugares y el porcentaje de tiempo que pasa en cada uno.

SITIO DE TRABAJO PRIMARIO	
TRABAJO ESPECIFICO	

13. INDUSTRIA APROPIADA

1 ☐ Desperdicios de maquina garnet
2 ☐ Fabrica de aceite de semilla de algodón
3 ☐ Almacen de algodón
4 ☐ Utilización
5 ☐ Clasificacion de algodó
6 ☐ Desmotador

* Proveer su número de seguro social es voluntario. El rehuso de proveer este número no afecta ningun derecho, beneficio, o privilegio al cual ud. podría tener derecho. Su número de seguro social ha sido requerido desde que este permite el uso de determinaciones en el futuro en la busqueda de estudios estaticales.

Registro Federal, Vol. 43, No. 122, Viernes 23 de juino de 1978.

B. TABLA DE HISTORIA LABORAL

Llene la siguiente tabla indicando la historia laboral del individuo desde que lo primero empleó hasta el presente. Períodos de empleo aislados ó de tiempo parcial deben ser agrupados si es posible.

INDUSTRIA Y LOCAL	Tiempo de empleo		TRABAJO ESPECIFICO	Promedio del # de dias trab.por sem.	RIESGO DE SALUD POR CONTACTO ASOCIADO CON EL TRABAJO		
	Desde 19__	Hasta 19__			SÍ	NO	Si se contesta "SÍ" expliquese

C. Sintomas

Empléense las palabras exactas de cada pregunta. Póngase una "X" en la casilla que sigue cada pregunta. En case do duda, póngase "No." Donde no hay casilla, póngase un circulo alrededor de la repuesta apropiada.

LA TOS

1. ¿Tose Ud. ordinamente al leventarse por la mañana? (Tenga en eventa la flema arrancada al fumos o al salar de la casa por primera vez. No tenga en eventa los mucos nasales).

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

2. ¿Tose Ud. ordinariamente de día ó de noche?

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

Si se contesta "Sí" a las preguntas 1 ó 2, pregúntese:

3. ¿Tose asi la mayoría de los dias por un periodo de por lo menos 3 meses durante el pasado año?

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

4. ¿Tose Ud. mas de lo ordinario algun día en particular de la semana?

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

Si contesta "Si"; pregúntese:

5. ¿Que día? Lun. Mar. Mier. Jue. Vie. Sab. Dom.

LA FLEMA

6. ¿Se arranca Ud. flema ó catarro del pecho al levantarse? (Tenga en cuenta la flema arrancada al fumar or al salir de la casa por primera vez. No tenga en cuenta los mucos nasales. Tenga en cuenta la flema que se traga).

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

7. ¿Se arranca Ud. flema ó catarro del pecho ordinariamente de día ó de noche? (Nótense solo 2 veces o mas)

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

8. Arroja ud. flemas así la mayor parte de días tanto como tres meses al año?

1. ☐ Sí 2. ☐ No

Si se contesta "Sí" a las preguntas 3 ó 8, preguntese:

9. ¿Cuantos años hace que se arranca flema ó catarro o tose frequentemente?
(Responda en numeros de años)

(1) ☐ 2 años ó menos
(2) ☐ mas de 2 años - 9 años
(3) ☐ 10-19 años
(4) ☐ 20 años ó mas

ENFERMEDADES PULMONARIAS

10. ¿Durante los tres pasados años, ha pasado algún periodo de tos* y flemas que duró 3 semanas ó más?
*Sujetos que ordinariamente se arrancan flemas

☐ No
☐ Sí, un solo periodo
☐ Sí, dos periodos o mas

11. ¿Ha tenido Ud. durante los 3 años pasados alguna enfermedad del pecho que le haya impedido a trabajar o obligado a permanecer en casa ó en cama por tanto como una semana? (por ejemplo, ¿la gripe?)

☐ Sí ☐ No

Si se contesta "Sí" a la pregunta 11, pregúntese:

12. ¿Se arrancó Ud. más flemas que lo general durante alguno de estos ataques?

☐ Sí ☐ No

Si se contesta "Sí" a 12, pregúntese:

13. ¿Ha tenido durante los tres años pasados:

Solo un tal ataque con aumento de flemas?

☐ Sí ☐ No

14. Más de uno? ☐ Sí ☐ No

Br. Grade _____

LA OPRESION DEL PECHO

15. ¿Ha tenido Ud. alguna vez opresión en el pecho ó dificultadad en respirar?

☐Sí ☐No

16. ¿Se le oprime el pecho ó se le hace dificil respirar algún día en la semana en particular? (despues de una semana ó 10 días de ausencia de la planta)

☐Sí ☐No

17. Si se contesta "Sí," ¿Que dia?

Lun. Mar. Mier. Jue. Vie. Sab. Dom. Siempre A veces

18. Si se contesta "Sí" para los lunes, pregúntese: ¿A que hora del lunes siente opresión en el pecho o dificultad en respirar?

a.☐Antes de entrar en la desmotadora

b.☐Despues de entrar en la desmotadora

c.☐Despues de salir de la desmotadora

(Preguntese solo si se contesta "No" a la 15)

19. ¿En el pasado, se le ha oprimido el pecho o hecho dificil respirar algún día de la semana en particular?

☐Sí ☐No

20. Si se contesta "Sí", ¿Que día?

Lun. Mar. Mier. Jue. Vier. Sab. Dom. Siempre A veces

EL DESALIENTO (La Dispnea)

21. Si se inhabilita de caminar a causa de cualquier condición que no sea enfermedad del corazon o de los pulmones, ponga una "X" y ignore las preguntas 22-30.

22. ¿Lo aflige un desaliento al caminar aprisa en terreno llano ó al subir una pequeña cuesta?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No", el grado es 1. Si es "Sí", siga a la proxima pregunta)

23. ¿Lo aflige un desaliento al caminar con otros de su propia edad a su paso ordinario en terreno llano?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No" el grado es 2. Si es "Sí", prosiga)

24. ¿Tiene que detenerse porque se ahoga al caminar a paso ordinario en terreno llano?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No" el grado es 3. Si es "Sí", prosiga)

25. ¿Se desalienta al lavarse ó vestirse?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No", el grado es 4. Si es "Sí", el grado es 5.)

26. Dyspnea Grd. _____

LOS LUNES: EL PRIMER DIA DE VUELTA AL TRABAJO DESPUES DE SUS DIAS LIBRES

27. ¿Lo aflige un desaliento al caminar aprisa en terreno llano ó al subir una pequeña cuesta?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No", el grado es 1. Si es "Sí", siga a la proxima pregunta)

28. ¿Lo aflige un desaliento al caminar con otros de su propria edad a su paso ordinario en terreno llano?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No", el grado es 2. Si es "Sí", prosiga)

29. ¿Tiene que detenerse porque se ahoga al caminar a paso ordinario en terreno llano?

☐Sí ☐No

(Si "No", el grado es 3. Si es "Sí", prosiga)

30. ¿Se desalienta al lavarse o vestirse?

☐ Sí ☐ No

(Si "No", el grado es 4. Si es "Sí", el grado es 5.

31. Br. Grd. _____

OTRAS ENFERMEDADES

32. ¿Tiene Ud. una condición del corazón que requiere los servicios de un medico?

