

# TOP GENERAL INDUSTRY STANDARDS CITED

## Safety: 29 CFR 1910

**1** 1910.303 (g)(2)(i) - **Electrical - General Requirements: Guarding of live parts.** Except as elsewhere required or permitted by this standard, live parts of electrical equipment operating at 50 volts or more shall be guarded against accidental contact by use of approved cabinets or other forms of approved enclosures.

**2** 1910.212 (a)(1) - **Machine and Machine Guarding - General Requirements: Types of Guarding.** One or more methods of machine guarding shall be provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks. Examples of guarding methods are-barrier guards, two-hand tripping devices, electronic safety devices, etc.

**3** 1910.1200 (e)(1) - **Hazard Communication: Written Hazard Communication Program.** Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at each workplace, a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the criteria specified in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section for labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met.

**4** 1910.1200 (h)(1) - **Hazard Communication: Employee information and training.** Employers shall provide employees with information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (flammability, carcinogenicity, etc.) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and material safety data sheets.

**5** 1910.215 (b)(9) - **Abrasive Wheel Machinery: Guarding of abrasive wheel machinery.** 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 paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section shall never be exceeded, and the distance between the wheel periphery and the adjustable tongue or the end of the peripheral member at the top shall never exceed one-fourth inch.

## Health: 29 CFR 1910

**1** 1910.1200 (h)(1) - **Hazard Communication: Employee information and training.** Employers shall provide employees with information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (flammability, carcinogenicity, etc.) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and material safety data sheets.

**2** 1910.1200 (e)(1) - **Hazard Communication Program: Written hazard communication program.** Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain a written hazard communication program which describes how the criteria in paragraphs (f), (g) and (h) of this section for labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met.

**3** 1910.1200 (f)(5)(ii) - **Hazard Communication: Labels and other forms of warning.** *The employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled with the following information:* Appropriate hazard warnings, or alternatively, words, pictures, symbols or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals, and which will provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical.

**4** 1910 134 (c)(2)(i) - **Respiratory Protection: Respiratory Protection Program.** *Where respirator use is not required:* An employer may provide respirators at the request of employees or permit employees to use their own respirators, if the employer determines that such respirator use will not in itself create a hazard. If the employer determines that any voluntary respirator use is permissible, the employer shall provide the respirator users with the information contained in Appendix D to this section (“Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard”).

**5** 1910 1200 (f)(5)(i) - **Hazard Communication: Labels and other forms of warning.** *The employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with the following information:* Identity of the hazardous chemical(s) contained therein.