☐ Sí ☐ No

33. ¿Ha tenido alguna vez asma?

☐ Sí ☐ No

Si se contesta "Sí", a la 33, pregúntese si empezó: _____ Antes de los 30 años

_____ Despues do los 30 años

34. Si se contesta "Antes de los 30 años"; ¿Tenia Ud. asma antes de trabajar en una desmotadora de algondón?

☐ Sí ☐ No

35. ¿Ha tenido alguna vez otras alergias (ademas de las de arriba)?

☐ Sí ☐ No

CONSUMO DE TABACO

36. ¿Fuma Ud. actualmente? Indique "Sí" si fumaba regularmente hasta hace un mes (Cigarrillos, puros, o pipa)

☐ Sí ☐ No

Si contesta "No" a la (33), pregúntese:

37. ¿Ha fumado Ud. alguna vez? (Cigarillos, puros, ó pipa. Indique "No" si el sujeto nunca ha fumado ni un cigarillo diario ó una onza de tobaco al mes, por un año)

☐ Si ☐ No

Si se contesta "Sí" a la (33) o (34); ¿que ha fumado Ud. y por cuantos años? (Indique el numero especifico de años en la casilla apropiada)

Años	(<5)	(5-9)	(10-14)	(15-19)	(20-24)	(25-29)	(30-34)	(35-39)	(>40)
38. Cigarillos									
39. Pipa									
40. Puros									

41. ¿Si fuma cigarrillos, cuantas cajetillas fuma diarias? Indique en numero de cigarrillos:

☐ menos de 1/2 cajetilla

☐ 1/2 cajetilla, pero menos de 1

☐ 1 cajetilla, pero menos de 1 1/2

☐ 1 1/2 cajetillas ó más

42. Numero de cajetillas por año _____

43. Si ha dejado de fumar (cigarrillos, pipas ó puros), cuanto tiempo hace que lo dejó. (Indique en numero de años)

☐ 0 - 1 año

☐ 1 - 4 años

☐ 5 - 9 años

☐ 10 años o mas

HISTORIA LABORAL

¿Ha trabajado Ud. alguna vez en:

44. Una fundación (por tanto como un año)? ☐ Sí ☐ No

45. La minería ó elaboración de piedras ó metales (por tanto como un año)? ☐ Sí ☐ No

46. En una planta de asbesto? (alguna vez) ☐ Sí ☐ No

47. En una fabrica de algodón ó de mezclado de algodón ☐ Sí ☐ No

48. En proximidad de otros polvos, emanaciones o humos? Si se contesta "Sí", especifíquese: ☐ Sí ☐ No

Clase de contacto _____

Duración de contacto _____

APPENDIX C — SPIROMETRIC PREDICTION TABLES FOR NORMAL NONBLACK ADULTS

TABLE 1. PREDICTED FVC FOR MALES (ETHUDSON, ET AL: AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976; 113: 387.)

AGE																	

APPENDIX C - SPIROMETRY PREDICTION TABLES FOR NORMAL MALES AND FEMALES

TABLE 1. PREDICTED FVC FOR MALES (CRAPO, ET AL. AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976, 113, 587.)

	AGE																					
HT	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
60.0	3.44	3.59	3.75	3.91	3.72	3.66	3.61	3.55	3.49	3.43	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.20	3.14	3.08	3.03	2.97	2.91	2.85	2.79	2.74	2.68	2.62	2.56
60.5	3.50	3.66	3.81	3.97	3.80	3.75	3.69	3.63	3.57	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.34	3.28	3.22	3.17	3.11	3.05	2.99	2.93	2.88	2.82	2.76	2.70	2.64
61.0	3.56	3.72	3.88	4.03	3.89	3.83	3.77	3.71	3.66	3.60	3.54	3.48	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.25	3.19	3.13	3.08	3.02	2.96	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.73
61.5	3.63	3.78	3.94	4.10	3.97	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.68	3.62	3.56	3.51	3.45	3.39	3.33	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.10	3.04	2.98	2.93	2.87	2.81
62.0	3.69	3.85	4.00	4.16	4.05	3.99	3.94	3.88	3.82	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.59	3.53	3.47	3.41	3.36	3.30	3.24	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.95	2.89
62.5	3.76	3.91	4.07	4.22	4.13	4.08	4.02	3.96	3.90	3.84	3.79	3.73	3.67	3.61	3.55	3.50	3.44	3.38	3.32	3.26	3.21	3.15	3.09	3.03	2.97
63.0	3.82	3.97	4.13	4.29	4.22	4.16	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.93	3.87	3.81	3.75	3.70	3.64	3.58	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.35	3.29	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.06
63.5	3.88	4.04	4.19	4.35	4.30	4.24	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.01	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.78	3.72	3.66	3.60	3.55	3.49	3.43	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.14
64.0	3.95	4.10	4.26	4.41	4.38	4.32	4.27	4.21	4.15	4.09	4.03	3.98	3.92	3.86	3.80	3.74	3.69	3.63	3.57	3.51	3.45	3.40	3.34	3.28	3.22
64.5	4.01	4.17	4.32	4.48	4.46	4.41	4.35	4.29	4.23	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.88	3.83	3.77	3.71	3.65	3.59	3.54	3.48	3.42	3.36	3.30
65.0	4.07	4.23	4.39	4.54	4.55	4.49	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.26	4.20	4.14	4.08	4.03	3.97	3.91	3.85	3.79	3.74	3.68	3.62	3.56	3.50	3.45	3.39
65.5	4.14	4.29	4.45	4.60	4.63	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.40	4.34	4.28	4.22	4.17	4.11	4.05	3.99	3.93	3.88	3.82	3.76	3.70	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.47
66.0	4.20	4.36	4.51	4.67	4.71	4.65	4.60	4.54	4.48	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.19	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.96	3.90	3.84	3.78	3.73	3.67	3.61	3.55
66.5	4.26	4.42	4.58	4.73	4.80	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.51	4.45	4.39	4.33	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.10	4.04	3.98	3.93	3.87	3.81	3.75	3.69	3.64
67.0	4.33	4.48	4.64	4.80	4.88	4.82	4.76	4.70	4.65	4.59	4.53	4.47	4.41	4.36	4.30	4.24	4.18	4.12	4.07	4.01	3.95	3.89	3.83	3.78	3.72
67.5	4.39	4.55	4.70	4.86	4.96	4.90	4.84	4.79	4.73	4.67	4.61	4.55	4.50	4.44	4.38	4.32	4.26	4.21	4.15	4.09	4.03	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.80
68.0	4.45	4.61	4.77	4.92	5.04	4.98	4.93	4.87	4.81	4.75	4.69	4.64	4.58	4.52	4.46	4.40	4.35	4.29	4.23	4.17	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.88
68.5	4.52	4.67	4.83	4.99	5.13	5.07	5.01	4.95	4.89	4.84	4.78	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.55	4.49	4.43	4.37	4.31	4.26	4.20	4.14	4.08	4.02	3.97
69.0	4.58	4.74	4.89	5.05	5.21	5.15	5.09	5.03	4.98	4.92	4.86	4.80	4.74	4.69	4.63	4.57	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34	4.28	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.05
69.5	4.64	4.80	4.96	5.11	5.29	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.06	5.00	4.94	4.88	4.83	4.77	4.71	4.65	4.59	4.54	4.48	4.42	4.36	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.13
70.0	4.71	4.86	5.02	5.18	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.20	5.14	5.08	5.02	4.97	4.91	4.85	4.79	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.44	4.39	4.33	4.27	4.21
70.5	4.77	4.93	5.08	5.24	5.46	5.40	5.34	5.28	5.22	5.17	5.11	5.05	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.82	4.76	4.70	4.64	4.59	4.53	4.47	4.41	4.35	4.30
71.0	4.83	4.99	5.15	5.30	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.25	5.19	5.13	5.07	5.02	4.96	4.90	4.84	4.78	4.73	4.67	4.61	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.38
71.5	4.90	5.05	5.21	5.37	5.62	5.56	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.33	5.27	5.21	5.16	5.10	5.04	4.98	4.92	4.87	4.81	4.75	4.69	4.63	4.58	4.52	4.46
72.0	4.96	5.12	5.27	5.43	5.70	5.65	5.59	5.53	5.47	5.41	5.36	5.30	5.24	5.18	5.12	5.07	5.01	4.95	4.89	4.83	4.78	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.54
72.5	5.03	5.18	5.34	5.49	5.79	5.73	5.67	5.61	5.55	5.50	5.44	5.38	5.32	5.26	5.21	5.15	5.09	5.03	4.97	4.92	4.86	4.80	4.74	4.68	4.63
73.0	5.09	5.24	5.40	5.56	5.87	5.81	5.75	5.69	5.64	5.58	5.52	5.46	5.40	5.35	5.29	5.23	5.17	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.94	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.71
73.5	5.15	5.31	5.46	5.62	5.95	5.89	5.83	5.78	5.72	5.66	5.60	5.54	5.49	5.43	5.37	5.31	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.08	5.02	4.96	4.91	4.85	4.79
74.0	5.22	5.37	5.53	5.68	6.03	5.98	5.92	5.86	5.80	5.74	5.69	5.63	5.57	5.51	5.45	5.40	5.34	5.28	5.22	5.16	5.11	5.05	4.99	4.93	4.87
74.5	5.28	5.44	5.59	5.75	6.12	6.06	6.00	5.94	5.88	5.83	5.77	5.71	5.65	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.19	5.13	5.07	5.01	4.96
75.0	5.34	5.50	5.65	5.81	6.20	6.14	6.08	6.02	5.97	5.91	5.85	5.79	5.73	5.68	5.62	5.56	5.50	5.44	5.39	5.33	5.27	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.04
75.5	5.41	5.56	5.72	5.87	6.28	6.22	6.17	6.11	6.05	5.99	5.93	5.88	5.82	5.76	5.70	5.64	5.59	5.53	5.47	5.41	5.35	5.30	5.24	5.18	5.12
76.0	5.47	5.63	5.78	5.94	6.36	6.31	6.25	6.19	6.13	6.07	6.02	5.96	5.90	5.84	5.78	5.73	5.67	5.61	5.55	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.32	5.26	5.20
76.5	5.53	5.69	5.85	6.00	6.45	6.39	6.33	6.27	6.21	6.16	6.10	6.04	5.98	5.92	5.87	5.81	5.75	5.69	5.63	5.58	5.52	5.46	5.40	5.34	5.29
77.0	5.60	5.75	5.91	6.06	6.53	6.47	6.41	6.35	6.30	6.24	6.18	6.12	6.06	6.01	5.95	5.89	5.83	5.77	5.72	5.66	5.60	5.54	5.48	5.43	5.37
77.5	5.66	5.82	5.97	6.13	6.61	6.55	6.50	6.44	6.38	6.32	6.26	6.21	6.15	6.09	6.03	5.97	5.92	5.86	5.80	5.74	5.68	5.63	5.57	5.51	5.45
78.0	5.72	5.88	6.04	6.19	6.69	6.64	6.58	6.52	6.46	6.40	6.35	6.29	6.23	6.17	6.11	6.06	6.00	5.94	5.88	5.82	5.77	5.71	5.65	5.59	5.53
78.5	5.79	5.94	6.10	6.26	6.78	6.72	6.66	6.60	6.54	6.49	6.43	6.37	6.31	6.25	6.20	6.14	6.08	6.02	5.96	5.91	5.85	5.79	5.73	5.67	5.62
79.0	5.85	6.01	6.16	6.32	6.86	6.80	6.74	6.68	6.63	6.57	6.51	6.45	6.39	6.34	6.28	6.22	6.16	6.10	6.05	5.99	5.93	5.87	5.81	5.76	5.70
79.5	5.91	6.07	6.23	6.38	6.94	6.88	6.83	6.77	6.71	6.65	6.59	6.54	6.48	6.42	6.36	6.30	6.25	6.19	6.13	6.07	6.01	5.96	5.90	5.84	5.78
80.0	5.98	6.13	6.29	6.45	7.02	6.97	6.91	6.85	6.79	6.73	6.68	6.62	6.56	6.50	6.44	6.39	6.33	6.27	6.21	6.15	6.10	6.04	5.98	5.92	5.86
80.5	6.04	6.20	6.35	6.51	7.11	7.05	6.99	6.93	6.87	6.82	6.76	6.70	6.64	6.58	6.53	6.47	6.41	6.35	6.29	6.24	6.18	6.12	6.06	6.00	5.95
81.0	6.10	6.26	6.42	6.57	7.19	7.13	7.07	7.02	6.96	6.90	6.84	6.78	6.73	6.67	6.61	6.55	6.49	6.44	6.38	6.32	6.26	6.20	6.15	6.09	6.03
81.5	6.17	6.32	6.48	6.64	7.27	7.21	7.16	7.10	7.04	6.98	6.92	6.87	6.81	6.75	6.69	6.63	6.58	6.52	6.46	6.40	6.34	6.29	6.23	6.17	6.11
82.0	6.23	6.39	6.54	6.70	7.35	7.30	7.24	7.18	7.12	7.06	7.01	6.95	6.89	6.83	6.77	6.72	6.66	6.60	6.54	6.48	6.43	6.37	6.31	6.25	6.19
82.5	6.30	6.45	6.61	6.76	7.44	7.38	7.32	7.26	7.20	7.15	7.09	7.03	6.97	6.91	6.86	6.80	6.74	6.68	6.62	6.57	6.51	6.45	6.39	6.33	6.28
83.0	6.36	6.51	6.67	6.83	7.52	7.46	7.40	7.35	7.29	7.23	7.17	7.11	7.06	7.00	6.94	6.88	6.82	6.77	6.71	6.65	6.59	6.53	6.48	6.42	6.36
83.5	6.42	6.58	6.73	6.89	7.60	7.54	7.49	7.43	7.37	7.31	7.25	7.20	7.14	7.08	7.02	6.96	6.91	6.85	6.79	6.73	6.67	6.62	6.56	6.50	6.44
84.0	6.49	6.64	6.80	6.95	7.68	7.63	7.57	7.51	7.45	7.39	7.34	7.28	7.22	7.16	7.10	7.05	6.99	6.93	6.87	6.81	6.76	6.70	6.64	6.58	6.52
84.5	6.55	6.71	6.86	7.02	7.77	7.71	7.65	7.59	7.53	7.48	7.42	7.36	7.30	7.24	7.19	7.13	7.07	7.01	6.95	6.90	6.84	6.78	6.72	6.66	6.61
85.0	6.61	6.77	6.92	7.08	7.85	7.79	7.73	7.68	7.62	7.56	7.50	7.44	7.39	7.33	7.27	7.21	7.15	7.10	7.04	6.98	6.92	6.86	6.81	6.75	6.69

TABLE 2. PREDICTED FEV1 FOR MALES (HUDSON, ET AL: AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976. 113. 507.)

HT	AGE 17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
60.0	2.97	3.06	3.15	3.24	3.05	2.99	2.94	2.88	2.83	2.78	2.72	2.67	2.61	2.56	2.51	2.45	2.40	2.34	2.29	2.24	2.18	2.13	2.07	2.02	1.97
60.5	3.03	3.12	3.21	3.30	3.11	3.06	3.00	2.95	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.73	2.68	2.63	2.57	2.52	2.46	2.41	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.19	2.14	2.09	2.03
61.0	3.08	3.17	3.26	3.35	3.18	3.12	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.64	2.58	2.53	2.48	2.42	2.37	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.15	2.10
61.5	3.14	3.23	3.32	3.41	3.24	3.19	3.14	3.08	3.03	2.97	2.92	2.87	2.81	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.54	2.49	2.43	2.38	2.33	2.27	2.22	2.16
62.0	3.20	3.29	3.38	3.47	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.15	3.09	3.04	2.99	2.93	2.88	2.82	2.77	2.72	2.66	2.61	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.39	2.34	2.28	2.23
62.5	3.26	3.35	3.44	3.53	3.38	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.11	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.89	2.84	2.78	2.73	2.68	2.62	2.57	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.35	2.30
63.0	3.32	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.44	3.39	3.34	3.28	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.96	2.90	2.85	2.80	2.74	2.69	2.63	2.58	2.53	2.47	2.42	2.36
63.5	3.38	3.47	3.56	3.65	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.35	3.29	3.24	3.19	3.13	3.08	3.02	2.97	2.92	2.86	2.81	2.75	2.70	2.65	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.43
64.0	3.43	3.52	3.61	3.70	3.58	3.52	3.47	3.41	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.20	3.14	3.09	3.04	2.98	2.93	2.87	2.82	2.77	2.71	2.66	2.60	2.55	2.50
64.5	3.49	3.58	3.67	3.76	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.48	3.43	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.21	3.16	3.10	3.05	2.99	2.94	2.89	2.83	2.78	2.72	2.67	2.62	2.56
65.0	3.55	3.64	3.73	3.82	3.71	3.65	3.60	3.55	3.49	3.44	3.38	3.33	3.28	3.22	3.17	3.11	3.06	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.74	2.68	2.63
65.5	3.61	3.70	3.79	3.88	3.77	3.72	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.34	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.13	3.07	3.02	2.96	2.91	2.86	2.80	2.75	2.69
66.0	3.67	3.76	3.85	3.94	3.84	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.62	3.57	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.35	3.30	3.25	3.19	3.14	3.08	3.03	2.98	2.92	2.87	2.81	2.76
66.5	3.73	3.82	3.91	4.00	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.69	3.64	3.58	3.53	3.47	3.42	3.37	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.04	2.99	2.93	2.88	2.83
67.0	3.79	3.88	3.97	4.06	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.81	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.59	3.54	3.49	3.43	3.38	3.32	3.27	3.22	3.16	3.11	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.89
67.5	3.84	3.93	4.02	4.11	4.04	3.98	3.93	3.88	3.82	3.77	3.71	3.66	3.61	3.55	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.34	3.28	3.23	3.17	3.12	3.07	3.01	2.96
68.0	3.90	3.99	4.08	4.17	4.10	4.05	4.00	3.94	3.89	3.83	3.78	3.73	3.67	3.62	3.56	3.51	3.46	3.40	3.35	3.29	3.24	3.19	3.13	3.08	3.02
68.5	3.96	4.05	4.14	4.23	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.01	3.95	3.90	3.85	3.79	3.74	3.68	3.63	3.58	3.52	3.47	3.41	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.20	3.14	3.09
69.0	4.02	4.11	4.20	4.29	4.24	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.97	3.91	3.86	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.64	3.59	3.53	3.48	3.43	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.21	3.16
69.5	4.08	4.17	4.26	4.35	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.03	3.98	3.92	3.87	3.82	3.76	3.71	3.65	3.60	3.55	3.49	3.44	3.38	3.33	3.28	3.22
70.0	4.14	4.23	4.32	4.41	4.37	4.31	4.26	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.94	3.88	3.83	3.77	3.72	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.50	3.45	3.40	3.34	3.29
70.5	4.19	4.28	4.37	4.46	4.43	4.38	4.33	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.84	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.62	3.57	3.52	3.46	3.41	3.35
71.0	4.25	4.34	4.43	4.52	4.50	4.45	4.39	4.34	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.12	4.07	4.01	3.96	3.91	3.85	3.80	3.74	3.69	3.64	3.58	3.53	3.47	3.42
71.5	4.31	4.40	4.49	4.58	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.40	4.35	4.30	4.24	4.19	4.13	4.08	4.03	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.81	3.76	3.70	3.65	3.59	3.54	3.49
72.0	4.37	4.46	4.55	4.64	4.63	4.58	4.52	4.47	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.15	4.09	4.04	3.98	3.93	3.88	3.82	3.77	3.71	3.66	3.61	3.55
72.5	4.43	4.52	4.61	4.70	4.70	4.64	4.59	4.54	4.48	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.27	4.21	4.16	4.10	4.05	4.00	3.94	3.89	3.83	3.78	3.73	3.67	3.62
73.0	4.49	4.58	4.67	4.76	4.76	4.71	4.66	4.60	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.39	4.33	4.28	4.22	4.17	4.12	4.06	4.01	3.95	3.90	3.85	3.79	3.74	3.68
73.5	4.54	4.63	4.72	4.81	4.83	4.78	4.72	4.67	4.61	4.56	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34	4.29	4.24	4.18	4.13	4.07	4.02	3.97	3.91	3.86	3.80	3.75
74.0	4.60	4.69	4.78	4.87	4.90	4.84	4.79	4.73	4.68	4.63	4.57	4.52	4.46	4.41	4.36	4.30	4.25	4.19	4.14	4.09	4.03	3.98	3.92	3.87	3.82
74.5	4.66	4.75	4.84	4.93	4.96	4.91	4.85	4.80	4.75	4.69	4.64	4.58	4.53	4.48	4.42	4.37	4.31	4.26	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.04	3.99	3.94	3.88
75.0	4.72	4.81	4.90	4.99	5.03	4.97	4.92	4.87	4.81	4.76	4.70	4.65	4.60	4.54	4.49	4.43	4.38	4.33	4.27	4.22	4.16	4.11	4.06	4.00	3.95
75.5	4.78	4.87	4.96	5.05	5.09	5.04	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.72	4.66	4.61	4.55	4.50	4.45	4.39	4.34	4.28	4.23	4.18	4.12	4.07	4.01
76.0	4.84	4.93	5.02	5.11	5.16	5.11	5.05	5.00	4.94	4.89	4.84	4.78	4.73	4.67	4.62	4.57	4.51	4.46	4.40	4.35	4.30	4.24	4.19	4.13	4.08
76.5	4.90	4.99	5.08	5.17	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.06	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.85	4.79	4.74	4.69	4.63	4.58	4.52	4.47	4.42	4.36	4.31	4.25	4.20	4.15
77.0	4.95	5.04	5.13	5.22	5.29	5.24	5.18	5.13	5.08	5.02	4.97	4.91	4.86	4.81	4.75	4.70	4.64	4.59	4.54	4.48	4.43	4.37	4.32	4.27	4.21
77.5	5.01	5.10	5.19	5.28	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.09	5.03	4.98	4.93	4.87	4.82	4.76	4.71	4.66	4.60	4.55	4.49	4.44	4.39	4.33	4.28
78.0	5.07	5.16	5.25	5.34	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.05	4.99	4.94	4.88	4.83	4.78	4.72	4.67	4.61	4.56	4.51	4.45	4.40	4.34
78.5	5.13	5.22	5.31	5.40	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.33	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.95	4.90	4.84	4.79	4.73	4.68	4.63	4.57	4.52	4.46	4.41
79.0	5.19	5.28	5.37	5.46	5.56	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.34	5.29	5.23	5.18	5.12	5.07	5.02	4.96	4.91	4.85	4.80	4.75	4.69	4.64	4.58	4.53	4.48
79.5	5.25	5.34	5.43	5.52	5.62	5.57	5.51	5.46	5.41	5.35	5.30	5.24	5.19	5.14	5.08	5.03	4.97	4.92	4.87	4.81	4.76	4.70	4.65	4.60	4.54
80.0	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.57	5.69	5.63	5.58	5.53	5.47	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.26	5.20	5.15	5.09	5.04	4.99	4.93	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.72	4.66	4.61
80.5	5.36	5.45	5.54	5.63	5.75	5.70	5.65	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.43	5.38	5.32	5.27	5.21	5.16	5.11	5.05	5.00	4.94	4.89	4.84	4.78	4.73	4.67
81.0	5.42	5.51	5.60	5.69	5.82	5.77	5.71	5.66	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.44	5.39	5.33	5.28	5.23	5.17	5.12	5.06	5.01	4.96	4.90	4.85	4.79	4.74
81.5	5.48	5.57	5.66	5.75	5.89	5.83	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.62	5.56	5.51	5.45	5.40	5.35	5.29	5.24	5.18	5.13	5.08	5.02	4.97	4.91	4.86	4.81
82.0	5.54	5.63	5.72	5.81	5.95	5.90	5.84	5.79	5.74	5.68	5.63	5.57	5.52	5.47	5.41	5.36	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.14	5.09	5.03	4.98	4.93	4.87
82.5	5.60	5.69	5.78	5.87	6.02	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.75	5.69	5.64	5.59	5.53	5.48	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.26	5.21	5.15	5.10	5.05	4.99	4.94
83.0	5.65	5.74	5.83	5.92	6.08	6.03	5.98	5.92	5.87	5.81	5.76	5.71	5.65	5.60	5.54	5.49	5.44	5.38	5.33	5.27	5.22	5.17	5.11	5.06	5.00
83.5	5.71	5.80	5.89	5.98	6.15	6.10	6.04	5.99	5.93	5.88	5.83	5.77	5.72	5.66	5.61	5.56	5.50	5.45	5.39	5.34	5.29	5.23	5.18	5.12	5.07
84.0	5.77	5.86	5.95	6.04	6.22	6.16	6.11	6.05	6.00	5.95	5.89	5.84	5.78	5.73	5.68	5.62	5.57	5.51	5.46	5.41	5.35	5.30	5.24	5.19	5.14
84.5	5.83	5.92	6.01	6.10	6.28	6.23	6.17	6.12	6.07	6.01	5.96	5.90	5.85	5.80	5.74	5.69	5.63	5.58	5.53	5.47	5.42	5.36	5.31	5.26	5.20
85.0	5.89	5.98	6.07	6.16	6.35	6.29	6.24	6.19	6.13	6.08	6.02	5.97	5.92	5.86	5.81	5.75	5.70	5.65	5.59	5.54	5.48	5.42	5.37	5.32	5.26

TABLE 3. PREDICTED FVC FOR FEMALES (HUDSON, ET AL: AM REV RESPIR DIS. 1976. 113. 587.)

AGE — TABLE 3. PREDICTED FVC FOR FEMALES (HUDSON, ET AL.: 1M PEV RESPIR DIS, 1976, 113, 587.)

HT	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
52.0	2.45	2.64	2.65	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.81	1.77	1.73	1.68
52.5	2.50	2.68	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.21	2.17	2.13	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.73
53.0	2.54	2.72	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.78
53.5	2.58	2.76	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82
54.0	2.62	2.81	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.00	1.96	1.91	1.87
54.5	2.66	2.85	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92
55.0	2.71	2.89	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96
55.5	2.75	2.93	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.45	2.41	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.01
56.0	2.79	2.97	3.03	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.54	2.50	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06
56.5	2.83	3.01	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.72	2.68	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.50	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11
57.0	2.87	3.06	3.12	3.08	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.15
57.5	2.91	3.10	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.77	2.73	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.24	2.20
58.0	2.96	3.14	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.25
58.5	3.00	3.18	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.04	3.00	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.29
59.0	3.04	3.22	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.91	2.87	2.82	2.78	2.74	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34
59.5	3.08	3.27	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.09	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.83	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.43	2.39
60.0	3.12	3.31	3.40	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.43
60.5	3.17	3.35	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.48
61.0	3.21	3.39	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53
61.5	3.25	3.43	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.15	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62	2.58
62.0	3.29	3.48	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.33	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.62
62.5	3.33	3.52	3.64	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67
63.0	3.38	3.56	3.68	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.51	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72
63.5	3.42	3.60	3.73	3.69	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.07	3.03	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.81	2.76
64.0	3.46	3.64	3.78	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.60	3.56	3.51	3.47	3.43	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.85	2.81
64.5	3.50	3.69	3.83	3.78	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.52	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.90	2.86
65.0	3.54	3.73	3.87	3.83	3.78	3.74	3.70	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.90
65.5	3.59	3.77	3.92	3.88	3.83	3.79	3.74	3.70	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.95
66.0	3.63	3.81	3.97	3.92	3.88	3.83	3.79	3.75	3.70	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.53	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.04	3.00
66.5	3.67	3.85	4.01	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.66	3.62	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.44	3.40	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.05
67.0	3.71	3.89	4.06	4.02	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.84	3.80	3.75	3.71	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.53	3.49	3.44	3.40	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.09
67.5	3.75	3.94	4.11	4.06	4.02	3.98	3.93	3.89	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.67	3.62	3.58	3.54	3.49	3.45	3.40	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14
68.0	3.79	3.98	4.15	4.11	4.07	4.02	3.98	3.93	3.89	3.85	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.54	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.27	3.23	3.19
68.5	3.84	4.02	4.20	4.16	4.11	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.94	3.89	3.85	3.81	3.76	3.72	3.67	3.63	3.59	3.54	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.23
69.0	3.88	4.06	4.25	4.20	4.16	4.12	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.94	3.90	3.85	3.81	3.76	3.72	3.68	3.63	3.59	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28
69.5	3.92	4.10	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.16	4.12	4.08	4.03	3.99	3.94	3.90	3.86	3.81	3.77	3.72	3.68	3.64	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33
70.0	3.96	4.15	4.34	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.17	4.12	4.08	4.03	3.99	3.95	3.90	3.86	3.81	3.77	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.46	3.42	3.37
70.5	4.00	4.19	4.39	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.21	4.17	4.13	4.08	4.04	3.99	3.95	3.91	3.86	3.82	3.77	3.73	3.69	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.42
71.0	4.05	4.23	4.44	4.39	4.35	4.30	4.26	4.22	4.17	4.13	4.08	4.04	4.00	3.95	3.91	3.86	3.82	3.78	3.73	3.69	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.51	3.47
71.5	4.09	4.27	4.48	4.44	4.40	4.35	4.31	4.26	4.22	4.18	4.13	4.09	4.04	4.00	3.96	3.91	3.87	3.82	3.78	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.60	3.56	3.52
72.0	4.13	4.31	4.53	4.49	4.44	4.40	4.35	4.31	4.27	4.22	4.18	4.13	4.09	4.05	4.00	3.96	3.91	3.87	3.83	3.78	3.74	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.56
72.5	4.17	4.36	4.58	4.53	4.49	4.45	4.40	4.36	4.31	4.27	4.23	4.18	4.14	4.09	4.05	4.01	3.96	3.92	3.87	3.83	3.79	3.74	3.70	3.65	3.61
73.0	4.21	4.40	4.62	4.58	4.54	4.49	4.45	4.40	4.36	4.32	4.27	4.23	4.18	4.14	4.10	4.05	4.01	3.96	3.92	3.88	3.83	3.79	3.74	3.70	3.66
73.5	4.26	4.44	4.67	4.63	4.58	4.54	4.50	4.45	4.41	4.36	4.32	4.28	4.23	4.19	4.14	4.10	4.06	4.01	3.97	3.92	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75	3.70
74.0	4.30	4.48	4.72	4.67	4.63	4.59	4.54	4.50	4.45	4.41	4.37	4.32	4.28	4.23	4.19	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.01	3.97	3.93	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75
74.5	4.34	4.52	4.77	4.72	4.68	4.63	4.59	4.55	4.50	4.46	4.41	4.37	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.19	4.15	4.11	4.06	4.02	3.97	3.93	3.89	3.84	3.80
75.0	4.38	4.57	4.81	4.77	4.72	4.68	4.64	4.59	4.55	4.50	4.46	4.42	4.37	4.33	4.28	4.24	4.20	4.15	4.11	4.06	4.02	3.98	3.93	3.89	3.84
75.5	4.42	4.61	4.86	4.82	4.77	4.73	4.68	4.64	4.60	4.55	4.51	4.46	4.42	4.38	4.33	4.29	4.24	4.20	4.16	4.11	4.07	4.02	3.98	3.94	3.89
76.0	4.47	4.65	4.91	4.86	4.82	4.77	4.73	4.69	4.64	4.60	4.55	4.51	4.47	4.42	4.38	4.33	4.29	4.25	4.20	4.16	4.11	4.07	4.03	3.98	3.94
76.5	4.51	4.69	4.95	4.91	4.87	4.82	4.78	4.73	4.69	4.65	4.60	4.56	4.51	4.47	4.42	4.38	4.34	4.29	4.25	4.21	4.16	4.12	4.07	4.03	3.99
77.0	4.55	4.73	5.00	4.96	4.91	4.87	4.82	4.78	4.74	4.69	4.65	4.60	4.56	4.52	4.47	4.43	4.38	4.34	4.30	4.25	4.21	4.16	4.12	4.08	4.03

TABLE 4. PREDICTED FEV1 FOR FEMALES (KNUDSON, ET AL, AM REV RESPIR DIS, 1976, 113, 587.)

AGE HT	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	61	63	65
52.0	2.31	2.48	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.58	1.53	1.49	1.45	1.41
52.5	2.34	2.51	2.37	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.86	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.69	1.65	1.61	1.57	1.53	1.48	1.44
53.0	2.38	2.55	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.73	1.69	1.64	1.60	1.56	1.52	1.48
53.5	2.41	2.58	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.80	1.76	1.72	1.68	1.64	1.59	1.55	1.51
54.0	2.45	2.62	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.84	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.67	1.63	1.59	1.54
54.5	2.48	2.65	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.79	1.75	1.70	1.66	1.62	1.58
55.0	2.51	2.68	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.07	2.03	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.82	1.78	1.74	1.70	1.65	1.61
55.5	2.55	2.72	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.73	1.69	1.65
56.0	2.58	2.75	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.72	1.68
56.5	2.62	2.79	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.80	1.76	1.72
57.0	2.65	2.82	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.04	2.00	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.75
57.5	2.69	2.86	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.83	1.78
58.0	2.72	2.89	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.99	1.94	1.90	1.86	1.82
58.5	2.75	2.92	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.85
59.0	2.79	2.96	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.97	1.93	1.89
59.5	2.82	2.99	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.17	2.13	2.09	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92
60.0	2.86	3.03	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.08	2.04	2.00	1.96
60.5	2.89	3.06	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.07	2.03	1.99
61.0	2.93	3.10	2.95	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.02
61.5	2.96	3.13	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.23	2.18	2.14	2.10	2.06
62.0	2.99	3.16	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.34	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.18	2.13	2.09
62.5	3.03	3.20	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	2.17	2.13
63.0	3.06	3.23	3.09	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.88	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.41	2.37	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16
63.5	3.10	3.27	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.36	2.32	2.28	2.24	2.20
64.0	3.13	3.30	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.40	2.36	2.31	2.27	2.23
64.5	3.17	3.34	3.19	3.15	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.47	2.43	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.26
65.0	3.20	3.37	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.51	2.47	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30
65.5	3.23	3.40	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.54	2.50	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33
66.0	3.27	3.44	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	2.49	2.45	2.41	2.37
66.5	3.30	3.47	3.33	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.44	2.40
67.0	3.34	3.51	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.60	2.56	2.52	2.48	2.44
67.5	3.37	3.54	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.72	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.55	2.51	2.47
68.0	3.41	3.58	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67	2.63	2.59	2.55	2.50
68.5	3.44	3.61	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54
69.0	3.47	3.64	3.50	3.46	3.41	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.25	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.04	2.99	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.57
69.5	3.51	3.68	3.53	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.78	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.61
70.0	3.54	3.71	3.57	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.40	3.36	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.15	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.89	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.73	2.68	2.64
70.5	3.58	3.75	3.60	3.56	3.52	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.72	2.68
71.0	3.61	3.78	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.00	2.96	2.92	2.88	2.84	2.79	2.75	2.71
71.5	3.65	3.82	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.95	2.91	2.87	2.83	2.79	2.74
72.0	3.68	3.85	3.70	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.53	3.49	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.99	2.95	2.90	2.86	2.82	2.78
72.5	3.71	3.88	3.74	3.70	3.65	3.61	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.44	3.40	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.23	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.81
73.0	3.75	3.92	3.77	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.60	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.89	2.85
73.5	3.78	3.95	3.81	3.76	3.72	3.68	3.64	3.60	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.13	3.09	3.05	3.01	2.97	2.92	2.88
74.0	3.82	3.99	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.71	3.67	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.08	3.04	3.00	2.96	2.92
74.5	3.85	4.02	3.87	3.83	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.66	3.62	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.16	3.12	3.08	3.03	2.99	2.95
75.0	3.89	4.06	3.91	3.87	3.82	3.78	3.74	3.70	3.66	3.61	3.57	3.53	3.49	3.45	3.40	3.36	3.32	3.28	3.24	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.07	3.03	2.98
75.5	3.92	4.09	3.94	3.90	3.86	3.82	3.77	3.73	3.69	3.65	3.61	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.44	3.40	3.35	3.31	3.27	3.23	3.19	3.14	3.10	3.06	3.02
76.0	3.95	4.12	3.98	3.94	3.89	3.85	3.81	3.77	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.60	3.56	3.52	3.47	3.43	3.39	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.22	3.18	3.14	3.10	3.05
76.5	3.99	4.16	4.01	3.97	3.93	3.89	3.84	3.80	3.76	3.72	3.68	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.42	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.26	3.21	3.17	3.13	3.09
77.0	4.02	4.19	4.05	4.00	3.96	3.92	3.88	3.84	3.79	3.75	3.71	3.67	3.63	3.58	3.54	3.50	3.46	3.42	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.25	3.21	3.16	3.12

Appendix D—Pulmonary Function Standards for Cotton Dust Standard

ne spirometric measurements of pulmon- function shall conform to the following imum standards, and these standards not intended to preclude additional test- or alternate methods which can be de- nined to be superior.

I. APPARATUS

. The instrument shall be accurate to hin ±50 milliliters or within ±3 percent eading, whichever is greater.

. The instrument should be capable of asuring vital capacity from 0 to 7 liters PS.

. The instrument shall have a low inertia d offer low resistance to airflow such that resistance to airflow at 12 liters per ond must be less than 1.5 cm H_2O/(liter/).

. The zero time point for the purpose of ning the FEV, shall be determined by ex- polating the steepest portion of the lume time curve back to the maximal in- ration volume (1, 2, 3, 4) or by an equiva- t method.

. Instruments incorporating measure- nts of airflow to determine volume shall nform to the same volume accuracy ted in (a) of this section when presented th flow rates from at least 0 to 12 liters r second.

. The instrument or user of the instru- ent must have a means of correcting vol- nes to body temperature saturated with ater vapor (BTPS) under conditions of rying ambient spirometer temperatures nd barometric pressures.

g. The instrument used shall provide a acing or display of either flow versus olume or volume versus time during the ntire forced expiration. A tracing or dis- lay is necessary to determine whether the atient has performed the test properly. he tracing must be stored and available for ecall and must be of sufficient size that and measurements may be made within re- uirement of paragraph (a) of this section. f a paper record is made it must have a aper speed of at least 2 cm/sec and a olume sensitivity of at least 10.0 mm of hart per liter of volume.

h. The instrument shall be capable of ac- umulating for a minimum of 10 seconds nd shall not stop accumulating volume efore (1) the volume change for a 0.5 econd interval is less than 25 milliliters, or 2) the flow is less than 50 milliliters per econd for a 0.5 second interval.

i. The forced vital capacity (FVC) and orced expiratory volume in 1 second ($FEV^{1.0}$) measurements shall comply with the accuracy requirements stated in para- graph (a) of this section. That is, they should be accurately measured to within ±50 ml or within ±3 percent of reading, whichever is greater.

j. The instrument must be capable of being calibrated in the field with respect to the FEV_1 and FVC. This calibration of the FEV_1 and FVC may be either directly or in- directly through volume and time base mea- surements. The volume calibration source should provide a volume displacement of at least 2 liters and should be accurate to within ±30 milliliters.

II. TECHNIQUE FOR MEASUREMENT OF FORCED VITAL CAPACITY MANEUVER

a. Use of a nose clip is recommended but not required. The procedures shall be explained in simple terms to the patient who shall be instructed to loosen any tight clothing and stand in front of the apparatus. The subject may sit, but care should be taken on repeat testing that the same position be used and, if possible, the same spirometer. Particular attention shall be given to insure that the chin is slightly elevated with the neck slightly extended. The patient shall be instructed to make a full inspiration from a normal breathing pattern and then blow into the apparatus, without interruption, as hard, fast, and completely as possible. At least three forced expirations shall be carried out. During the maneuvers, the patient shall be observed for compliance with instructions. The expirations shall be checked visually for reproducibility from flow-volume or volume-time tracings or displays. The following efforts shall be judged unacceptable when the patient:

1. has not reached full inspiration preceding the forced expiration,
2. has not used maximal effort during the entire forced expiration,
3. has not continued the expiration for at least 5 seconds or until an obvious plateau in the volume time curve has occurred,
4. has coughed or closed his glottis,
5. has an obstructed mouthpiece or a leak around the mouthpiece (obstruction due to tongue being placed in front of mouthpiece, false teeth falling in front of mouthpiece, etc.),
6. has an unsatisfactory start of expiration, one characterized by excessive hesitation (or false starts), and therefore not allowing back extrapolation of time 0 (extrapolated volume on the volume time tracing must be less than 10 percent of the FVC).
7. has an excessive variability between the three acceptable curves. The variation between the two largest FVC's and FEV_1's of the three satisfactory tracings should not exceed 10 percent or ± 100 milliliters, whichever is greater.

b. Periodic and routine recalibration of the instrument or method for recording FVC and $FEV_{1.0}$ should be performed using a syringe or other volume source of at least 2 liters.

III. INTERPRETATION OF SPIROGRAM

a. The first step in evaluating a spirogram should be to determine whether or not the patient has performed the test properly or as described in II above. From the three satisfactory tracings, the forced vital capacity (FVC) and forced expiratory volume in 1 second ($FEV_{1.0}$) shall be measured and recorded. The largest observed FVC and largest obeerved FEV_1 shall be used in the analysis regardless of the curve(s) on which they occur.

b. The following guidelines are recommended by NIOSH for the evaluation and management of workers exposed to cotton dust. It is important to note that employees who show reductions in FEV_1/FVC ratio below .75 or drops in Monday FEV_1 of 5 percent or greater on their initial screening exam, should be re-evaluated within a month of the first exam. Those who show consistent decrease in lung function, as shown on the following table, should be managed as recommended.

IV. QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTERING THE TEST

Technicians who perform pulmonary function testing should have the basic knowledge required to produce meaningful results. Training consisting of approximately 16 hours of formal instruction should cover the following areas.

a. Basic physiology of the forced vital capacity maneuver and the determinants of airflow limitation with emphasis on the relation to reproducibility of results.

b. Instrumentation requirements including calibration procedures, sources of error and their correction.

c. Performance of the testing including subject coaching, recognition of improperly performed maneuvers and corrective actions.

d. Data quality with emphasis on reproducibility.

e. Actual use of the equipment under supervised conditions.

f. Measurement of tracings and calculations of results.

[FR Doc. 78-17233 Filed 6-19-78; 11:53 am]

[§1910.1048 added at 43 F. R. 27434, June 23, 1978, effective September 4, 1978; corrected at 43 F.R. 35036, August 8, 1978.]

§ 1910.1499 Source of standards.

Section 1910.1000 . . 41 CFR 50-204.50, except for Table Z-2, the source of which is American National Standards Institute, Z37 series

[§1910.1499 added at 40 F.R. 23073, on May 28, 1975, effective May 27, 1975.]

§ 1910.1500 Standards organizations.

Specific standards of the following organizations have been referred to in this subpart. Copies of the standards may be obtained from the issuing organization.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
1014 Broadway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

American National Standards Institute
1430 Broadway
New York, New York 10018

[§1910.1500 added at 40 F.R. 23073, on May 28, 1975 effective May 27, 1975.]

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS - Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Exhausts, Spraying Operations	.107(d) (3), (7), (9)
Exit Signs	.145(d) (5)
Exits: (see also Access, Egress)	
Access	.37(f)
Arrangement	.37(e)
Capacity	.37 (c), (d)
Components	.37(a)
Discharge From	.37(h)
Elevation Change	.37(j)
Headroom	.37(i)
Illumination	.37(q)
Maintenance	.37(k)
Manlifts	.68(b)(8)
Markings	.37(q)
Protective Enclosures	.37(b)
Explosive Actuated Fastening Tools	.243(d)
Definitions	.241(a)
Fasteners	.243(d)(3)
General Requirements	.243(d)(1)
High-Velocity Tools	.243(d)(3)(i)
Inspection	.243(d)(2)
Loads	.243(d)(3)
Low-Velocity Tools	.243(d)(2)(ii)
Maintenance	.243(d)(2)
Explosives: (see also Explosives and Blasting Agents)	
Decorations	.37(l)
Effective Dates	.114
Furnishings	.37(l)
Pulpwood Logging	.266(c)(7)
Standards Sources	.115
Explosives and Basting Agents	.109
Application	.109(k)
Blast Holes	.109(e)(3)
Bulk Delivery	.109(h)(4)
Charge Initiation	.109(e)(4)
Warning	.109(e)(5)
Definitions	.109(a)
Hazards	.109(b)(1)
Hours of Transfer	.109(f)(5)
Loading	.109(e)(3)
Magazines	.109(c)(2)
Mixing Vehicles	.109(h)(4)
Piers	.109(f)
Railroad Cars	.109(f)
Railroad Stations	.109(f)
Sale	.109(b)(2), (3)
Slurries	.109(h)
Small Arms Ammunition	.109(j)
Smoking	.109(e)(1)
Storage	.109(c), (f)(4)
Transportation	.109(d)
Use	.109(e)
Vessels	.109(f)
Water Gels	.109(h)
Exposure:	
Air Contaminants	.1000
Airborne Radioactive Material	.96(c)
Asbestos	.1001(b)
Asbestos Fibers	.1001(b)
Limits (Tables Z-1 to Z-3)	.1000
Mineral Dusts	.1000
Minors††	.96(b)(3), (c)(2), (d)(2)(ii)
Noise	.95
Radiation Exposure	.96(b)
Extension Ladders, Portable:	
Metal	.26(a)(2)
Metal, Trestle	.26(a)(4)
Wood	.25
Wood, Trestle	.25(c)(3)(v)
Extension Lamps, Cranes	.179(g)(7)
Extractors	.262(y)
Eye and Face Protection	.133
Effective Dates	.138
Markings	.133(a)(4)
Optical Corrections	.133(a)(3)
Protector Requirements	.133(a)(2)
Standards Sources	.139
Eye Protection: (see also Eye and Face Protection; Personal Protective Equipment)	.151(c)
Welding	.252(e)(2)
Face Protection: (see also Eye and Face Protection; Personal Protective Equipment)	.133
Facilities, Labor Camps: (see Labor)	

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Requirements	.167(b)(4)
Specifications	.167(b)(3)
Standards Sources	.167(b)(1), (3)
Testing	.167(b)(3)
Types	.167(b)(2)
Compressed Gases	.107(e)(8)
Flammable Liquids	.107(e)(8)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems	.103(b)(1)(ii)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems	.103(c)(1)(iv)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(b)(10), (c)(7), (d)(4), (e)(7), (g)(7), (h)(4)
Non-DOT Containers	.110(d)(4)
Spraying	.107(e)(8)
Tanks, Cargo and Portable	.168
Definitions	.168(a)
Fusible Plugs	.168(b)(3)(ix)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.168(b)(3)
Maintenance	.168(b)(4)
Pressures	.168(b)(3)(ii)
Requirements	.168(b)(3)
Specifications	.168(b)(2)
Standards Sources	.168(b)(2), .170
Testing	.168(b)(2)
Safety-Toe Footwear: (see Foot Protection)	
Sanding Machines	.213(p), .243(a)(3)
Sanitation	.141
Application	.141(a)(1)
Change Rooms	.141(e)
Effective Dates	.149
Food Handling	.141(h)
Housekeeping	.141(a)(3)
Insect Control	.141(a)(5)
Lunchrooms	.141(g)
Rodent Control	.141(a)(5)
Sawmills	.265(h)
Standards Sources	.147
Toilet Facilities	.141(c)
Vermin Control	.141(a)(5)
Washing Facilities	.141(d)
Waste Disposal	.141(a)(4)
Water Supply	.141(b)
Sawmills:	
Bins, Bunkers, Hoppers, and Fuel Houses	.265(c)(23)
Lighting	.265(c)(23)(iii)
Loading Bins	.265(c)(23)(ii)
Blower Systems	.265(c)(20)
Building Facilities	.265(c)
Docks	.265(c)(4)
Emergency Exits	.265(c)(6)
Fire Escapes	.265(c)(6)
Floors	.265(c)(3)
Lighting	.265(c)(9)
Platforms	.265(c)(4)
Stairways	.265(c)(5)
Handrails	.265(c)(5)(ii)
Lighting	.265(c)(5)(iii)
Tanks	.265(c)(8)
Vats	.265(c)(8)
Ventilation	.265(c)(7)
Walkways	.265(c)(4)
Work Areas	.265(c)(2)
Burners	.265(c)(29)
Chemicals	.265(c)(17)
Chippers	.265(c)(21)
Conveyors	.265(c)(18)
Definitions	.265(b)
Effective Dates	.265(j)
Electrical Wiring	.265(c)(12)
Exhaust Systems	.265(c)(20)
Fire Protection	.265(i)
Flammable Liquids	.265(c)(16)
Gas Piping and Appliances	.265(c)(15)
General Requirements	.265(a)
Hydraulic Systems	.265(c)(13)
Kilns, Dry	.265(f)
Ladders	.265(c)(10)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.265(c)(14)
Log Breakdown	.265(e)
Log Handling, Sorting, and Storage	.265(d)
Barking Devices	.265(d)(4)
Log Decks	.265(d)(3)
Storage Areas	.265(d)(2)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS--Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued