

§ 1910.1450 Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories.

(a) *Scope and application.* (1) This section shall apply to all employers engaged in the laboratory use of hazardous chemicals as defined below.

(2) Where this section applies, it shall supersede, for laboratories, the requirements of all other OSHA health standards in 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z, except as follows:

(i) For any OSHA health standard, only the requirement to limit employee exposure to the specific permissible exposure limit shall apply for laboratories, unless that particular standard states otherwise or unless the conditions of paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section apply.

(ii) Prohibition of eye and skin contact where specified by any OSHA health standard shall be observed.

(iii) Where the action level (or in the absence of an action level, the permissible exposure limit) is routinely exceeded for an OSHA regulated substance with exposure monitoring and medical surveillance requirements, paragraphs (d) and (g)(1)(ii) of this section shall apply.

(3) This section shall not apply to:

(i) Uses of hazardous chemicals which do not meet the definition of laboratory use, and in such cases, the employer shall comply with the relevant standard in 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z, even if such use occurs in a laboratory.

(ii) Laboratory uses of hazardous chemicals which provide no potential for employee exposure. Examples of such conditions might include:

(A) Procedures using chemically-impregnated test media such as Dip-and-Read tests where a reagent strip is dipped into the specimen to be tested and the results are interpreted by comparing the color reaction to a color chart supplied by the manufacturer of the test strip; and

(B) Commercially prepared kits such as those used in performing pregnancy tests in which all of the reagents needed to conduct the test are contained in the kit.

(b) *Definitions—*

Action level means a concentration designated in 29 CFR part 1910 for a specific substance, calculated as an

eight (8)-hour time-weighted average, which initiates certain required activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance.

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

Carcinogen (see *select carcinogen*).

Chemical Hygiene Officer means an employee who is designated by the employer, and who is qualified by training or experience, to provide technical guidance in the development and implementation of the provisions of the Chemical Hygiene Plan. This definition is not intended to place limitations on the position description or job classification that the designated individual shall hold within the employer's organizational structure.

Chemical Hygiene Plan means a written program developed and implemented by the employer which sets forth procedures, equipment, personal protective equipment and work practices that (i) are capable of protecting employees from the health hazards presented by hazardous chemicals used in that particular workplace and (ii) meets the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section.

Combustible liquid means any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C), but 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.

Compressed gas means:

(i) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70 °F (21.1 °C); or

(ii) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 °F (54.4 °C) regardless of the pressure at 70 °F (21.1 °C); or

(iii) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 °F (37.8 °C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72.

Designated area means an area which may be used for work with "select carcinogens," reproductive toxins or substances which have a high degree of acute toxicity. A designated area may be the entire laboratory, an area of a laboratory or a device such as a laboratory hood.

Emergency means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers or failure of control equipment which results in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.

Employee means an individual employed in a laboratory workplace who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals in the course of his or her assignments.

Explosive means a chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature.

Flammable means a chemical that falls into one of the following categories:

(i) *Aerosol, flammable* means an aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame protection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening, or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening;

(ii) *Gas, flammable* means:

(A) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of 13 percent by volume or less; or

(B) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than 12 percent by volume, regardless of the lower limit.

(iii) *Liquid, flammable* 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.

(iv) *Solid, flammable* means a solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in §1910.109(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid if, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis.

Flashpoint means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite when tested as follows:

(i) Tagliabue Closed Tester (See American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester, Z11.24-1979 (ASTM D 56-79))-for liquids with a viscosity of less than 45 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 °F (37.8 °C), that do not contain suspended solids and do not have a tendency to form a surface film under test; or

(ii) Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (see American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, Z11.7-1979 (ASTM D 93-79))-for liquids with a viscosity equal to or greater than 45 SUS at 100 °F (37.8 °C), or that contain suspended solids, or that have a tendency to form a surface film under test; or

(iii) Setaflash Closed Tester (see American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester (ASTM D 3278-78)).

Organic peroxides, which undergo autoaccelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified above.

Hazardous chemical means a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term *health hazard* includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic systems, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

Appendices A and B of the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) provide further guidance in defining the scope of health hazards and determining whether or not a chemical is to be considered hazardous for purposes of this standard.

Laboratory means a facility where the "laboratory use of hazardous chemicals" occurs. It is a workplace where

relatively small quantities of hazardous chemicals are used on a non-production basis.

Laboratory scale means work with substances in which the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. "Laboratory scale" excludes those workplaces whose function is to produce commercial quantities of materials.

Laboratory-type hood means a device located in a laboratory, enclosure on five sides with a moveable sash or fixed partial enclosed on the remaining side; constructed and maintained to draw air from the laboratory and to prevent or minimize the escape of air contaminants into the laboratory; and allows chemical manipulations to be conducted in the enclosure without insertion of any portion of the employee's body other than hands and arms.

Walk-in hoods with adjustable sashes meet the above definition provided that the sashes are adjusted during use so that the airflow and the exhaust of air contaminants are not compromised and employees do not work inside the enclosure during the release of airborne hazardous chemicals.

Laboratory use of hazardous chemicals means handling or use of such chemicals in which all of the following conditions are met:

- (i) Chemical manipulations are carried out on a "laboratory scale;"
- (ii) Multiple chemical procedures or chemicals are used;
- (iii) The procedures involved are not part of a production process, nor in any way simulate a production process; and
- (iv) "Protective laboratory practices and equipment" are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Medical consultation means a consultation which takes place between an employee and a licensed physician for the purpose of determining what medical examinations or procedures, if any, are appropriate in cases where a significant exposure to a hazardous chemical may have taken place.

Organic peroxide means an organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be

considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.

Oxidizer means a chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in §1910.109(a), that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

Physical hazard means a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

Protective laboratory practices and equipment means those laboratory procedures, practices and equipment accepted by laboratory health and safety experts as effective, or that the employer can show to be effective, in minimizing the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.

Reproductive toxins means chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis)

Select carcinogen means any substance which meets one of the following criteria:

- (i) It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen; or
- (ii) It is listed under the category, "known to be carcinogens," in the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (latest edition); or
- (iii) It is listed under Group 1 ("carcinogenic to humans") by the International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs (IARC) (latest editions); or
- (iv) It is listed in either Group 2A or 2B by IARC or under the category, "reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens" by NTP, and causes statistically significant tumor incidence in experimental animals in accordance with any of the following criteria:

(A) After inhalation exposure of 6-7 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a significant portion of a lifetime to doses of less than 10 mg/m³;

(B) After repeated skin application of less than 300 (mg/kg of body weight) per week; or

(C) After oral dosages of less than 50 mg/kg of body weight per day.

Unstable (reactive) means a chemical which is the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure or temperature.

Water-reactive means a chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.

(c) *Permissible exposure limits.* For laboratory uses of OSHA regulated substances, the employer shall assure that laboratory employees' exposures to such substances do not exceed the permissible exposure limits specified in 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z.

(d) *Employee exposure determination—*
(1) *Initial monitoring.* The employer shall measure the employee's exposure to any substance regulated by a standard which requires monitoring if there is reason to believe that exposure levels for that substance routinely exceed the action level (or in the absence of an action level, the PEL).

(2) *Periodic monitoring.* If the initial monitoring prescribed by paragraph (d)(1) of this section discloses employee exposure over the action level (or in the absence of an action level, the PEL), the employer shall immediately comply with the exposure monitoring provisions of the relevant standard.

(3) *Termination of monitoring.* Monitoring may be terminated in accordance with the relevant standard.

(4) *Employee notification of monitoring results.* The employer shall, within 15 working days after the receipt of any monitoring results, notify the employee of these results in writing either individually or by posting results in an appropriate location that is accessible to employees.

(e) *Chemical hygiene plan—General.* (Appendix A of this section is non-mandatory but provides guidance to assist employers in the development of the Chemical Hygiene Plan.)

(1) Where hazardous chemicals as defined by this standard are used in the workplace, the employer shall develop

and carry out the provisions of a written Chemical Hygiene Plan which is:

(i) Capable of protecting employees from health hazards associated with hazardous chemicals in that laboratory and

(ii) Capable of keeping exposures below the limits specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The Chemical Hygiene Plan shall be readily available to employees, employee representatives and, upon request, to the Assistant Secretary.

(3) The Chemical Hygiene Plan shall include each of the following elements and shall indicate specific measures that the employer will take to ensure laboratory employee protection:

(i) Standard operating procedures relevant to safety and health considerations to be followed when laboratory work involves the use of hazardous chemicals;

(ii) Criteria that the employer will use to determine and implement control measures to reduce employee exposure to hazardous chemicals including engineering controls, the use of personal protective equipment and hygiene practices; particular attention shall be given to the selection of control measures for chemicals that are known to be extremely hazardous;

(iii) A requirement that fume hoods and other protective equipment are functioning properly and specific measures that shall be taken to ensure proper and adequate performance of such equipment;

(iv) Provisions for employee information and training as prescribed in paragraph (f) of this section;

(v) The circumstances under which a particular laboratory operation, procedure or activity shall require prior approval from the employer or the employer's designee before implementation;

(vi) Provisions for medical consultation and medical examinations in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section;

(vii) Designation of personnel responsible for implementation of the Chemical Hygiene Plan including the assignment of a Chemical Hygiene Officer and, if appropriate, establishment of a Chemical Hygiene Committee; and

(viii) Provisions for additional employee protection for work with particularly hazardous substances. These include "select carcinogens," reproductive toxins and substances which have a high degree of acute toxicity. Specific consideration shall be given to the following provisions which shall be included where appropriate:

(A) Establishment of a designated area;

(B) Use of containment devices such as fume hoods or glove boxes;

(C) Procedures for safe removal of contaminated waste; and

(D) Decontamination procedures.

(4) The employer shall review and evaluate the effectiveness of the Chemical Hygiene Plan at least annually and update it as necessary.

(f) *Employee information and training.*

(1) The employer shall provide employees with information and training to ensure that they are apprised of the hazards of chemicals present in their work area.

(2) Such information shall be provided at the time of an employee's initial assignment to a work area where hazardous chemicals are present and prior to assignments involving new exposure situations. The frequency of refresher information and training shall be determined by the employer.

(3) *Information.* Employees shall be informed of:

(i) The contents of this standard and its appendices which shall be made available to employees;

(ii) The location and availability of the employer's Chemical Hygiene Plan;

(iii) The permissible exposure limits for OSHA regulated substances or recommended exposure limits for other hazardous chemicals where there is no applicable OSHA standard;

(iv) Signs and symptoms associated with exposures to hazardous chemicals used in the laboratory; and

(v) The location and availability of known reference material on the hazards, safe handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals found in the laboratory including, but not limited to, Material Safety Data Sheets received from the chemical supplier.

(4) *Training.* (i) Employee training shall include:

(A) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.);

(B) The physical and health hazards of chemicals in the work area; and

(C) The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.

(ii) The employee shall be trained on the applicable details of the employer's written Chemical Hygiene Plan.

(g) *Medical consultation and medical examinations.* (1) The employer shall provide all employees who work with hazardous chemicals an opportunity to receive medical attention, including any follow-up examinations which the examining physician determines to be necessary, under the following circumstances:

(i) Whenever an employee develops signs or symptoms associated with a hazardous chemical to which the employee may have been exposed in the laboratory, the employee shall be provided an opportunity to receive an appropriate medical examination.

(ii) Where exposure monitoring reveals an exposure level routinely above the action level (or in the absence of an action level, the PEL) for an OSHA regulated substance for which there are exposure monitoring and medical surveillance requirements, medical surveillance shall be established for the affected employee as prescribed by the particular standard.

(iii) Whenever an event takes place in the work area such as a spill, leak, explosion or other occurrence resulting in the likelihood of a hazardous exposure, the affected employee shall be provided an opportunity for a medical consultation. Such consultation shall be for the purpose of determining the need for a medical examination.

(2) All medical examinations and consultations shall be performed by or

under the direct supervision of a licensed physician and shall be provided without cost to the employee, without loss of pay and at a reasonable time and place.

(3) *Information provided to the physician.* The employer shall provide the following information to the physician:

(i) The identity of the hazardous chemical(s) to which the employee may have been exposed;

(ii) A description of the conditions under which the exposure occurred including quantitative exposure data, if available; and

(iii) A description of the signs and symptoms of exposure that the employee is experiencing, if any.

(4) *Physician's written opinion.* (i) For examination or consultation required under this standard, the employer shall obtain a written opinion from the examining physician which shall include the following:

(A) Any recommendation for further medical follow-up;

(B) The results of the medical examination and any associated tests;

(C) Any medical condition which may be revealed in the course of the examination which may place the employee at increased risk as a result of exposure to a hazardous chemical found in the workplace; and

(D) A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the consultation or medical examination and any medical condition that may require further examination or treatment.

(ii) The written opinion shall not reveal specific findings of diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposure.

(h) *Hazard identification.* (1) With respect to labels and material safety data sheets:

(i) Employers shall ensure that labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not removed or defaced.

(ii) Employers shall maintain any material safety data sheets that are received with incoming shipments of hazardous chemicals, and ensure that they are readily accessible to laboratory employees.

(2) The following provisions shall apply to chemical substances developed in the laboratory:

(i) If the composition of the chemical substance which is produced exclusively for the laboratory's use is known, the employer shall determine if it is a hazardous chemical as defined in paragraph (b) of this section. If the chemical is determined to be hazardous, the employer shall provide appropriate training as required under paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) If the chemical produced is a by-product whose composition is not known, the employer shall assume that the substance is hazardous and shall implement paragraph (e) of this section.

(iii) If the chemical substance is produced for another user outside of the laboratory, the employer shall comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) including the requirements for preparation of material safety data sheets and labeling.

(i) *Use of respirators.* Where the use of respirators is necessary to maintain exposure below permissible exposure limits, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, the proper respiratory equipment. Respirators shall be selected and used in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.134.

(j) *Recordkeeping.* (1) The employer shall establish and maintain for each employee an accurate record of any measurements taken to monitor employee exposures and any medical consultation and examinations including tests or written opinions required by this standard.

(2) The employer shall assure that such records are kept, transferred, and made available in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.20.

(k) *Dates*—(1) *Effective date.* This section shall become effective May 1, 1990.

(2) *Start-up dates.* (i) Employers shall have developed and implemented a written Chemical Hygiene Plan no later than January 31, 1991.

(ii) Paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall not take effect until the employer has developed and implemented a written Chemical Hygiene Plan.

(l) *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.

[55 FR 3327, Jan. 31, 1990, 55 FR 7967, Mar. 6, 1990, 55 FR 12111, Mar. 30, 1990]

APPENDIX A TO §1910.1450—NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CHEMICAL HYGIENE IN LABORATORIES (NON-MANDATORY)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword

Corresponding Sections of the Standard and This Appendix

A. General Principles

1. Minimize all Chemical Exposures
2. Avoid Underestimation of Risk
3. Provide Adequate Ventilation
4. Institute a Chemical Hygiene Program
5. Observe the PELs and TLVs

B. Responsibilities

1. Chief Executive Officer
2. Supervisor of Administrative Unit
3. Chemical Hygiene Officer
4. Laboratory Supervisor
5. Project Director
6. Laboratory Worker

C. The Laboratory Facility

1. Design
2. Maintenance
3. Usage
4. Ventilation

D. Components of the Chemical Hygiene Plan

1. Basic Rules and Procedures
2. Chemical Procurement, Distribution, and Storage
3. Environmental Monitoring
4. Housekeeping, Maintenance and Inspections
5. Medical Program
6. Personal Protective Apparel and Equipment
7. Records
8. Signs and Labels
9. Spills and Accidents
10. Training and Information
11. Waste Disposal

E. General Procedures for Working With Chemicals

1. General Rules for all Laboratory Work with Chemicals
2. Allergens and Embryotoxins
3. Chemicals of Moderate Chronic or High Acute Toxicity
4. Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity

5. Animal Work with Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity

F. Safety Recommendations

G. Material Safety Data Sheets

Foreword

As guidance for each employer's development of an appropriate laboratory Chemical Hygiene Plan, the following non-mandatory recommendations are provided. They were extracted from "Prudent Practices for Handling Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories" (referred to below as "Prudent Practices"), which was published in 1981 by the National Research Council and is available from the National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington DC 20418.

"Prudent Practices" is cited because of its wide distribution and acceptance and because of its preparation by members of the laboratory community through the sponsorship of the National Research Council. However, none of the recommendations given here will modify any requirements of the laboratory standard. This Appendix merely presents pertinent recommendations from "Prudent Practices", organized into a form convenient for quick reference during operation of a laboratory facility and during development and application of a Chemical Hygiene Plan. Users of this appendix should consult "Prudent Practices" for a more extended presentation and justification for each recommendation.

"Prudent Practices" deals with both safety and chemical hazards while the laboratory standard is concerned primarily with chemical hazards. Therefore, only those recommendations directed primarily toward control of toxic exposures are cited in this appendix, with the term "chemical hygiene" being substituted for the word "safety". However, since conditions producing or threatening physical injury often pose toxic risks as well, page references concerning major categories of safety hazards in the laboratory are given in section F.

The recommendations from "Prudent Practices" have been paraphrased, combined, or otherwise reorganized, and headings have been added. However, their sense has not been changed.

Corresponding Sections of the Standard and this Appendix

The following table is given for the convenience of those who are developing a Chemical Hygiene Plan which will satisfy the requirements of paragraph (e) of the standard. It indicates those sections of this appendix which are most pertinent to each of the sections of paragraph (e) and related paragraphs.

Paragraph and topic in laboratory standard	Relevant appendix section
(e)(3)(i) Standard operating procedures for handling toxic chemicals.	C, D, E
(e)(3)(ii) Criteria to be used for implementation of measures to reduce exposures.	D
(e)(3)(iii) Fume hood performance	C4b
(e)(3)(iv) Employee information and training (including emergency procedures).	D10, D9
(e)(3)(v) Requirements for prior approval of laboratory activities.	E2b, E4b
(e)(3)(vi) Medical consultation and medical examinations.	D5, E4f
(e)(3)(vii) Chemical hygiene responsibilities	B
(e)(3)(viii) Special precautions for work with particularly hazardous substances.	E2, E3, E4

In this appendix, those recommendations directed primarily at administrators and supervisors are given in sections A–D. Those recommendations of primary concern to employees who are actually handling laboratory chemicals are given in section E. (Reference to page numbers in “Prudent Practices” are given in parentheses.)

A. General Principles for Work with Laboratory Chemicals

In addition to the more detailed recommendations listed below in sections B–E, “Prudent Practices” expresses certain general principles, including the following:

1. *It is prudent to minimize all chemical exposures.* Because few laboratory chemicals are without hazards, general precautions for handling all laboratory chemicals should be adopted, rather than specific guidelines for particular chemicals (2, 10). Skin contact with chemicals should be avoided as a cardinal rule (198).
2. *Avoid underestimation of risk.* Even for substances of no known significant hazard, exposure should be minimized; for work with substances which present special hazards, special precautions should be taken (10, 37, 38). One should assume that any mixture will be more toxic than its most toxic component (30, 103) and that all substances of unknown toxicity are toxic (3, 34).
3. *Provide adequate ventilation.* The best way to prevent exposure to airborne substances is to prevent their escape into the working atmosphere by use of hoods and other ventilation devices (32, 198).
4. *Institute a chemical hygiene program.* A mandatory chemical hygiene program designed to minimize exposures is needed; it should be a regular, continuing effort, not merely a standby or short-term activity (6, 11). Its recommendations should be followed in academic teaching laboratories as well as by full-time laboratory workers (13).
5. *Observe the PELs, TLVs.* The Permissible Exposure Limits of OSHA and the Threshold Limit Values of the American Conference of

Governmental Industrial Hygienists should not be exceeded (13).

B. Chemical Hygiene Responsibilities

Responsibility for chemical hygiene rests at all levels (6, 11, 21) including the:

1. *Chief executive officer*, who has ultimate responsibility for chemical hygiene within the institution and must, with other administrators, provide continuing support for institutional chemical hygiene (7, 11).
2. *Supervisor of the department or other administrative unit*, who is responsible for chemical hygiene in that unit (7).
3. *Chemical hygiene officer(s)*, whose appointment is essential (7) and who must:
 - (a) Work with administrators and other employees to develop and implement appropriate chemical hygiene policies and practices (7);
 - (b) Monitor procurement, use, and disposal of chemicals used in the lab (8);
 - (c) See that appropriate audits are maintained (8);
 - (d) Help project directors develop precautions and adequate facilities (10);
 - (e) Know the current legal requirements concerning regulated substances (50); and
 - (f) Seek ways to improve the chemical hygiene program (8, 11).
4. *Laboratory supervisor*, who has overall responsibility for chemical hygiene in the laboratory (21) including responsibility to:
 - (a) Ensure that workers know and follow the chemical hygiene rules, that protective equipment is available and in working order, and that appropriate training has been provided (21, 22);
 - (b) Provide regular, formal chemical hygiene and housekeeping inspections including routine inspections of emergency equipment (21, 171);
 - (c) Know the current legal requirements concerning regulated substances (50, 231);
 - (d) Determine the required levels of protective apparel and equipment (156, 160, 162); and
 - (e) Ensure that facilities and training for use of any material being ordered are adequate (215).
5. *Project director or director of other specific operation*, who has primary responsibility for chemical hygiene procedures for that operation (7).
6. *Laboratory worker*, who is responsible for:
 - (a) Planning and conducting each operation in accordance with the institutional chemical hygiene procedures (7, 21, 22, 230); and
 - (b) Developing good personal chemical hygiene habits (22).

C. The Laboratory Facility

1. *Design.* The laboratory facility should have:

(a) An appropriate general ventilation system (see C4 below) with air intakes and exhausts located so as to avoid intake of contaminated air (194);

(b) Adequate, well-ventilated stockrooms/storerrooms (218, 219);

(c) Laboratory hoods and sinks (12, 162);

(d) Other safety equipment including eye-wash fountains and drench showers (162, 169); and

(e) Arrangements for waste disposal (12, 240).

2. *Maintenance.* Chemical-hygiene-related equipment (hoods, incinerator, etc.) should undergo continuing appraisal and be modified if inadequate (11, 12).

3. *Usage.* The work conducted (10) and its scale (12) must be appropriate to the physical facilities available and, especially, to the quality of ventilation (13).

4. *Ventilation*—(a) *General laboratory ventilation.* This system should: Provide a source of air for breathing and for input to local ventilation devices (199); it should not be relied on for protection from toxic substances released into the laboratory (198); ensure that laboratory air is continually replaced, preventing increase of air concentrations of toxic substances during the working day (194); direct air flow into the laboratory from non-laboratory areas and out to the exterior of the building (194).

(b) *Hoods.* A laboratory hood with 2.5 linear feet of hood space per person should be provided for every 2 workers if they spend most of their time working with chemicals (199); each hood should have a continuous monitoring device to allow convenient confirmation of adequate hood performance before use (200, 209). If this is not possible, work with substances of unknown toxicity should be avoided (13) or other types of local ventilation devices should be provided (199). See pp. 201–206 for a discussion of hood design, construction, and evaluation.

(c) *Other local ventilation devices.* Ventilated storage cabinets, canopy hoods, snorkels, etc. should be provided as needed (199). Each canopy hood and snorkel should have a separate exhaust duct (207).

(d) *Special ventilation areas.* Exhaust air from glove boxes and isolation rooms should be passed through scrubbers or other treatment before release into the regular exhaust system (208). Cold rooms and warm rooms should have provisions for rapid escape and for escape in the event of electrical failure (209).

(e) *Modifications.* Any alteration of the ventilation system should be made only if thorough testing indicates that worker protection from airborne toxic substances will continue to be adequate (12, 193, 204).

(f) *Performance.* Rate: 4–12 room air changes/hour is normally adequate general ventilation if local exhaust systems such as

hoods are used as the primary method of control (194).

(g) *Quality.* General air flow should not be turbulent and should be relatively uniform throughout the laboratory, with no high velocity or static areas (194, 195); airflow into and within the hood should not be excessively turbulent (200); hood face velocity should be adequate (typically 60–100 fpm) (200, 204).

(h) *Evaluation.* Quality and quantity of ventilation should be evaluated on installation (202), regularly monitored (at least every 3 months) (6, 12, 14, 195), and reevaluated whenever a change in local ventilation devices is made (12, 195, 207). See pp. 195–198 for methods of evaluation and for calculation of estimated airborne contaminant concentrations.

D. Components of the Chemical Hygiene Plan

1. Basic Rules and Procedures (Recommendations for these are given in section E, below)

2. Chemical Procurement, Distribution, and Storage

(a) *Procurement.* Before a substance is received, information on proper handling, storage, and disposal should be known to those who will be involved (215, 216). No container should be accepted without an adequate identifying label (216). Preferably, all substances should be received in a central location (216).

(b) *Stockrooms/storerrooms.* Toxic substances should be segregated in a well-identified area with local exhaust ventilation (221). Chemicals which are highly toxic (227) or other chemicals whose containers have been opened should be in unbreakable secondary containers (219). Stored chemicals should be examined periodically (at least annually) for replacement, deterioration, and container integrity (218–19).

Stockrooms/storerrooms should not be used as preparation or repackaging areas, should be open during normal working hours, and should be controlled by one person (219).

(c) *Distribution.* When chemicals are hand carried, the container should be placed in an outside container or bucket. Freight-only elevators should be used if possible (223).

(d) *Laboratory storage.* Amounts permitted should be as small as practical. Storage on bench tops and in hoods is inadvisable. Exposure to heat or direct sunlight should be avoided. Periodic inventories should be conducted, with unneeded items being discarded or returned to the storeroom/stockroom (225–6, 229).

3. Environmental Monitoring

Regular instrumental monitoring of airborne concentrations is not usually justified

or practical in laboratories but may be appropriate when testing or redesigning hoods or other ventilation devices (12) or when a highly toxic substance is stored or used regularly (e.g., 3 times/week) (13).

4. Housekeeping, Maintenance, and Inspections

(a) *Cleaning.* Floors should be cleaned regularly (24).

(b) *Inspections.* Formal housekeeping and chemical hygiene inspections should be held at least quarterly (6, 21) for units which have frequent personnel changes and semiannually for others; informal inspections should be continual (21).

(c) *Maintenance.* Eye wash fountains should be inspected at intervals of not less than 3 months (6). Respirators for routine use should be inspected periodically by the laboratory supervisor (169). Safety showers should be tested routinely (169). Other safety equipment should be inspected regularly. (e.g., every 3–6 months) (6, 24, 171). Procedures to prevent restarting of out-of-service equipment should be established (25).

(d) *Passageways.* Stairways and hallways should not be used as storage areas (24). Access to exits, emergency equipment, and utility controls should never be blocked (24).

5. Medical Program

(a) *Compliance with regulations.* Regular medical surveillance should be established to the extent required by regulations (12).

(b) *Routine surveillance.* Anyone whose work involves regular and frequent handling of toxicologically significant quantities of a chemical should consult a qualified physician to determine on an individual basis whether a regular schedule of medical surveillance is desirable (11, 50).

(c) *First aid.* Personnel trained in first aid should be available during working hours and an emergency room with medical personnel should be nearby (173). See pp. 176–178 for description of some emergency first aid procedures.

6. Protective Apparel and Equipment

These should include for each laboratory:

(a) Protective apparel compatible with the required degree of protection for substances being handled (158–161);

(b) An easily accessible drench-type safety shower (162, 169);

(c) An eyewash fountain (162);

(d) A fire extinguisher (162–164);

(e) Respiratory protection (164–9), fire alarm and telephone for emergency use (162) should be available nearby; and

(f) Other items designated by the laboratory supervisor (156, 160).

7. Records

(a) Accident records should be written and retained (174).

(b) Chemical Hygiene Plan records should document that the facilities and precautions were compatible with current knowledge and regulations (7).

(c) Inventory and usage records for high-risk substances should be kept as specified in sections E3e below.

(d) Medical records should be retained by the institution in accordance with the requirements of state and federal regulations (12).

8. Signs and Labels

Prominent signs and labels of the following types should be posted:

(a) Emergency telephone numbers of emergency personnel/facilities, supervisors, and laboratory workers (28);

(b) Identity labels, showing contents of containers (including waste receptacles) and associated hazards (27, 48);

(c) Location signs for safety showers, eye-wash stations, other safety and first aid equipment, exits (27) and areas where food and beverage consumption and storage are permitted (24); and

(d) Warnings at areas or equipment where special or unusual hazards exist (27).

9. Spills and Accidents

(a) A written emergency plan should be established and communicated to all personnel; it should include procedures for ventilation failure (200), evacuation, medical care, reporting, and drills (172).

(b) There should be an alarm system to alert people in all parts of the facility including isolation areas such as cold rooms (172).

(c) A spill control policy should be developed and should include consideration of prevention, containment, cleanup, and reporting (175).

(d) All accidents or near accidents should be carefully analyzed with the results distributed to all who might benefit (8, 28).

10. Information and Training Program

(a) *Aim:* To assure that all individuals at risk are adequately informed about the work in the laboratory, its risks, and what to do if an accident occurs (5, 15).

(b) *Emergency and Personal Protection Training:* Every laboratory worker should know the location and proper use of available protective apparel and equipment (154, 169).

Some of the full-time personnel of the laboratory should be trained in the proper use of emergency equipment and procedures (6).

Such training as well as first aid instruction should be available to (154) and encouraged for (176) everyone who might need it.

(c) Receiving and stockroom/storeroom personnel should know about hazards, handling equipment, protective apparel, and relevant regulations (217).

(d) Frequency of Training: The training and education program should be a regular, continuing activity—not simply an annual presentation (15).

(e) Literature/Consultation: Literature and consulting advice concerning chemical hygiene should be readily available to laboratory personnel, who should be encouraged to use these information resources (14).

11. Waste Disposal Program.

(a) Aim: To assure that minimal harm to people, other organisms, and the environment will result from the disposal of waste laboratory chemicals (5).

(b) Content (14, 232, 233, 240): The waste disposal program should specify how waste is to be collected, segregated, stored, and transported and include consideration of what materials can be incinerated. Transport from the institution must be in accordance with DOT regulations (244).

(c) Discarding Chemical Stocks: Unlabeled containers of chemicals and solutions should undergo prompt disposal; if partially used, they should not be opened (24, 27).

Before a worker's employment in the laboratory ends, chemicals for which that person was responsible should be discarded or returned to storage (226).

(d) Frequency of Disposal: Waste should be removed from laboratories to a central waste storage area at least once per week and from the central waste storage area at regular intervals (14).

(e) Method of Disposal: Incineration in an environmentally acceptable manner is the most practical disposal method for combustible laboratory waste (14, 238, 241).

Indiscriminate disposal by pouring waste chemicals down the drain (14, 231, 242) or adding them to mixed refuse for landfill burial is unacceptable (14).

Hoods should not be used as a means of disposal for volatile chemicals (40, 200).

Disposal by recycling (233, 243) or chemical decontamination (40, 230) should be used when possible.

E. Basic Rules and Procedures for Working with Chemicals

The Chemical Hygiene Plan should require that laboratory workers know and follow its rules and procedures. In addition to the procedures of the sub programs mentioned above, these should include the rules listed below.

1. General Rules

The following should be used for essentially all laboratory work with chemicals:

(a) *Accidents and spills*—Eye Contact: Promptly flush eyes with water for a prolonged period (15 minutes) and seek medical attention (33, 172).

Ingestion: Encourage the victim to drink large amounts of water (178).

Skin Contact: Promptly flush the affected area with water (33, 172, 178) and remove any contaminated clothing (172, 178). If symptoms persist after washing, seek medical attention (33).

Clean-up. Promptly clean up spills, using appropriate protective apparel and equipment and proper disposal (24 33). See pp. 233–237 for specific clean-up recommendations.

(b) *Avoidance of "routine" exposure*: Develop and encourage safe habits (23); avoid unnecessary exposure to chemicals by any route (23);

Do not smell or taste chemicals (32). Vent apparatus which may discharge toxic chemicals (vacuum pumps, distillation columns, etc.) into local exhaust devices (199).

Inspect gloves (157) and test glove boxes (208) before use.

Do not allow release of toxic substances in cold rooms and warm rooms, since these have contained recirculated atmospheres (209).

(c) *Choice of chemicals*: Use only those chemicals for which the quality of the available ventilation system is appropriate (13).

(d) *Eating, smoking, etc.*: Avoid eating, drinking, smoking, gum chewing, or application of cosmetics in areas where laboratory chemicals are present (22, 24, 32, 40); wash hands before conducting these activities (23, 24).

Avoid storage, handling or consumption of food or beverages in storage areas, refrigerators, glassware or utensils which are also used for laboratory operations (23, 24, 226).

(e) *Equipment and glassware*: Handle and store laboratory glassware with care to avoid damage; do not use damaged glassware (25). Use extra care with Dewar flasks and other evacuated glass apparatus; shield or wrap them to contain chemicals and fragments should implosion occur (25). Use equipment only for its designed purpose (23, 26).

(f) *Exiting*: Wash areas of exposed skin well before leaving the laboratory (23).

(g) *Horseplay*: Avoid practical jokes or other behavior which might confuse, startle or distract another worker (23).

(h) *Mouth suction*: Do not use mouth suction for pipeting or starting a siphon (23, 32).

(i) *Personal apparel*: Confine long hair and loose clothing (23, 158). Wear shoes at all times in the laboratory but do not wear sandals, perforated shoes, or sneakers (158).

(j) *Personal housekeeping*: Keep the work area clean and uncluttered, with chemicals and equipment being properly labeled and stored; clean up the work area on completion of an operation or at the end of each day (24).

(k) *Personal protection*: Assure that appropriate eye protection (154-156) is worn by all persons, including visitors, where chemicals are stored or handled (22, 23, 33, 154).

Wear appropriate gloves when the potential for contact with toxic materials exists (157); inspect the gloves before each use, wash them before removal, and replace them periodically (157). (A table of resistance to chemicals of common glove materials is given p. 159).

Use appropriate (164-168) respiratory equipment when air contaminant concentrations are not sufficiently restricted by engineering controls (164-5), inspecting the respirator before use (169).

Use any other protective and emergency apparel and equipment as appropriate (22, 157-162).

Avoid use of contact lenses in the laboratory unless necessary; if they are used, inform supervisor so special precautions can be taken (155).

Remove laboratory coats immediately on significant contamination (161).

(l) *Planning*: Seek information and advice about hazards (7), plan appropriate protective procedures, and plan positioning of equipment before beginning any new operation (22, 23).

(m) *Unattended operations*: Leave lights on, place an appropriate sign on the door, and provide for containment of toxic substances in the event of failure of a utility service (such as cooling water) to an unattended operation (27, 128).

(n) *Use of hood*: Use the hood for operations which might result in release of toxic chemical vapors or dust (198-9).

As a rule of thumb, use a hood or other local ventilation device when working with any appreciably volatile substance with a TLV of less than 50 ppm (13).

Confirm adequate hood performance before use; keep hood closed at all times except when adjustments within the hood are being made (200); keep materials stored in hoods to a minimum and do not allow them to block vents or air flow (200).

Leave the hood "on" when it is not in active use if toxic substances are stored in it or if it is uncertain whether adequate general laboratory ventilation will be maintained when it is "off" (200).

(o) *Vigilance*: Be alert to unsafe conditions and see that they are corrected when detected (22).

(p) *Waste disposal*: Assure that the plan for each laboratory operation includes plans and training for waste disposal (230).

Deposit chemical waste in appropriately labeled receptacles and follow all other waste disposal procedures of the Chemical Hygiene Plan (22, 24).

Do not discharge to the sewer concentrated acids or bases (231); highly toxic, malodorous, or lachrymatory substances (231); or any

substances which might interfere with the biological activity of waste water treatment plants, create fire or explosion hazards, cause structural damage or obstruct flow (242).

(q) *Working alone*: Avoid working alone in a building; do not work alone in a laboratory if the procedures being conducted are hazardous (28).

2. Working with Allergens and Embryotoxins

(a) *Allergens* (examples: diazomethane, isocyanates, bichromates): Wear suitable gloves to prevent hand contact with allergens or substances of unknown allergenic activity (35).

(b) *Embryotoxins* (34-5) (examples: organomercurials, lead compounds, formamide): If you are a woman of childbearing age, handle these substances only in a hood whose satisfactory performance has been confirmed, using appropriate protective apparel (especially gloves) to prevent skin contact.

Review each use of these materials with the research supervisor and review continuing uses annually or whenever a procedural change is made.

Store these substances, properly labeled, in an adequately ventilated area in an unbreakable secondary container.

Notify supervisors of all incidents of exposure or spills; consult a qualified physician when appropriate.

3. Work with Chemicals of Moderate Chronic or High Acute Toxicity

EXAMPLES: diisopropylfluorophosphate (41), hydrofluoric acid (43), hydrogen cyanide (45).

Supplemental rules to be followed in addition to those mentioned above (Procedure B of "Prudent Practices", pp. 39-41):

(a) *Aim*: To minimize exposure to these toxic substances by any route using all reasonable precautions (39).

(b) *Applicability*: These precautions are appropriate for substances with moderate chronic or high acute toxicity used in significant quantities (39).

(c) *Location*: Use and store these substances only in areas of restricted access with special warning signs (40, 229).

Always use a hood (previously evaluated to confirm adequate performance with a face velocity of at least 60 linear feet per minute) (40) or other containment device for procedures which may result in the generation of aerosols or vapors containing the substance (39); trap released vapors to prevent their discharge with the hood exhaust (40).

(d) *Personal protection*: Always avoid skin contact by use of gloves and long sleeves (and other protective apparel as appropriate) (39). Always wash hands and arms immediately after working with these materials (40).

(e) *Records*: Maintain records of the amounts of these materials on hand, amounts used, and the names of the workers involved (40, 229).

(f) *Prevention of spills and accidents*: Be prepared for accidents and spills (41).

Assure that at least 2 people are present at all times if a compound in use is highly toxic or of unknown toxicity (39).

Store breakable containers of these substances in chemically resistant trays; also work and mount apparatus above such trays or cover work and storage surfaces with removable, absorbent, plastic backed paper (40).

If a major spill occurs outside the hood, evacuate the area; assure that cleanup personnel wear suitable protective apparel and equipment (41).

(g) *Waste*: Thoroughly decontaminate or incinerate contaminated clothing or shoes (41). If possible, chemically decontaminate by chemical conversion (40).

Store contaminated waste in closed, suitably labeled, impervious containers (for liquids, in glass or plastic bottles half-filled with vermiculite) (40).

4. Work with Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity

(Examples: dimethylmercury and nickel carbonyl (48), benzo-a-pyrene (51), N-nitrosodiethylamine (54), other human carcinogens or substances with high carcinogenic potency in animals (38).)

Further supplemental rules to be followed, in addition to all these mentioned above, for work with substances of known high chronic toxicity (in quantities above a few milligrams to a few grams, depending on the substance) (47). (Procedure A of "Prudent Practices" pp. 47-50).

(a) *Access*: Conduct all transfers and work with these substances in a "controlled area": a restricted access hood, glove box, or portion of a lab, designated for use of highly toxic substances, for which all people with access are aware of the substances being used and necessary precautions (48).

(b) *Approvals*: Prepare a plan for use and disposal of these materials and obtain the approval of the laboratory supervisor (48).

(c) *Non-contamination/Decontamination*: Protect vacuum pumps against contamination by scrubbers or HEPA filters and vent them into the hood (49). Decontaminate vacuum pumps or other contaminated equipment, including glassware, in the hood before removing them from the controlled area (49, 50).

Decontaminate the controlled area before normal work is resumed there (50).

(d) *Exiting*: On leaving a controlled area, remove any protective apparel (placing it in an appropriate, labeled container) and thoroughly wash hands, forearms, face, and neck (49).

(e) *Housekeeping*: Use a wet mop or a vacuum cleaner equipped with a HEPA filter instead of dry sweeping if the toxic substance was a dry powder (50).

(f) *Medical surveillance*: If using toxicologically significant quantities of such a substance on a regular basis (e.g., 3 times per week), consult a qualified physician concerning desirability of regular medical surveillance (50).

(g) *Records*: Keep accurate records of the amounts of these substances stored (229) and used, the dates of use, and names of users (48).

(h) *Signs and labels*: Assure that the controlled area is conspicuously marked with warning and restricted access signs (49) and that all containers of these substances are appropriately labeled with identity and warning labels (48).

(i) *Spills*: Assure that contingency plans, equipment, and materials to minimize exposures of people and property in case of accident are available (233-4).

(j) *Storage*: Store containers of these chemicals only in a ventilated, limited access (48, 227, 229) area in appropriately labeled, unbreakable, chemically resistant, secondary containers (48, 229).

(k) *Glove boxes*: For a negative pressure glove box, ventilation rate must be at least 2 volume changes/hour and pressure at least 0.5 inches of water (48). For a positive pressure glove box, thoroughly check for leaks before each use (49). In either case, trap the exit gases or filter them through a HEPA filter and then release them into the hood (49).

(l) *Waste*: Use chemical decontamination whenever possible; ensure that containers of contaminated waste (including washings from contaminated flasks) are transferred from the controlled area in a secondary container under the supervision of authorized personnel (49, 50, 233).

5. Animal Work with Chemicals of High Chronic Toxicity

(a) *Access*: For large scale studies, special facilities with restricted access are preferable (56).

(b) *Administration of the toxic substance*: When possible, administer the substance by injection or gavage instead of in the diet. If administration is in the diet, use a caging system under negative pressure or under laminar air flow directed toward HEPA filters (56).

(c) *Aerosol suppression*: Devise procedures which minimize formation and dispersal of contaminated aerosols, including those from food, urine, and feces (e.g., use HEPA filtered vacuum equipment for cleaning, moisten contaminated bedding before removal from the cage, mix diets in closed containers in a hood) (55, 56).

(d) *Personal protection*: When working in the animal room, wear plastic or rubber

gloves, fully buttoned laboratory coat or jumpsuit and, if needed because of incomplete suppression of aerosols, other apparel and equipment (shoe and head coverings, respirator) (56).

(e) *Waste disposal*: Dispose of contaminated animal tissues and excreta by incineration if the available incinerator can convert the contaminant to non-toxic products (238); otherwise, package the waste appropriately for burial in an EPA-approved site (239).

F. Safety Recommendations

The above recommendations from "Prudent Practices" do not include those which are directed primarily toward prevention of physical injury rather than toxic exposure. However, failure of precautions against injury will often have the secondary effect of causing toxic exposures. Therefore, we list below page references for recommendations concerning some of the major categories of safety hazards which also have implications for chemical hygiene:

1. Corrosive agents: (35-6)
2. Electrically powered laboratory apparatus: (179-92)
3. Fires, explosions: (26, 57-74, 162-4, 174-5, 219-20, 226-7)
4. Low temperature procedures: (26, 88)
5. Pressurized and vacuum operations (including use of compressed gas cylinders): (27, 75-101)

G. Material Safety Data Sheets

Material safety data sheets are presented in "Prudent Practices" for the chemicals listed below. (Asterisks denote that comprehensive material safety data sheets are provided).

*Acetyl peroxide (105)
 *Acrolein (106)
 *Acrylonitrile (107)
 Ammonia (anhydrous) (91)
 *Aniline (109)
 *Benzene (110)
 *Benzo[a]pyrene (112)
 *Bis(chloromethyl) ether (113)
 Boron trichloride (91)
 Boron trifluoride (92)
 Bromine (114)
 *Tert-butyl hydroperoxide (148)
 *Carbon disulfide (116)
 Carbon monoxide (92)
 *Carbon tetrachloride (118)
 *Chlorine (119)
 Chlorine trifluoride (94)
 *Chloroform (121)
 Chloromethane (93)
 *Diethyl ether (122)
 Diisopropyl fluorophosphate (41)
 *Dimethylformamide (123)
 *Dimethyl sulfate (125)
 *Dioxane (126)
 *Ethylene dibromide (128)
 *Fluorine (95)

*Formaldehyde (130)
 *Hydrazine and salts (132)
 Hydrofluoric acid (43)
 Hydrogen bromide (98)
 Hydrogen chloride (98)
 *Hydrogen cyanide (133)
 *Hydrogen sulfide (135)
 Mercury and compounds (52)
 *Methanol (137)
 *Morpholine (138)
 *Nickel carbonyl (99)
 *Nitrobenzene (139)
 Nitrogen dioxide (100)
 N-nitrosodiethylamine (54)
 *Peracetic acid (141)
 *Phenol (142)
 *Phosgene (143)
 *Pyridine (144)
 *Sodium azide (145)
 *Sodium cyanide (147)
 Sulfur dioxide (101)
 *Trichloroethylene (149)
 *Vinyl chloride (150)

APPENDIX B TO § 1910.1450—REFERENCES (NON-MANDATORY)

The following references are provided to assist the employer in the development of a Chemical Hygiene Plan. The materials listed below are offered as non-mandatory guidance. References listed here do not imply specific endorsement of a book, opinion, technique, policy or a specific solution for a safety or health problem. Other references not listed here may better meet the needs of a specific laboratory. (a) Materials for the development of the Chemical Hygiene Plan:

1. American Chemical Society, Safety in Academic Chemistry Laboratories, 4th edition, 1985.
2. Fawcett, H.H. and W. S. Wood, Safety and Accident Prevention in Chemical Operations, 2nd edition, Wiley-Interscience, New York, 1982.
3. Flury, Patricia A., Environmental Health and Safety in the Hospital Laboratory, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Springfield IL, 1978.
4. Green, Michael E. and Turk, Amos, Safety in Working with Chemicals, Macmillan Publishing Co., NY, 1978.
5. Kaufman, James A., Laboratory Safety Guidelines, Dow Chemical Co., Box 1713, Midland, MI 48640, 1977.
6. National Institutes of Health, NIH Guidelines for the Laboratory use of Chemical Carcinogens, NIH Pub. No. 81-2385, GPO, Washington, DC 20402, 1981.
7. National Research Council, Prudent Practices for Disposal of Chemicals from Laboratories, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1983.
8. National Research Council, Prudent Practices for Handling Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1981.

9. Renfrew, Malcolm, Ed., Safety in the Chemical Laboratory, Vol. IV, *J. Chem. Ed.*, American Chemical Society, Easlon, PA, 1981.

10. Steere, Norman V., Ed., Safety in the Chemical Laboratory, *J. Chem. Ed.* American Chemical Society, Easlon, PA, 18042, Vol. I, 1967, Vol. II, 1971, Vol. III 1974.

11. Steere, Norman V., Handbook of Laboratory Safety, the Chemical Rubber Company Cleveland, OH, 1971.

12. Young, Jay A., Ed., Improving Safety in the Chemical Laboratory, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, 1987.

(b) Hazardous Substances Information:

1. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Workroom Environment with Intended Changes, 6500 Glenway Avenue, Bldg. D-7 Cincinnati, OH 45211-4438 (latest edition).

2. Annual Report on Carcinogens, National Toxicology Program U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, (latest edition).

3. Best Company, Best Safety Directory, Vols. I and II, Oldwick, N.J., 1981.

4. Bretherick, L., Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 2nd edition, Butterworths, London, 1979.

5. Bretherick, L., Hazards in the Chemical Laboratory, 3rd edition, Royal Society of Chemistry, London, 1986.

6. Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR part 1910 subpart Z. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (latest edition).

7. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man, World Health Organization Publications Center, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, New York 12210 (latest editions).

8. NIOSH/OSHA Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, NIOSH Pub. No. 85-114, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1985 (or latest edition).

9. Occupational Health Guidelines, NIOSH/OSHA NIOSH Pub. No. 81-123 U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1981.

10. Patty, F.A., Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, NY (Five Volumes).

11. Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, U.S. Department of Health and

Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Revised Annually, for sale from Superintendent of Documents U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

12. The Merck Index: An Encyclopedia of Chemicals and Drugs. Merck and Company Inc. Rahway, N.J., 1976 (or latest edition).

13. Sax, N.I. Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 5th edition, Van Nostrand Reinhold, NY., 1979.

14. Sittig, Marshall, Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals, Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, NJ, 1981.

(c) Information on Ventilation:

1. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Industrial Ventilation (latest edition), 6500 Glenway Avenue, Bldg. D-7, Cincinnati, Ohio 45211-4438.

2. American National Standards Institute, Inc. American National Standards Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems ANSI Z 9.2-1979 American National Standards Institute, N.Y. 1979.

3. Imad, A.P. and Watson, C.L. Ventilation Index: An Easy Way to Decide about Hazardous Liquids, Professional Safety pp 15-18, April 1980.

4. National Fire Protection Association, Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals NFPA-45, 1982.

Safety Standard for Laboratories in Health Related Institutions, NFPA, 56c, 1980.

Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials, 7th edition, 1978.

National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

5. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association (SAMA), Standard for Laboratory Fume Hoods, SAMA LF7-1980, 1101 16th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20036.

(d) Information on Availability of Referenced Material:

1. American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

2. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

[55 FR 3327, Jan. 31, 1990; 55 FR 7967, Mar. 6, 1990; 57 FR 29204, July 1, 1992; 61 FR 5508, Feb. 13, 1996]

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SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS

Subject term	Section No.
A-Frame Derricks: (see also Der- ricks).	.181
AIDS (see Bloodborne patho- gens).	.1030
Aboveground storage tanks, flammable and combustible liq- uid.	.106(b)(2)
Spacing .....	.106(b)(2)(ii)
Venting .....	.106(b)(2) (iv), (v), (vi)
Spill control .....	.106(b)(2) (viii)
Abrasive Blasting: (see also Ven- tilation).	.94
Air Compressors, Breathing Air.	.94(a)(6)
Air Supply, Breathing .....	.94(a)(6)
Blast Cleaning Enclosures ...	.94(a)(3)
Cleaning Nozzles .....	.244(b)
Dust Hazards .....	.94(a)(2)
Abrasive Wheel Machinery:	
Blotters .....	.215(c)(6)
Definitions .....	.211(b)
Effective Dates .....	.220
Excluded Machinery .....	.215(a)(5)
Flanges .....	.215(a)(3), (c)
Guard Design .....	.215(a)(2)
Specifications .....	.215(b)(12)
Guard Exposure Angles .....	.215(b)(2)
Band Type .....	.215(b)(11)
Bench and Floor Stands	.215(b)(3)
Cup Wheels .....	.215(b)(1)
Cylindrical Grinders .....	.215(b)(4)
Dimensions .....	.215(b)(10)
Material Requirements	.215(b)(10)
Snagging Machines .....	.215(b)(7)
Surface Grinding .....	.215(b)(5)
Swing Frame .....	.215(b)(6)
Guarding .....	.215(a)(1), (b)
Mounting .....	.215(d)
Arbor Size .....	.215(d)(2)
Blotters .....	.215(d)(5)
Bushings .....	.215(d)(4)
Inspections .....	.215(d)(1)
Multiple Wheel .....	.215(d)(6)
Ring Test .....	.215(d)(1)
Surface Conditions .....	.215(d)(3)
Standards Sources .....	.221
Work Rests .....	.215(a)(4)
Abrasive Wheel Machinery, Port- able:	
Definitions .....	.241(b)
Guarding .....	.243(c)
Cup Wheels .....	.243(c)(2)
General Requirements	.243(c)(1)
Other Type Grinders .....	.243(c)(4)
Vertical Grinders .....	.243(c)(3)
Inspection .....	.243(c)(5)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Mounting .....	.243(c)(5)
Abrasive Wheels: (see Abrasive Wheel Machinery)	
Access:	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(2)(ii)
Cranes .....	.179(c)(2)
Exposure and medical records.	.1020
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(9)(ii)
Powered Platforms .....	.66
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(8)(ii)
Spraying Operations, Vents	.107(d)(10)
Sprinkler valve .....	.107(f)(2)
Accident Prevention Signs and Tags: (see also Signs and Tags).	.145
Effective Dates .....	.149(a)
Standards Sources .....	.150
2-Acetylaminofluorene .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system oper- ation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and de- contamination activi- ties.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system oper- ations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area require- ments.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and train- ing.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrina- tion.	.1003(e)(5)
Acetylene .....	.102
Cylinders .....	.102(a), (c)
Generators .....	.102(c)
Pipe Systems .....	.102(b)
Acetylene Generators .....	.253(f)
Approval .....	.253(f)(1)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Location .....	.253(f)(3)
Maintenance .....	.253(f)(7)
Marking .....	.253(f)(1)
Operation .....	.253(f)(7)
Portable .....	.253(f)(5)
Pressure Limits .....	.253(f)(2)
Rating .....	.253(f)(2)
Stationary .....	.253(f)(4)
Houses and Rooms .....	.253(f)(6)
Acid Carboys .....	.262(nn)
Acrylonitrile .....	.1045
Emergency situations .....	.1045(i)
Employee information and training .....	.1045(o)
Exposure monitoring .....	.1045(e)
Housekeeping .....	.1045(k)
Hygiene facilities and practices .....	.1045(m)
Medical surveillance .....	.1045(n)
Methods of compliance .....	.1045(g)
Notification of regulated areas and emergencies .....	.1045(d)
Observation and monitoring .....	.1045(r)
Permissible exposure limit ... ..	.1045(c)
Protective clothing and equipment .....	.1045(j)
Recordkeeping .....	.1045(q)
Regulated areas .....	.1045(f)
Respiratory protection .....	.1045(h)
Signs and labels .....	.1045(p)
Waste disposal .....	.1045(l)
Adjustments:	
Cranes .....	.179(l)(3)
Derricks .....	.181(f)(2), (3)
AEC Licensees .....	.96(p)
Agricultural Operations .....	.267
Air Compressors, Abrasive Blasting .....	.94(a)(6), .134(d)(2)(ii)
Air Contaminants .....	.1000, .1001
Effective Dates .....	.98, .1000
Exposure Limits .....	.1000, .1001
Permissible exposure limits .....	.1000
Standards Sources .....	.99
Air Controlling Equipment, Power Presses .....	.217(b)(10)
Air Lift Hammers, Forging .....	.218(e)(1)
Air Quality .....	.134(d)
Air Receivers:	
Application .....	.169(a)(1)
Compressed Air .....	.169
Equipment:	
Drains .....	.169(b)(2)
Installation .....	.169(b)(1)
Pressure Gages .....	.169(b)(3)
Traps .....	.169(b)(2)
Valves .....	.169(b)(3)
Standards Sources .....	.169(a)(2), .170
Air Supply .....	.94(a)(6), .134(d)
Airborne Radioactive Materials Exposure Limits .....	.96(c)
Airhoses .....	.243(b)(2)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Aisles:	
Working Surfaces .....	.22(b)
Alarms: (see also Fire Alarms, Sprinklers, Warning Devices)	
Employee alarm systems .....	.165
Mills and Calenders .....	.216(g)
Rubber and Plastics .....	.216(g)
4-Aminodiphenyl .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system operation .....	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and decontamination activities .....	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system operations .....	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation .....	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area requirements .....	.1003(d)
Contamination control ... ..	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices .....	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and training .....	.1003(e)
Container contents identification .....	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ... ..	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrination .....	.1003(e)(5)
Ammonia, Anhydrous: (see also Anhydrous Ammonia) .....	.111
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)
Bulk Storage .....	.109(i)(4)
Containers .....	.109(i)(3)
Contaminants .....	.109(i)(5)
Electrical Installations .....	.109(i)(6)
Fire Protection .....	.109(i)(7)
Separation Walls .....	.109(i)(5)
Warehouses .....	.109(i)(4)
Anchoring Fixed Machinery .....	.212(a)(5), (b)
Anhydrous Ammonia:	
Containers:	
Appurtenances .....	.111(b)(6)
Charging .....	.111(b)(11)
DOT .....	.111(e)
Farm Vehicles .....	.111(g), (h)
Location .....	.111(b)(5)
Motor Vehicle .....	.111(f)
Markings .....	.111(b)(3)
Non-Refrigerated .....	.111(b)(2), (c)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Refrigerated .....	.111(d)
Markings .....	.111(b)(4)
Safety Relief Devices ...	.111(b)(9), (c)(3), (d)(4), (f)(5)
Electrical Systems .....	.111(b)(16)
Fittings .....	.111(b)(7)
Handling .....	.111
Hoses .....	.111(b)(8)
Liquid Level Gaging Devices	.111(b)(14)
Liquid Transfer .....	.111(b)(12), (f)(6)
Piping .....	.111(b)(7)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage .....	.111
Tank Car Unloading .....	.111(b)(13)
Tubing .....	.111(b)(7)
Appliances:	
Electric .....	.306(d)(1)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(b)(20), (g)(11)
Arbor Grinding Wheels .....	.215(d)(2)
Arc Welding .....	.254
Environmental Conditions ...	.254(b)(2)
Equipment:	
Design .....	.254(b)(4)
Disconnecting Means ...	.305(j)(3)
Grounding .....	.254(c)(2)
Installation .....	.254(c)
Maintenance .....	.254(d)(9)
Operation .....	.254(d)
Personnel Protection ...	.252(b)
Protection from Rays ...	.252(b)(2)(iii)
Supply Connections .....	.254(c)(3), (d)(3)
Health Protection .....	.252(c)
Ventilation .....	.252(b)(4)(ii), (c)
Voltage .....	.254(b)(3)
Arsenic, Inorganic .....	.1018
Asbestos:	
Airborne Concentration .....	.1001(c)
Caution Signs and Labels ...	.1001(g)
Change Rooms .....	.1001(d)(4)
Compliance .....	.1001(f)
Definitions .....	.1001(a)
Exposure, Permissible .....	.1001(c)
Fibers Exposure, Permissible.	.1001(b)
Hazard Communication .....	.1001(j)
Housekeeping .....	.1001(k)
Hygiene Facilities and Practices.	.1001(i)
Medical Surveillance .....	.1001(l)
Measurements .....	.1001(e)
Medical Examinations .....	.1001(j)
Monitoring .....	.1001(d)
Personal Protective Equipment.	.1001(h)
Recordkeeping .....	.1001(m)
Regulated Areas .....	.1001(e)
Respiratory protection .....	.1001(g)
Special Clothing .....	.1001(d)(3)
Waste Disposal .....	.1001(h)(2)

Subject term	Section No.
Atmospheric Contaminants: (see Air Contaminants)	
Atmospheric Tanks .....	.106(b)(1)(iii)
Attendants:	
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems	.103(c)(4)(ii)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(b)(14)
Automatic Sprinkler Systems: (see also Sprinkler Systems, Automatic).	.159
Automobile Undercoatings .....	.107(k)
Baffle Plates:	
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)(4)
Bakery Equipment .....	.263(k)
Air Conditioning .....	.268(i)(14)
Bag Chutes and Lifts .....	.263(d)(2)
Biscuit Equipment .....	.263(k)
Blenders .....	.263(d)(3)
Bolting Reels .....	.263(d)(5)
Conveyors .....	.263(d)(7), (i)(7)
Cracker Equipment .....	.263(k)
Dividers .....	.263(f)
Dough Brakes .....	.263(h)
Dumpbins .....	.263(d)(3)
Flour Elevators .....	.263(d)(4)
Flour Handling Equipment ...	.263(d)
Machine Guarding .....	.263(c)
Miscellaneous Equipment ...	.263(i)
Mixers .....	.263(e)
Moulders .....	.263(g)
Ovens .....	.263(l)
Pulverizers .....	.263(k)(2)
Scales, Flour .....	.263(d)(9)
Sifters .....	.263(d)(8)
Slicers .....	.263(j)
Storage Bins .....	.263(d)(6)
Wrappers .....	.263(j)
Ballast, Cranes .....	.180(i)(2)
Band Saws and Resaws .....	.213(i)
Barking Devices:	
Hydraulic .....	.261(e)(14)
Pulp Wood and Chips .....	.261(c), (e)(8)
Sawmills .....	.265(d)(4)
Barrels:	
Guarding .....	.212(a)(4)
Basket Derricks: (see Derricks) ..	.181
Bathing Facilities:	
Labor Camps .....	.142(f)
Battery Changing and Charging	.178(g), .305(j)(7)
Bearings .....	.219(j), (p)(3)
Belts:	
Definitions .....	.211(f)(1)–(3)
Manlifts .....	.68(c)(1)
Power Transmission Apparatus.	.219(e)(1), (o)(3), (p)(6)
Bench and Floor Stands Guarding.	.215(b)(3)
Benzene .....	.1028
Communication of benzene hazards to employees.	.1028(j)
Exposure monitoring and measurement.	.1028(e)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Medical surveillance .....	.1028(i)
Methods of compliance .....	.1028(f)
Observation of monitoring ...	.1028(l)
Permissible exposure limit ...	.1028(c)
Protective clothing and equipment.	.1028(h)
Recordkeeping .....	.1028(k)
Regulated areas .....	.1028(d)
Respiratory protection .....	.1028(g)
Benzidine .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system oper- ation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and de- contamination activi- ties.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system oper- ations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area require- ments.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and train- ing.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrina- tion.	.1003(e)(5)
Beryllium .....	.1000, Table Z-2
Bins, Bulk Storage of Explosives	.109(g)(4)
Biological Hazards Signs and Tags.	.145(e)(4), (f)(8)
Blades Exposure .....	.212(a)(5)
Blankets, Rubber Insulating .....	.137
Blasting Agents (see also Explo- sives and Blasting Agents).	.109(g), (k) (1), (2), .119
Bulk Delivery .....	.109(g)(3), (h)(4)
Bulk Storage Bins .....	.109(g)(4)
Effective Dates .....	.114
Mixing, Fixed Location .....	.109(g)(2), (h)(3)
Mixing Vehicles .....	.109(g)(3), (h)(4)
Slurries .....	.109(h)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage .....	.109(g)(5)
Transportation .....	.109(g)(6)
Use .....	.109(g)(7)
Water Gels .....	.109(h)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Bleaching:	
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(h)
Textiles .....	.262(p)
Bloodborne pathogens .....	.1030
Effective dates .....	.1030(i)
Engineering and work-prac- tice controls.	.1030(d)(2)
Housekeeping .....	.1030(d)(4)
Laboratories and production facilities, HIV and HBV re- search.	.1030(e)
Personal protective equip- ment.	.1030(c)(2)(ii), (d)(2)(i), (3)
Recordkeeping .....	.1030(f)(6), (h)
Training .....	.1030(e)(5), (g)(2)
Vaccinations, HBV .....	.1030(f)
Warning labels an signs .....	.1030(g)(1)
Blotters .....	.215(c)(1)(v), (c)(6), (d)(5)
Board Drop Hammers .....	.218(e)(2)
Boatswain's Chair Scaffolds .....	.28(j)
Employee Protection .....	.28(j)(4)
Fiber Ropes .....	.28(j)(2)
Life Belts .....	.28(j)(4)
Roof Irons, Hooks .....	.28(j)(6)
Seat Slings .....	.28(j)(3)
Size .....	.28(j)(1)
Tackle .....	.28(j)(5)
Boom Guards:	
Cranes .....	.180(j)(2)
Derricks .....	.181(j)(5)(ii)
Booms, Derricks .....	.181(i)(6)
Boring Machines .....	.213(l)
Brakes:	
Bandsaws .....	.213(j)(1)
Bridges .....	.179(f)(4), (6)
Control .....	.179(f)(3)
Cranes .....	.179(f)
Friction, Power Presses .....	.217(b)(2)
Hoists .....	.179(f)(1)
Holding .....	.179(f)(2)
Industrial Trucks .....	.178(g), (h), (m)(5)
Manlifts .....	.68(c)(1)(i)
Power Control .....	.179(f)(3)
Trolleys .....	.179(f)(4), (5)
Brazing: (see also Welding) .....	.252
Definitions .....	.251
Standards Sources .....	.256
Breast Derricks: (see also Derr- icks).	.181(a)(4)
Bricklayers' Square Scaffolds .....	.28(l)
Bridge Bumpers, Cranes .....	.179(e)(2)
Bridge Plates: (see also Dockboards).	.30(a)
Buffing: (see Grinding, Polishing and Buffing)	
Building Maintenance Powered Platforms.	.66
Buildings, Sawmills .....	.265(c)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Bulk Delivery:	
Blasting Agents .....	.109(g)(3), (h)(4)
Explosives .....	.109(h)(4)
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104
Accessibility .....	.104(b)(2)(ii)
Cleaning .....	.104(b)(8)(i)
Clear Zone .....	.104(b)(10)(ii)
Containers .....	.104(b)(4), (6)
Gaseous .....	.104(b)(4)(iii)
Liquid .....	.104(b)(4)(ii)
Dikes .....	.104(b)(2)(v)
Distances from Hazards .....	.104(b)(3)
Combustible Liquids .....	.104(b)(3)(vii), (viii)
Combustible Materials ..	.104(b)(3)(x)
Combustible Structures ..	.104(b)(3)(ii)
Congested Areas .....	.104(b)(3)(xiii)
Fire Resistant Structures.	.104(b)(3)(iii)
Flammable Gases .....	.104(b)(3)(ix)
Flammable Liquids .....	.104(b)(3)(v), (vi)
Openings .....	.104(b)(3)(iv)
Slow-Burning Materials ..	.104(b)(3)(xi)
Electrical Wiring .....	.104(b)(8)(ix)
Firewalls .....	.104(b)(3)(viii)
Fittings .....	.104(b)(5)
Inspection .....	.104(b)(10)(i)
Installation .....	.104(b)(8)(iv)
Joints .....	.104(b)(8)(ii)
Leakage .....	.104(b)(2)(iii)
Liquid Oxygen Vaporizers ...	.104(b)(7)
Grounding .....	.104(b)(7)(iv)
Location .....	.104(b)(2)
Maintenance .....	.104(b)(10)
Marking .....	.104(b)(8)(viii)
Operating Instructions .....	.104(b)(9)
Piping .....	.104(b)(5)
Placarding .....	.104(b)(8)(viii)
Safety Relief Devices .....	.104(b)(6), (7)(ii)
All Containers .....	.104(b)(6)(i)
ASME Containers .....	.104(b)(6)(iii)
DOT Containers .....	.104(b)(6)(ii)
Security .....	.104(b)(8)(vi)
Storage Containers .....	.104(b)(4), (6)
Testing .....	.104(b)(8)(v)
Tubing .....	.104(b)(5)
Vaporizers .....	.104(b)(7)
Ventilation .....	.104(b)(3)(xii)
Venting .....	.104(b)(8)(vii)
Bulk Plants, Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(f)
Buildings .....	.106(f)(2)
Drainage .....	.106(f)(7)
Electrical Equipment .....	.106(f)(5)
Fire Protection .....	.106(f)(8)
Ignition Sources .....	.106(f)(6)
Liquid Storage .....	.106(f)(1)
Loading .....	.106(f)(3)
Waste Disposal .....	.106(f)(7)
Wharves .....	.106(f)(4)

Subject term	Section No.
Bumpers:	
Bridge .....	.179(e)(2)
Trolley .....	.179(e)(3)
1,3 Butadiene:	
Permissible Exposure Limits ..	.1051(c)
Exposure Monitoring .....	.1051(d)
Regulated Areas .....	.1051(e)
Methods of Compliance .....	.1051(f)
Exposure Goal Program .....	.1051(g)
Respiratory Protection .....	.1051(h)
Protective Clothing and Equipment.	.1051(i)
Emergency Situations .....	.1051(j)
Medical Screening and Surveillance.	.1051(k)
Communication of BD Hazards to Employees.	.1051(l)
Recordkeeping .....	.1051(m)
Cabinets, Flammable and Combustible Liquid storage.	.106(d)(3)
Size .....	.106(d)(3)(i)
Fire resistance .....	.106(d)(3)(ii)
Cabs:	
Cranes .....	.179(c), (o)(2); 180(i)(3)
Derricks .....	.181(j)(6)
Cadmium .....	.252(c)(9)
Airborne Concentration .....	.1027(c)
Compliance .....	.1027(f)
Confined Spaces .....	.252(c)(9)(ii)
Emergency Situations .....	.1027(h)
Exposure, Permissible .....	.1027(c)
Hazard Communication .....	.1027(m)
Housekeeping .....	.1027(k)
Hygiene Areas and Practices.	.1027(j)
Indoors .....	.252(c)(9)(i)
Medical Surveillance .....	.1027(l)
Monitoring .....	.1027(d)
Personal Protective Equipment.	.1027(i)
Clothing .....	.1027(i)
Recordkeeping .....	.1027(n)
Regulated Areas .....	.1027(e)
Respiratory protection .....	.1027(g)
Warning Labels .....	.252(c)(1)(v),
Calcium Carbide:	
Indoors .....	.253(g)(2)
Packaging .....	.253(g)(1)
Storage .....	.253(g)(2), (3)
Calenders .....	.262(ee)
Rubber and Plastics Industry:	
Alarms .....	.216(g)
Location Protection .....	.216(d)(2)
Safety Controls .....	.216(c)
Stopping Limits .....	.216(f)(1), (3)
Switches, Trip and Emergency.	.216(e)
Textiles .....	.262(ee)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Canisters, Gas Mask: (see Gas Mask Canisters, Respirators)	
Cantilever Gantry Cranes: (see Gantry Cranes)	
Carbon Dioxide Extinguishers.	
Dip Tanks .....	.108(g)(4)
Carpenters' Bracket Scaffolds ....	.28(k)
Bracket Attachment .....	.28(k)(2)
Bracket Dimensions .....	.28(k)(1)
Employee Protection .....	.28(k)(3)
Guardrails .....	.28(k)(5)
Platform Size .....	.28(k)(4)
Caustics .....	.262(oo)
Emergency Showers .....	.261(g)(18)(i)
Pipeline Identification .....	.261(h)(3)(vi)
Caution Signs and Labels .....	.145(c)(2), (d)(4)
Asbestos .....	.1001(g)
Fluorides .....	.252(c)(1)(iv)
Ionizing Radiation .....	.96(e), (g), (h)
Welding .....	.252(c)(1)(iv)
Ceiling Workers' Scaffolds: (see also Plasterers' Scaffolds).	.28(o)
Chain Guarding .....	.219(f)
Change Rooms:	
Asbestos .....	.1001(d)(4)
Drying Facilities .....	.141(f)
Separate Facilities .....	.141(e)
Charge Initiation .....	.109(e)(4)
Chemical Plants: (see also Refineries, Chemical Plants and Distilleries).	.106(i)
Chemicals, hazard communication.	.1200
Chemicals, hazardous; occupational exposure in laboratories:	
Chemical Hygiene Plan .....	.1450(e)
Exposure determination, monitoring.	.1450(d)
Hazard identification .....	.1450(h)
Hygiene recommendations ..	.1450, App. A
Medical consultations and examinations.	.1450(g)
Permissible exposure limits ..	.1450(c)
Recordkeeping .....	.1450(j)
Respirator use .....	.1450(i)
Training .....	.1450(f)
Chemicals, highly hazardous; process safety management.	.119
Chemicals, toxic and reactive, threshold list.	.119, App. A
Compliance guidelines .....	.119, App. A
Contractor, employer responsibilities.	.119(h)
Emergency planning and response.	.119(h)
Hot work (welding) permits ..	.119(n)
Trade secrets .....	.119(p)
Training .....	.119(g)
Chicago Boom Derricks: (see also Derricks).	.181

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Chicken Ladders: (see also Crawling Boards).	.28(t)
bis-Chloromethyl ether .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system operation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(l)
Maintenance and decontamination activities.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system operations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and training.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)
Chute Openings .....	.23(a)(2)
Circular Resaws .....	.213(e)
Circular Saws .....	.213(f)
Arbors .....	.213(s)(4)
Portable .....	.243(a)(1)
Clean Air, Spray Finishing .....	.94(c)(7)
Cleaning:	
Air Receivers .....	.169
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(8)(i)
Compressed Air .....	.242(b)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(4)(i)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(e)(7)
Respirators .....	.134(f)(3)
Solvents .....	.107(g)(5)
Spray .....	.94(d)(5)
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)(9)
Spraying Operations .....	.107(g)(2)
Cleaning Compounds .....	.252(c)(11)
Degreasing .....	.252(c)(11)(ii)
Manufacturer's Instructions ..	.252(c)(11)(i)
Cleaning Solvents:	
Spraying .....	.107(g)(5)
Clear Zones:	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(10)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(9)(iv)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems ..	.103(c)(5)(ii)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(8)(iv)
Clearances:	
Cranes .....	.179(b)(6), .180(j)(1)
Derricks .....	.181(j)(5)
Fixed Ladders .....	.27(c)
Back .....	.27(c)(4)
Climbing Side .....	.27(c)(1)
Grab Bars .....	.27(c)(5)
Hatch Covers .....	.27(c)(7)
Step-Across Distance ...	.27(c)(6)
With Cages or Baskets	.27(c)(3)
Without Cages or Wells	.27(c)(2)
Manlifts .....	.68(b)(11)
Spraying Discharges .....	.107(d)(8)
Stairs .....	.24(i)
Clothing, Protective: (see also Personal Protective Equip- ment).	.252(b)(3), .132
Asbestos .....	.1001(d)(3)
Body .....	.156(e)(3)
Electrical .....	.137
Eye .....	.133, .156(e)(5)
Face .....	.133, .156(e)(5)
Fire brigade .....	.156
Footwear .....	.136, .156(e)(2)
Goggles .....	.133
Hand .....	.156(e)(4)
Head .....	.135, .156(e)(5)
Helmets .....	.135
Leg .....	.156(e)(3)
Rubber .....	.137
Storage .....	.107(g)(4)
Welders .....	.252(b)(3)
Clutches .....	.217(b)(3), (7)
Definition .....	.180(a)(19)
Power Transmission Appa- ratus.	.219(k)
Coatings, Spray:	
Dual Component .....	.107(m)
Organic Peroxide .....	.107(m)
Powder .....	.107(l)
Undercoatings .....	.107(k)
Collars .....	.219(i)
Coke oven emissions .....	.1029
Employee information and training.	.1029(k)
Exposure monitoring and measurement.	.1029(e)
Hygiene facilities and prac- tices.	.1029(i)
Medical surveillance .....	.1029(j)
Methods of compliance .....	.1029(f)
Observation of monitoring ...	.1029(n)
Permissible exposure limit ...	.1029(c)
Protective clothing and equipment.	.1029(h)
Precautionary signs and la- bels.	.1029(l)
Recordkeeping .....	.1029(m)
Regulated areas .....	.1029(d)

Subject term	Section No.
Respiratory protection .....	.1029(g)
Color Codes:	
Air Contaminants .....	.134(g)(6)
Danger .....	.144(a)(1)(ii), .145(d)(2)
Effective Dates .....	.149
Gas Mask Canisters .....	.134(g)(6)
Physical Hazards, Colors ...	.144(a), .145(d)(2)
Respirators .....	.134(g)(6)
Standards Sources .....	.150
Stop .....	.144(a)(1)(iii)
Combustible Dusts, Trucks Used	.178(c)(2)(vi)
Combustible Liquids: (see Flam- mable and Combustible Liq- uids).	.106
Effective Dates .....	.114
Standards Sources .....	.115
Combustible Materials:	
Welding .....	.252(a)(2)
Communicable Diseases Report- ing:	
Labor Camps .....	.142(l)
Communications, Powered Plat- forms.	.66(e)(11)(vi)
Compressed Air, Cleaning .....	.242(b)
Compressed Air Equipment: (see also Compressed Gas Equip- ment)	
Air Receivers .....	.169
Compressed Gas Cylinders: (see also Compressed Gases).	.253(a)(2)
Approval .....	.252(b)(1)
Inspection .....	.101(a)
Manifolding .....	.253(c)
Markings .....	.253(b)(1)
Operating Procedures .....	.253(b)(5)
Oxygen Manifolds .....	.253(c)(2), (3)
Public Protection .....	.101(c), .252(a)(8)
Safety Relief Valves .....	.101(c)
Standards Sources .....	.170
Storage .....	.253(b)(2)–(4)
Compressed Gas Equipment: (see Compressed Gas Cyl- inders)	
Compressed Gases: (see also Compressed Gas Cylinders).	.101
Effective Dates .....	.114
Handling .....	.101(b)
Safety Relief Devices .....	.101(c)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage .....	.101(b)
Conductors: (see also Electric Wiring)	
Cranes .....	.179(g)(1)(iv), (6)
General Wiring .....	.305(f)
Confined Spaces, Hazardous work.	.120(b)(4)(ii)(l), (c)(3)
Electrical safety-related work practices.	.333(c)(5)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Confined Spaces:	
Atmospheric testing flow charts.	.146, App. B
Attendant duties .....	.146(i)
Authorized entrant duties .....	.146(h)
Entry supervisor duties .....	.146(j)
Flow chart, decisions .....	.146, App. A
Instruction of employees relating to.	.21(b)(6)
Permit samples .....	.146, App. D
Program examples .....	.146, App. C
Rescue and emergency services.	.146(k)
Sewer system entry .....	.146, App. E
Training .....	.146(g)
Welding and Cutting .....	.353(b), .352(g)
Containers: (see also Tank Storage, Portable)	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)(3)
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(4), (6)
Gaseous .....	.104(b)(4)(iii)
Liquid .....	.104(b)(4)(ii)
Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(d)
Design .....	.106(d)(2)
Bulk plants, storage .....	.106(f)
Industrial plants, storage.	.106(e)(2)(ii)
Service stations, storage.	.106(g)(1)
Processing plants .....	.106(h)(4)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems	.103(b)(1)(i)
Guarding .....	.212(a)(4)
Liquified Hydrogen Systems	.103(c)(1)(i)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110
Spraying .....	.107(e)(3), (5)
Welding, Gas .....	.253(a), (b)
Containers, Liquefied Petroleum Gases.	.110
Accessories .....	.110(b)(7); (c)(6); (d)(3), (8); (e)(5)
Awaiting Use or Resale .....	.110(f)
Capacity .....	.110(d)(6), (e)(10), (h)(5)
Charging Plants .....	.110(d)(13)
Construction .....	.110(b)(3)
Cylinder Systems .....	.110(c)
Accessories .....	.110(c)(6)
Indoor .....	.110(c)(5)
Markings .....	.110(c)(2)
Outdoor .....	.110(c)(4)
Valves .....	.110(c)(6)
Filling Densities .....	.110(b)(12)
Fire Protection .....	.110(d)(14)
Fittings .....	.110(b)(8); (e)(6); (g)(10); (h)(7), (9)
Hoses .....	.110(b)(9)
Industrial Plants .....	.110(d)(12)
Installation .....	.110(e)(4), (h)(6)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Lighting .....	.110(d)(16)
Location .....	.110(b)(6), (f)(5)
Markings .....	.110(b)(5), (c)(2)
Non-DOT Containers .....	.110(d)
Accessories .....	.110(d)(3)
Capacity .....	.110(d)(6)
Installation .....	.110(d)(7)
Pipes .....	.110(d)(3)
Pressure, Design .....	.110(d)(2)
Reinstallation .....	.110(d)(5)
Safety Relief Devices ..	.110(d)(4)
Valves .....	.110(d)(3)
Original Testing .....	.110(b)(4)
Piping .....	.110(b)(8), (d)(3), (e)(6), (h)(10), (h)(9)
Pressure Design .....	.110(d)(2), (e)(3)
Safety Relief Devices .....	.110(b)(10), (c)(7), (d)(4), (e)(7), (g)(7), (h)(4)
Tubing .....	.110(b)(8), (e)(6), (g)(10)
Valves .....	.110(b)(7), (c)(6), (d)(3), (e)(5), (g)(6), (h)(9)
Vaporizers .....	.110(b)(11), (d)(17), (e)(8)
Welding .....	.110(b)(4)
Controllers:	
Cranes .....	.179(g)(3)
Conveyors:	
Bakeries .....	.263(d)(7), (i)(7)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)(6)
Electrostatic Spraying .....	.107(h)(7)
Forging Machines .....	.218(j)(3)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(18)
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)(7)
Corrosion Protection:	
Piping, Valves and Fittings ..	.106(c)(5)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(b)(1)(vi)
Underground Tanks .....	.106(b)(3)(iii)
Cotton Dust .....	.1043
Counterbalances .....	.217(b)(9)
Counterweights:	
Cranes .....	.180(i)(2)
Covers, Openings:	
Working Surfaces .....	.22(e); 23(a)(1), (3)(i), (5), (6), (8)(ii), (9)
Cranes:	
Crawler .....	.180
Definitions .....	.179(a)
Effective Dates .....	.179(b)(2), .180(b)(2), .182
Electric .....	.306(b)
Gantry .....	.179
Locomotive .....	.180
Overhead .....	.179
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(c)(8)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Standards Sources .....	.183
Truck .....	.180
Crawler Cranes: (see also Crawler, Locomotive and Truck Cranes).	.180
Crawler, Locomotive and Truck Cranes.	.180
Cabs .....	.180(i)(3)
Electric Power Lines .....	.180(j)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.180(i)(5)
Inspections .....	.180(d)
Frequent .....	.180(d)(3)
Idle (Irregular) .....	.180(d)(5)
Initial .....	.180(d)(1)
Periodic .....	.180(d)(4)
Records .....	.180(d)(6)
Ropes .....	.180(g)
Load Handling .....	.180(h)
Load Ratings .....	.180(c)
Maintenance .....	.180(f)
Refueling .....	.180(i)(4)
Rope Inspection .....	.180(g)
Standards Sources .....	.183
Swinging Locomotives .....	.180(i)(6)
Testing .....	.180(e)
Crawling Boards .....	.28(t)
Crosscut Table Saws .....	.213(d)
Cup Wheels .....	.243(c)(2)
Flaring-Cup, Type 11 .....	.241(b)(8)
Straight-Cup, Type 6 .....	.241(b)(9)
Straight, Type 1 .....	.241(b)(10)
Curing Apparatus: (see Drying, Curing and Fusion Apparatus)	
Cutting: (see also Welding) .....	.252
Containers .....	.252(a)(3)
Definitions .....	.251
Ventilation .....	.252(c)
Cutting-Off Machines .....	.215(b)(5)
Cutoff Couplings .....	.219(k)(1)
Cutoff Saws, Swing .....	.213(g)
Cylinders, Welding Gas .....	.253(b)
Manifolding .....	.253(c)
Operating Procedures .....	.253(b)(5)
Storage .....	.253(b)(2)–(4)
Cylindrical Grinders .....	.215(b)(4)
Danger:	
Color Codes .....	.144(a)(1)(ii)
Signs .....	.145(c)(1), (d)(2)
Tag .....	.145(f)(5)
Dates, Effective: (see Effective Dates)	
DBCP (1,2-Dibromo 3-Chloropropane).	.1044
Emergency situations .....	.1044(i)
Employee information and training .....	.1044(n)
Exposure monitoring .....	.1044(f)
Housekeeping .....	.1044(k)
Hygiene facilities and practices .....	.1044(l)
Medical surveillance .....	.1044(m)

Subject term	Section No.
Methods of compliance .....	.1044(g)
Notification of use .....	.1044(d)
Observation of monitoring ...	.1044(q)
Permissible exposure limit ...	.1044(c)
Protective clothing and equipment.	.1044(j)
Recordkeeping .....	.1044(p)
Regulated areas .....	.1044(e)
Respirators .....	.1044(h)
Signs and labels .....	.1044(o)
Dead-Man Controls .....	.243(a)(2)
Decorations:	
Egress .....	.37(l)
Explosives .....	.37(l)
Decorators' Scaffolds: (see also Plasterers' Scaffolds).	.28(o)
Degreasing:	
Cleaning Compounds .....	.252(c)(11)(ii)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.94(d)(5), (12)
Derricks:	
Adjustments .....	.181(f)(3)
Cabs .....	.181(j)(6)
Electric Power Lines .....	.181(j)(5)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.181(j)(3)
Guards .....	.181(j)(1)
Hooks .....	.181(j)(2)
Inspections .....	.181(d) and (g)
Load Handling .....	.181(i)
Load Ratings .....	.181(c)
Maintenance .....	.181(f)
Operations .....	.181(h)
Refueling .....	.181(j)(4)
Repairs .....	.181(f)(3)
Rope Inspections .....	.181(g)
Standards Sources .....	.183
Testing .....	.181(e)
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts).	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system operation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and decontamination activities.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system operations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Signs, information, and training.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and Indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)
Dies .....	.217(d)
Changing .....	.218(h)(5)
Fastening .....	.217(d)(7)
Guide Post Hazards .....	.217(d)(4)
Handling .....	.217(d)(3), (8)
Requirements .....	.217(d)(1)
Scrap:	
Ejecting .....	.217(d)(2)
Handling .....	.217(d)(3)
Selling .....	.217(d)(9)
Stroke .....	.217(d)(6)
Tonnage .....	.217(d)(6)
Unitized Tooling .....	.217(d)(5)
Weight .....	.217(d)(6)
Diesel Powered Trucks .....	.178(b)(1)–(3)
Dikes:	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(2)(v)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(b)(2)(vii), (c)
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene .....	.1003
Area Requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed System Operation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated Systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and decontamination activities.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel System Operations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated Area Requirements.	.1003(d)
Contamination Control ..	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, Information, and Training.	.1003(e)
Container Contents Identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited Statements ..	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and Indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Dining Facilities: (see also Lunchrooms)	
Labor Camps .....	.142(i)
Dip Tanks .....	.108
Applications .....	.108(h)
Bottom Drains .....	.108(c)(3)
Construction .....	.108(c)
Conveyors .....	.108(c)(6)
Covers .....	.108(g)(6)
Effective Dates .....	.114
Electrical Ignition Sources ...	.108(e)
Electrostatic Apparatus .....	.108(h)(3)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.108(g)
Fire Protection .....	.108(c)(5), (g), (h)(1)(v)
Flow Coating .....	.108(h)(2)
Hardening .....	.108(h)(1)
Heating .....	.108(c)(7)
Ignition Sources .....	.108(e)
Inspections .....	.108(f)(3)
Liquid Storage .....	.108(d)
Maintenance .....	.108(f)
Overflow Pipes .....	.108(c)(2)
Salvage Tanks .....	.108(c)(4)
Sprinklers .....	.108(c)(5)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Tempering .....	.108(h)(1)
Ventilation .....	.108(b)
Warning Signs .....	.108(f)(4)
Waste Cans .....	.108(f)(2)
Disposal Systems: (see Waste Disposal Systems)	
Distances From Hazards:	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)(5)
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(3)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(e)
Electrostatic Spraying .....	.107(h)(6)
Explosives Storage .....	.109(c)
Ignition Sources, Separation	.107(c)(2)
Spray Booths, Separations ..	.107(b)(8)
Distilleries: (see also Refineries, Chemical Plants and Distilleries).	.106(i)
Distribution Plates:	
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)(4)
Dividers, Bakery Equipment .....	.263(f)
Diving, Commercial .....	.401, .410, .411, .420–427, .430, .440, .441
Scientific .....	.401(iv), 402, Appendix B
Dockboards .....	.30(a)
Dough Brakes, Manually Fed .....	.263(h)
Drag Saws .....	.213(r)
Drainage:	
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(7)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(3)(iii)
Labor Camps .....	.142(a)
Materials Handling .....	.176(d)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(3)(ii)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(7)
Sprinkler Systems .....	.159(c)(7)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(b)(2)(vii)(c)
Drains:	
Air Receivers .....	.169(b)(2)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)(3)
Dressing Rooms, Personnel .....	.141(e)
Drips, Condensed Gas .....	.110(d)(11)
Drives—Belt, Rope and Chain ...	.219(e), (g), (o)(3)
Belt Tighteners .....	.219(e)(6)
Cone-Pulley Belts .....	.219(e)(5)
Horizontal Belts and Ropes .....	.219(e)(1)(i)
Inclined Belts .....	.219(e)(3)
Overhead Horizontal Belts ...	.219(e)(2)
Vertical Belts .....	.219(e)(3), (4)
Drums .....	.212(a)(4)
Dry Chemical Extinguishing Sys- tems, Fixed.	.161
Dip Tanks .....	.108(g)(5)
Scope and Application .....	.161(a)
Specific Requirements .....	.161(b)
Drying:	
Spraying Operations .....	.107(d)(12)
Drying, Curing, and Fusion Ap- paratus.	.107(j)
Adjacent System .....	.107(j)(3)
Alternate Use:	
Permitted .....	.107(j)(4)
Prohibited .....	.107(j)(2)
Conformance .....	.107(j)(1)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(3)
Spraying Rooms .....	.107(j)(2)
Dual Component Coatings .....	.107(m)
Dust Hazards:	
Abrasive Blasting .....	.94(a)(2)
Asbestos .....	.19, .93a
Employee Exposure .....	.1000(a)
Grain handling facilities .....	.272
Effective Dates:	
Abrasive Wheels .....	.220
Accident Prevention Signs and Tags.	.149
Acetylene .....	.114
Air Contaminants .....	.98
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.114
Asbestos .....	.1001(b)(1), (2); .98
Blasting Agents .....	.114
Clothing, Protective .....	.138
Color Codes .....	.149
Combustible Liquids .....	.114
Compressed Gases .....	.114
Cooperage Machinery .....	.220
Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes.	.180(b)(2), .182
Derricks .....	.181(b)(2), .182
Dies .....	.217(d)(1)
Dip Tanks .....	.114
Environmental Controls .....	.98, .149
Explosives .....	.114

Subject term	Section No.
Federal Standards .....	.17
Flammable Liquids .....	.114
Forging .....	.221
Guarding Machinery .....	.220
Hand-Held Equipment .....	.245
Hazardous Materials .....	.114
Hydrogen .....	.114
Indoor Storage .....	.182
Ionizing Radiation .....	.98
Labor Camps .....	.142(d)(7), .149(b)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(b)(19)(i), (i)(3); .11
Machinery .....	.221
Machinery Guarding .....	.220
Materials Handling .....	.182
Mechanical Power Presses .....	.220
Mechanical Power Trans- mission Apparatus.	.221
Mills and Calenders .....	.216(a)(1), (2); .220
National Electrical Code .....	.309
Nitrous Oxide .....	.114
Noise Exposure .....	.98
Nonionizing Radiation .....	.98
Nonwater Disposal Systems .....	.149
Occupational Health .....	.98
Overhead and Gantry Cranes.	.179(b)(2), .182
Oxygen .....	.114
Physical Hazards Markings .....	.149
Powered Industrial Trucks ...	.182
Powered Tools, Hand and Portable.	.245
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(n)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(f)
Safety Color Codes .....	.149
Sanitation .....	.149
Sawmills .....	.265(j)
Signs and Tags .....	.149
Spray Finishing .....	.114
Standpipe and Hose Sys- tems.	.165
Ventilation .....	.98
Woodworking .....	.220
Egress Means: (see also Exits)	
Access to Exits .....	.37(f), (g), (i), (l)
Alarms, Fire .....	.37(n)
Application .....	.36(a)
Automatic Sprinkler Systems .....	.37(m)
Definitions .....	.35
Discharge From Exits .....	.37(h)
Elevation Changes .....	.37(j)
Employee Capacity .....	.36(c)
Exit Arrangements .....	.37(e)
Exit Capacity .....	.37(c), (d)
Exit Components .....	.37(a)
Exit Markings .....	.37(q)
Exit Width .....	.37(c)
Exterior Exit Access .....	.37(g)
Furnishings and Decorations .....	.37(l)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
General Requirements .....	.36
Headroom .....	.37(i)
Lighting .....	.36(b)(6)
Maintenance .....	.37(k)
Occupant Load .....	.37(d)
Paints .....	.37(o)
Protective Enclosures .....	.37(b)
Sprinklers .....	.37(d)(2), (m)
Standards Sources .....	.39
Workmanship .....	.37(k)
Electric controls, Mechanical Power Presses.	.217(b)(8)
Electric energy, hazardous; control of (see Lockout/tagout)	
Electric Equipment: (see Electrical Wiring)	
Electric Ignition Sources: (see Ignition Sources).	.107(c), (d)(5)
Electric Motor Ignition Sources ...	.107(d)(5)
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution.	.269
Definitions .....	.269(x)
Enclosed spaces .....	.269(e)
Fall protection .....	.269(g)(1)
Hazardous energy control (Lockout/tagout).	.269(d)
Ladders, platforms, steps, etc.	.269(h)
Live-line tools .....	.269(j)
Materials handling and storage.	.269(k)
Mechanical equipment .....	.269(p)
Medical services and first aid.	.269(b)
Overhead lines .....	.269(q)
Personal protective equipment.	.269(g), (n)(4), (r)(2)(v), (r)(4)(ii)
Power tools, hand and portable.	.269(i)
Telecommunications facilities.	.269(s)
Testing and test facilities .....	.269(o)
Training .....	.269(a)(2), (b)(1), (d)(2), (e)(2), (q)(3)(i), (r)(1)(vi)
Tree trimming, line-clearance.	.269(r), (a)(1)(E)
Water, work near .....	.269(w)(5)
Electric Power Lines:	
Crane Operations .....	.180(j)
Boom Guards .....	.180(j)(2)
Clearances .....	.180(j)(1)
Notifying Owners .....	.180(j)(3)
Overhead Wires .....	.180(j)(4)
Derrick Operations .....	.181(j)(5)
Boom Guards .....	.181(j)(5)(iii)
Clearances .....	.181(j)(5)(i)
Notifying Owners .....	.181(j)(5)(iii)
Overhead Wires .....	.181(j)(5)(iv)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Safety-related work practices.	.333(c)(3)
Electric Powered Trucks .....	.178(b)(4)–(7), .120(g)(3)
Electric wiring:	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)(6)
Appliances .....	.305(j)(3)
Approval .....	.303(a)
Arcing Parts .....	.303(d)
Attachment Plugs (Caps) .....	.304(j)(2)
Boxes .....	.305(b)
Branch Circuits .....	.304(b)
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(8)(ix)
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(5)
Cabinets .....	.305(b)
Capacitors .....	.305(i)(6)
Communications Systems ...	.308(e)
Conductors .....	.305(f)
Cranes .....	.179(g), .306(b)
Data Processing Systems ...	.306(e)
Electrolytic Cells .....	.306(h)
Elevators .....	.306(c)
Emergency Systems .....	.308(b)
Enclosures for Damp or Wet Locations.	.305(e)
Escalators .....	.306(c)
Examination of Equipment ...	.303(b)(1)
Fire Protective Signaling Circuits.	.308(d)
Fittings .....	.305(b)
Fixture Wires .....	.305(i)
Flexible Cords and Cables ..	.305(g)
General requirements .....	.303
Grounded and Grounding Conductors, Installation and Use.	.304(f)
Grounding .....	.304(f)
Guarding Live Parts .....	.303(g)(2), (h)(2)
Hand Spraying .....	.107(i)(5)
Hazardous (Classified) Locations.	.307
Heating Equipment .....	.306(g)
High Voltage (Over 600 Volts):	
General .....	.308(a)
Grounding .....	.304(f)(7)
Guarding .....	.303(h)(2)
Workspace .....	.303(h)(3), (h)(4)
Hoists .....	.306(b)
Identification of Disconnecting Means and Circuits.	.303(f)
Ignition Sources .....	.107(c)(4), (6)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(7)
Installation and Use of Equipments.	.303(b)(2)
Irrigation Machines .....	.306(i)
Lamps .....	.305(j)(1)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems	.103(c)(1)(ix)
Liquefied Petroleum Systems.	.110(b)(17), (18), (h)(13)
Marking .....	.303(e)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Motors .....	.305(j)(4)
Moving Walks .....	.306(c)
Outline Lighting .....	.306(a)
Outside Conductors .....	.304(c)
Overcurrent Protection .....	.304(e)
Panelboards .....	.305(d)
Portable Cables .....	.305(h)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(1)
Power-Limited Circuits .....	.308(c)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(7)(iii)
Receptacles .....	.305(j)(2)
Remote Control Circuits .....	.308(c)
Services .....	.304(d)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(5)
Signaling Circuits .....	.308(c)
Signs .....	.306(a)
Splices .....	.303(c)
Spraying Operations .....	.107(c)(4), (6), (i)(1)–(5)
Storage Batteries .....	.305(j)(7)
Storage Rooms .....	.106(d)(4)(iii)
Swimming Pools .....	.306(j)
Switchboards .....	.305(d)
Switches .....	.305(c)
Transformers .....	.305(j)(5)
Type F Powered Platforms ..	.66(c)(22)
Type T Powered Platforms ..	.66(d)(6)
Welders .....	.306(d)
Wiring Design and Protection.	.304
Wiring Methods .....	.305(a)
Work practices, safety-related.	.331–.335
Working Space about Electric Equipment.	.303(g)(1), (h)(3), (h)(4)
X-Ray Equipment .....	.306(f)
Electrical Installations .....	.301–.399
Electrical Protective Equipment ..	.137, .268(f)
Design .....	.137(a)
Care and use, in-service .....	.137(b)
Electrical safety-related work practices.	.331–.335
Confined spaces .....	.333(c)(5)
Illumination .....	.333(c)(4)
Ladders, portable .....	.333(c)(7)
Lockout and tags .....	.333(b), .335(b)(1)
Personal protective equipment.	.333(c)(2), .335(a)
Portable electric equipment	.334(a)
Power lines, overhead .....	.333(c)(3)
Training .....	.332
Electromagnetic Radiation:	
Definitions .....	.97(a)(1)
Nonionizing Radiation .....	.97(a)
Protection Guide .....	.97(a)(2)
Warning Symbol .....	.97(a)(3)

Subject term	Section No.
Electrostatic Apparatus: (see also Electrostatic Apparatus, Fixed; Electrostatic Hand Spraying Equipment)	
Dip Tanks .....	.108(h)(3)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(5)–(7)
Electrostatic Apparatus, Fixed ..	.107(h)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(5)
Spraying:	
Conformance .....	.107(h)(1)
Conveyors .....	.107(h)(7)
Fail-Safe Controls .....	.107(h)(9)
Fire Protection .....	.107(h)(12)
Grounding .....	.107(h)(5)
Guarding .....	.107(h)(10)
Insulators .....	.107(h)(5)
Location .....	.107(h)(3)
Safe Distances .....	.107(h)(6)
Supports .....	.107(h)(4)
Ventilation .....	.107(h)(11)
Electrostatic Hand Spraying Equipment.	.107(i)
Application .....	.107(i)(1)
Approval .....	.107(i)(3)
Conformance .....	.107(i)(2)
Electrical Support Equipment.	.107(i)(4)
Grounding .....	.107(i)(5)–(7)
Interlocks .....	.107(i)(8)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(6)
Specifications .....	.107(i)(3), (4)
Spray Gun Grounding .....	.107(i)(5)
Ventilation .....	.107(i)(9)
Elevating Work Platforms: (see Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms).	.67
Emergency Action Plan .....	.38(a)
Hazardous waste operations and emergency response, exemption.	.120(l)(1)(ii)
Highly hazardous chemicals, process safety management.	.119(n)
Emergency Lighting .....	.261(b)(7)
Employee Alarm Systems .....	.165
Installation and Restoration	.165(c)
Maintenance and Testing ..	.165(d)
Manual Operation .....	.165(e)
Employee-Owned Protective Equipment.	.132(b)
Employee Protection: (see also Personal Protective Equipment)	
Egress .....	.36(c)
Engine Room Guardrails .....	.219(k)(2)
Environmental Controls:	
Accident Prevention Signs and Tags.	.145
Air Contaminants .....	.93
Asbestos .....	.93a
Effective Dates .....	.98, .149

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Labor Camps .....	.142
Marking Physical Hazards ...	.144
Noise Exposure .....	.95
Physical Hazards Markings	.144
Radiation:	
Ionizing .....	.96
Nonionizing .....	.97
Safety Color Codes .....	.144
Sanitation .....	.141
Signs and Tags .....	.145
Standards Sources .....	.99, .150
Ventilation .....	.94
Emergency Response, Hazard- ous Waste.	.120
Equalizers, Crane Hoists .....	.179(h)(3)
Ethylene Oxide .....	.1047
Ethyleneimine .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system oper- ation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and de- contamination activi- ties.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system oper- ations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area require- ments.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and train- ing.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrina- tion.	.1003(e)(5)
Evacuation, Ionizing Radiation ...	.96(f)
Exhaust Air Filters, Spray Booths	.107(b)(5)
Exhaust Systems: (see also Ven- tilation) Abrasive Blasting.	.94(a)(4)
Grinding, Polishing, Buffing	.94(b)(4)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.94(d)(7)(iv)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(20)
Exhausts, Spraying Operations ..	.107(d)(3), (7), (9)
Exits: (see also Access, Egress)	
Access .....	.37(f)
Arrangement .....	.37(e)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
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)
High-Velocity Tools .....	.243(d)(2)(i)
Inspection .....	.243(d)(2)
Loads .....	.243(d)(3)
Low-Velocity Tools .....	.243(d)(2)(ii)
Maintenance .....	.243(d)(2)
Explosive character of furnish- ings and decorations; occu- pancy use.	.37(l)
Explosives and Blasting Agents	.109
Blast Holes .....	.109(e)(3)
Bulk Delivery .....	.109(h)(4)
Charge Initiation .....	.109(e)(4)
Warning .....	.109(e)(5)
Chemicals, highly hazard- ous, process safety man- agement.	.119
Effective Dates .....	.114
Hours of Transfer .....	.109(f)(5)
Loading .....	.109(e)(3)
Magazines .....	.109(c)(2)
Mixing Vehicles .....	.109(h)(4)
Piers .....	.109(f)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(c)(7)
Railroad Cars and Stations	.109(f)
Slurries .....	.109(h)
Small Arms Ammunition .....	.109(j)
Smoking .....	.109(e)(1)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage .....	.109(c), (f)(4)
Transportation .....	.109(d)
Use .....	.109(e)
Vessels .....	.109(f)
Water Gels .....	.109(h)
Exposure:	
Air Contaminants .....	.1000
Airborne Radioactive Mate- rial.	.96(c)
Asbestos .....	.1001(b)
Asbestos Fibers .....	.1001(b)
Limits (Tables G-1 to G-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)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
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
Markings .....	.133(a)(4)
Optical Corrections .....	.133(a)(3)
Protectors .....	.133(a)(2)
Welding .....	.252(b)(2)
Face Protection: (see also Eye and Face Protection; Personal Protective Equipment).	.133
Facilities, Labor Camps: (see Labor Camps, Temporary)	
Fail-Safe Controls, Spraying .....	.107(h)(9)
Overhead and Gantry Cranes.	.179(a)(40), (g)(3)(viii)
Fan-Rotating Element .....	.107(d)(4)
Farm Vehicles, Anhydrous Ammonia.	.111(g), (h)
Fasteners .....	.243(d)(3)
Fastening Tools .....	.243(d)
Fibers, Asbestos .....	.1001(b)
Filling Densities, Liquefied Petroleum Gases.	.110(b)(12)
Filters, Spraying .....	.107(b)(5)
Fire Alarms: (see also Fire Protection)	
Egress .....	.37(n)
Fire Brigades .....	.156
Fire Fighting Equipment .....	.156(d)
Organization .....	.156(b)
Protective Clothing .....	.156(e)(1)
Body protection .....	.156(e)(3)
Foot and Leg Protection .....	.156(e)(2)
Hand Protection .....	.156(e)(4)
Head, Eye, Face Protection.	.156(e)(5)
Respiratory Protection .....	.156(f)
General Requirements	.156(f)(1)
Positive-Pressure Breathing Apparatus.	.156(f)(2)
Selection and Distribution .....	.157(d)
Training and Education .....	.156(c)
Fire Prevention Plan .....	.38(b)
Fire Detection Systems .....	.164
Installation and Restoration	.164(b)
Maintenance and Testing .....	.164(c)
Number, Location, Spacing	.164(f)
Protection of Detectors .....	.164(d)
Response Time .....	.164(e)
Fire Extinguishers	
Cranes .....	.179(c)(3), (i)(5), (o)(3)
Derricks .....	.180(j)(5)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(g), (h)
Explosives Transportation .....	.109(d)(2)(ii)
Liquid Petroleum Gases .....	.110(g)(14)
Powered working platforms	.66(f)(5)(ii)(I)
Welding .....	.252(a)(2)(ii)

Subject term	Section No.
Fire Extinguishers, Portable .....	.157
Exemptions .....	.157(b)
General Requirements .....	.157(c)
Hydrostatic Testing .....	.157(f)
Inspection, Maintenance Testing.	.157(e)
Selection and Distribution .....	.157(d)
Training and Education .....	.157(g)
Fire Prevention Plan .....	.38(b)
Fire Protection:	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)(7)
Blasting Agents .....	.109(i)(7)
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(4)(ix), (8)
Chemical Plants .....	.106(i)(5)
Definitions .....	.155
Distilleries .....	.106(i)(5)
Electrostatic Apparatus .....	.107(h)(12)
Explosives .....	.109(i)(7)
Flammable Liquids .....	.106(d)(7), (e)(5), (f)(8), (g)(9), (h)(6), (i)(5)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(5)
Liquified Petroleum Gases .....	.110(d)(14), (f)(7), (h)(14)
Local Fire Alarms .....	.163
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(6)
Refineries .....	.106(i)(5)
Sawmills .....	.265(i)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(9)
Spray Booths .....	.107(f)
Cleaning .....	.107(f)(3)
Conformance .....	.107(f)(1)
Extinguishers, Portable	.107(f)(4)
Valve Access .....	.107(f)(2)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(d)(7)
Trucks .....	.178
Fire Protection Equipment:	
Color Identification .....	.144(a)(1)
Fire Brigades .....	.156(d)
Fire Resistance (Rating):	
Inside Storage Rooms .....	.106(d)(4)(ii)
Storage Cabinets .....	.106(d)(3)(ii)
Tank Supports .....	.106(b)(5)(ii)
Fire Retardant Paints .....	.37(o)
Fire Watch, Welding .....	.252(a)(2)(iii)
Fireworks: (see Pyrotechnics)	
First Aid .....	.262(pp)
Eye Flushing .....	.151(c)
Labor Camps .....	.142(k)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(c)(1)(vii)
Standards Sources .....	.153
Welding .....	.252(c)(13)
Fittings: (see Piping, Fittings and Tubing; Piping, Valves and Fittings)	
Fixed Extinguishing Systems .....	.160, .161, .162, .163
Dry Chemical Agent Systems.	.161
Gaseous Agent Systems .....	.162
General Requirements .....	.160(b)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Total Flooding Systems .....	.160(c)
Water Spray and Foam Systems.	.163
Fixed Industrial Stairs: (see Stairs, Fixed Industrial).	.24
Fixed Ladders: (see Ladders, Fixed).	.27
Flammable and Combustible Liquids:	
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)
Chemical Plants .....	.106(i)
Container Marking, color codes.	.144(a)(1)(ii)
Containers .....	.106(d)
Dip Tanks .....	.108
Distilleries .....	.106(i)
Effective Dates .....	.114
Hazardous communication ..	.1200
Ignition Sources .....	.106(b)(6), (e)(6), (f)(6), (g)(8), (h)(7)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)
Piping, Valves and Fittings ..	.106(c)
Pressure Vessels .....	.106(b)(1)(v)
Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals.	.119
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)
Refineries .....	.106(i)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(16)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)
Spray Finishing .....	.107
Storage and Handling ...	.107(e)
Conformance .....	.107(e)(1)
Containers .....	.107(e)(3), (5)
Hoses .....	.107(e)(6)
Grounding .....	.107(c)(9), (e)(9)
Liquid Heaters .....	.107(e)(7)
Liquid Transfer .....	.107(e)(4)
Pipes .....	.107(e)(6)
Pump Relief .....	.107(e)(8)
Quantity .....	.107(e)(2)
Safety Relief Devices.	.107(e)(8)
Spraying Containers.	.107(e)(5)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage Containers .....	.106(d)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(b), (d)
Tanks .....	.106(b), (d)
Flammable Materials, Trucks Used.	.178(c)(2)
Flanges, Abrasive Wheel Machinery.	.215(a)(3), (c)
Balance .....	.215(c)(3)
Blotters .....	.215(c)(1)(v), (c)(6), (d)(5)
Diameter Uniformity .....	.215(c)(4)
Dimensions .....	.215(c)(8)
Driving .....	.215(c)(7)
Finish .....	.215(c)(3)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
General Requirements .....	.215(c)(1)
Maintenance .....	.215(c)(9)
Recess .....	.215(c)(5)
Repairs .....	.215(c)(9)
Types .....	.215(c)(1)(iv)
Undercut .....	.215(c)(5)
Flash Welding Equipment .....	.255(d)
Fire Curtains .....	.255(d)(2)
Ventilation .....	.255(d)(1)
Float Scaffolds .....	.28(u)
Flooding, Tank Areas .....	.106(b)(5)(vi)
Floor Loading .....	.22(d)
Floor Openings (Holes) .....	.23(a)
Manlifts .....	.68(b) (5), (7)
Flooring: (see also Floor Openings; Floors)	
Type F Powered Platforms ..	.66(c)(12)
Type T Powered Platforms ..	.66 (b)(5)(iii)(d)
Floors:	
Covers, Hinged .....	.23(a)(3)(i)
Open-Sided .....	.23(c)
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)(3)
Flow Coatings .....	.108(h)(2)
Fluidized Beds .....	.107(l)(7)
Fluorine Compounds, Welding: (see also Air Contaminants).	.252(c)(5)
Foam Extinguishers, Dip Tanks ..	.108(g)(3)
Foam Extinguishing Systems, Fixed.	.163
Food Handling .....	.141(h), .120(m)(4)
Foot Pedals, Power Presses .....	.217(b)(4)
Foot Protection .....	.136
Footwalks:	
Cranes .....	.179(d)
Forging Hammers .....	.218(a)(3)
Foot-Operated Devices .....	.218(b)(2)
Gravity .....	.218(e)
Air Lifts .....	.218(e)(1)
Board Drop Hammers ..	.218(e)(2)
Keys .....	.218(b)(1)
Power-Driven .....	.218(d)
Cylinder Draining .....	.218(d)(3)
Pressure Pipes .....	.218(d)(4)
Safety Cylinder Heads ..	.218(d)(1)
Shutoff Valves .....	.218(d)(2)
Forging Machine Area .....	.30(b)
Forging Machines:	
Billet Shears .....	.218(j)(1)
Boltheadings .....	.218(i)(1)
Conveyors .....	.218(j)(3)
Definitions .....	.211(e)
Effective Dates .....	.220
Grinding .....	.218(j)(5)
Hammers .....	.218(a)(3), (b), (d), (e)
Inspections .....	.218(a)(2)
Lead Use .....	.218(a)(1)
Maintenance .....	.218(a)(2)
Presses .....	.218(a)(3), (c), (f), (g)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Rivet Making .....	.218(i)(2)
Saws .....	.218(j)(2)
Shot Blast .....	.218(j)(4)
Standards Sources .....	.221
Upsetters .....	.218(h)
Forging Presses .....	.218(f)
Fork Trucks: (see also Powered Industrial Trucks).	.178
Formaldehyde .....	.1048
Airborne Concentration .....	.1048(c)
Compliance .....	.1048(f)
Emergencies .....	.1048(k)
Exposure, Permissible .....	.1048(c)
Hazard Communication .....	.1048(m)
Housekeeping .....	.1048(j)
Hygiene Protection .....	.1048(i)
Medical Surveillance .....	.1048(l)
Monitoring .....	.1048(d)
Personal Protective Clothing .....	.1048(h)
Recordkeeping .....	.1048(o)
Regulated Areas .....	.1048(e)
Respiratory protection .....	.1048(g)
Training, Employee .....	.1048(n)
Fuel-Gas Systems: (see also Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems).	.253
Fuels: (see also Refueling)	
Handling and Storage .....	.178(f)
Furnishings:	
Egress .....	.37(l)
Fusion Apparatus: (see Drying, Curing and Fusion Apparatus)	
Gantry Cranes: (see also Overhead and Gantry Cranes).	.179
Garages, Undercoating Operations.	.107(k)
Garnett Machines .....	.262(f)
Gas Cylinder Inspection .....	.101(a)
Gaging Devices .....	.110(b)(19)
Gas Mask Canisters .....	.134(g)
Color Codes .....	.134(g)(6)
Labeling .....	.134(g)
Gaseous agent extinguishing systems; fixed.	
Scope and Application .....	.162(a)
Specific Requirements .....	.162(b)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems: (see Hydrogen)	
Gasoline Powered Trucks .....	.178(b)(8), (9)
Gears .....	.219(f)
Gill Boxes .....	.262(k)
GIN Pole Derricks: (see also Derricks).	.181(a)(6)
Gloves, Rubber Insulating .....	.137
Glue Spreaders .....	.213(r)
Goggles: (see also Eye Protection; Eye and Face Protection).	.133
Grain Handling .....	.272
Application .....	.272(b)
Continuous flow bulk raw grain dryers.	.272(o)
Contractors .....	.272(h)

Subject term	Section No.
Emergency action plan .....	.272(d)
Emergency escape .....	.272(n)
Entry into bins, silos, tanks ..	.272(g)
Filter collectors .....	.272(k)
Grain stream processing equipment.	.272(m)
Grate openings .....	.272(j)
Hot work permit .....	.272(f)
Housekeeping .....	.272(i)
Inside bucket elevators .....	.272(p)
Preventive maintenance .....	.272(l)
Training .....	.272(e)
Gravity Hammers .....	.218(e)
Grinders: (see also Abrasive Wheel)	
Machinery; Cutoff Wheels ...	.243(c)(3), (4)
Grinding, Forging Equipment .....	.218(j)(5)
Grinding Machines:	
Cylindrical .....	.215(b)(4)
Flanges .....	.215(a)(3)
Surface Grinders .....	.215(b)(5)
Swing Frame Grinders .....	.215(b)(6)
Top Grinding .....	.215(b)(8)
Work Rest .....	.215(a)(4)
Grinding, Polishing, and Buffing:	
Branch Pipes .....	.94(b)(3)
Enclosure Design .....	.94(b)(5)
Exhaust Systems .....	.94(b)(4)
Hoods .....	.94(b)(3), (5)
Grinding, Top .....	.215(b)(8)
Grounding:	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(7)(iv)
Circuits .....	.314
Electrostatic Spraying .....	.107(h)(5), (i)(5)–(7)
Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(e)(6)(ii), (f)(3)(iv)
General .....	.304(f)
Hand Spraying .....	.107(i)(5)–(7)
Ignition Sources .....	.107(c)(9)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems ..	.103(c)(4)(iv)
Liquid Transfer .....	.107(e)(9)
Methods .....	.314(e)
Spray Booths .....	.107(h)(10)
Spraying Operations .....	.107(c)(9), (e)(9), (i)(5)–(7)
Welding .....	.254(c)(2), (d)(3); .255(b)(9), (c)(6)
Woodworking Tools .....	.243(a)(5)
Guarding: (see also Term To Which It Applies).	.211–222
Abrasive Wheels, Portable ..	.243(c)
Floor Openings (Holes) .....	.23(a)
Hatchways .....	.23(a)(3)
Ladderways .....	.23(a)(2)
Live Parts .....	.303(g)(2), (h)(2)
Machinery .....	.211–222
Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.	.219(m)
Clutches .....	.219(k)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Friction Drives .....	.219(g)
Prime Movers .....	.219(b)
Pulleys .....	.219(d)
Open-Sided Floors .....	.23(c)
Platforms .....	.23(c)
Powered Tools, Portable .....	.243
Railings .....	.23(e)
Runways .....	.23(c)
Skylight .....	.23(a)(4)
Spraying Equipment .....	.107(h)(10)
Stairways .....	.23(a)(1), (d)
Wall Openings (Holes) .....	.23(b)
Guardrails:	
Definitions .....	.21(f)(10)
Manlifts .....	.68(b)(8)(i), (10)(iv)
Power Transmission Appa- ratus.	.219(o)(5)
Powered and Working Plat- forms.	.66(e)(3), (f)(3)(i)(K), (f)(5)(i)(G), (f)(5)(ii)(K)
Removable .....	.23(a)(3)
Working Surfaces .....	.22(c)
Guardrails, Scaffolds: (see List- ing Under Specific Type Scaf- fold)	
Guards: (see also Guardrails)	
Derricks .....	.181(j)(1)
Hoisting Ropes .....	.179(e)(5)
Manlifts .....	.68(b)(7)–(9)
Moving Parts .....	.179(e)(6)
Trucks .....	.178(e)
Guide Posts .....	.217(d)(4)
Gudgeon Pin .....	.181(a)(20)
Guy Derricks .....	.181(a)(7)
Hammers, Forging: (see Forging Hammers)	
Hand protection .....	.138
Hand Spraying Equipment: (see Electrostatic Hand Spraying Equipment)	
Hand Tools .....	.242
Dead-Man Controls .....	.243(a)(2)
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(c)(13)
Handholds, Manlifts .....	.68(c)(4)
Handling: (see also Materials Handling and Storage)	
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111
Compressed Gases .....	.101(b)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(c)(2)(iii)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110
Liquids .....	.106(h)(4)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(1)
Handrails .....	.24(h)
Cranes .....	.179(d)(3), (4)(ii)
Mobile Ladder Stands .....	.29(f)(4)
Hangers .....	.219(p)(4)
Hardening Tanks .....	.108(h)(1)
Hatchways Guarding .....	.23(a)(3)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Hazard Communication, chemi- cal information, transmittal.	.1200
Hazard Communication Pro- gram.	.1200(e)
Hazard Determination .....	.1200(d)
Information and Training .....	.1200(h)
Labels and Warnings .....	.1200(f)
Material Safety Data Sheets .....	.1200(g)
Trade Secrets .....	.1200(i)
Hazardous chemicals, occupa- tional exposure to in labora- tories (see Chemicals, hazard- ous).	.1450
Hazardous chemicals, highly, process safety management (see Chemicals, etc.).	.119
Hazardous energy; control of (see Lockout/tagout)	
Hazardous Materials:	
Acetylene .....	.102
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111
Blasting Agents .....	.109
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104
Chemicals (see entries under Chemicals, etc.).	.119
Combustible Liquids .....	.106–108
Compressed Gases .....	.101
Dip Tanks .....	.108
Effective Dates .....	.114
Explosives .....	.109
Flammable Liquids .....	.106–108
Hazardous Wastes .....	.120
Hydrogen .....	.103
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110
Nitrous Oxide .....	.105
Oxygen .....	.104
Packages, transport vehi- cles, etc., retention of DOT markings.	.1201
Spray Finishing .....	.107
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage and Handling:	
Anhydrous Ammonia ....	.111
DOT markings, reten- tion.	.1201
Liquefied Petroleum Gases.	.110
Trucks Used .....	.178(c)(2)
Hazardous Waste Operations:	
Contractors and Subcontrac- tors.	.120(b)(1)(iv)
Decontamination .....	.120(k), (p)(4)
Drums and Containers .....	.120(j)
Emergency Response .....	.120(e)(7), (l), (p)(8), (q)
Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equip- ment.	.120(g)
Illumination .....	.120(m)
Information Program .....	.120(b)(i)
Laboratory Waste Packs ....	.120(j)(6)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Material Handling .....	.120(j)
Medical Surveillance .....	.120(f), (p)(3), (q)(9)
Monitoring .....	.120(c)(6), (h)
Post-emergency Response .....	.120(l)(5)
Radioactive Wastes .....	.120(j)(4)
Recordkeeping .....	.120(f)(7)
RCRA Facilities .....	.120(p)
Safety and Health Program .....	.120(b)
Sanitation .....	.120(n)
Site Characterization and Analysis .....	.120(c)
Site Control .....	.120(d)
Training .....	.120(e), (p)(8)(iii), (q)(6)
Shock-sensitive Wastes .....	.120(j)(5)
Site Safety and Health Plan .....	.120(b)(4)
Tank and Vault Procedures .....	.120(j)(9)
Totally-encapsulating Chemical Protective Suits .....	.120(g)(4)
Uncontrolled sites, emergency responses .....	.120(l)
Head Protection .....	.135
Headroom, Egress .....	.37(i)
Healthcare professions and related industries, exposures to bloodborne pathogens .....	.1030
Hearing Conservation Program ..	.95(c)
Heating:	
Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)(7)
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(2)(ii)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(6)
Helicopters .....	.183
Helmets .....	.135, .252(e)(2), .266(c)(iii)
Hepatitis B (see also Bloodborne pathogens) .....	.1030
Hinged Floor Covers .....	.23(a)(3)(i)
Hoist Limit Switches .....	.179(n)(4)
Hoisting Equipment:	
Cranes .....	.179(e)(5), (h)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(f)(4), (g)(6)
Rope Guards .....	.179(e)(5)
Holding Brakes .....	.179(f)(2)
Holes: (see also Floor Openings (Holes); Wall Openings (Holes)).	.23
Hooks:	
Cranes .....	.179(h)(4)
Derricks .....	.181(j)(2)
Horse Scaffolds .....	.28(m)
Hoses:	
Flammable Liquids .....	.107(e)(6)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(b)(9)
Semiconductors .....	.109(a)(12)
Sprinkler Systems .....	.159(c)(5)
Standpipe and hose systems .....	.158(c)(3)
Welding and Cutting .....	.253(e)
Hot Sources .....	.107(c)(3)

Subject term	Section No.
Hot-work permits, process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals .....	.119(k)
Hours of Transfer, Explosives ....	.109(f)(5)
Household Stepladders, Type III .....	.25(c)(2)(iv)
Housekeeping .....	.141(a)(3)
Asbestos .....	.1001(d)
Flammable Liquids .....	.106(e)(9)
Walking-Working Surfaces ..	.22(a)
Hydraulic Barkers .....	.261(e)(14)
Hydraulic Equipment .....	.217(b)(11)
Hydraulically designed sprinkler systems .....	.159(c)(11)
Hydrogen .....	.103
Effective Dates .....	.114
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(a)(2)(i), (b)
Clear Zone .....	.103(b)(5)(ii)
Containers .....	.103(b)(1)(i)
Design .....	.103(b)(1)
Equipment Assembly ....	.103(b)(1)(iv)
Fittings .....	.103(b)(1)(iii)
Inspection .....	.103(b)(5)
Location .....	.103(b)(2)
Outdoor .....	.103(b)(3)(i)
Separate Buildings ..	.103(b)(3)(ii)
Operating Instructions ..	.103(b)(4)
Piping .....	.103(b)(1)(iii)
Safety Relief Devices ...	.103(b)(1)(ii)
Testing .....	.103(b)(1)(vi)
Tubing .....	.103(b)(1)(iii)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems ..	.103(a)(2)(ii), .103(c)
Clear Zone .....	.103(c)(5)(ii)
Containers .....	.103(c)(1)(i)
Design .....	.103(c)(1)
Electrical Systems .....	.103(c)(1)(ix)
Equipment Assembly ....	.103(c)(1)(vi)
Fittings .....	.103(c)(1)(v)
Grounding .....	.103(c)(4)(iv)
Inspection .....	.103(c)(5)(i)
Location .....	.103(c)(2)
Outdoor .....	.103(c)(3)(i)
Separate Buildings ..	.103(c)(3)(ii)
Special Rooms .....	.103(c)(3)(iii)
Maintenance .....	.103(c)(5)
Markings .....	.103(c)(1)(iii)
Operating Instructions ..	.103(c)(4)
Attendants .....	.103(c)(4)(ii)
Security .....	.103(c)(4)(iii)
Piping .....	.103(c)(1)(v)
Safety Relief Devices ...	.103(c)(1)(iv)
Supports .....	.103(c)(1)(ii)
Testing .....	.103(c)(1)(vii)
Tubing .....	.103(c)(1)(v)
Vaporizers .....	.103(c)(1)(viii)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Hydrostatic Tests: (see also Testing)	
Fire Extinguishers .....	.157(f)
Piping .....	.106(c)(7)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Ignition Sources:	
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(6)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(6)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(1)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(7)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(8)
Spraying Operations .....	.107(c)
Combustible Residues ..	.107(c)(5)
Conformance .....	.107(c)(1)
Electrical Wiring .....	.107(c)(4), (6)
Grounding .....	.107(c)(9)
Hot Sources .....	.107(c)(3)
Lamps .....	.107(c)(7), (8)
Separation Minimum .....	.107(c)(2)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(b)(6)
Illumination: (see Lighting)	
Indoor Storage:	
Effective Dates .....	.182
Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(b)(4), (d)(4), (d)(5), (e)(5), (g)(1)(iii), (h)(4)(i)
Rooms .....	.106(d)(4)
Standards Sources .....	.183
Industrial Plants:	
Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(e)
Electrical Systems .....	.106(e)(7)
Fire Protection .....	.106(e)(5)
Housekeeping .....	.106(e)(9)
Incidental Storage .....	.106(e)(2)
Ignition Sources .....	.106(e)(6)
Maintenance .....	.106(e)(9)
Repairs, Equipment .....	.106(e)(8)
Tank Loading .....	.106(e)(4)
Unit Physical Oper- ations.	.106(e)(3)
Liquefied Petroleum .....	.110(d)(12), (f)(4)
Industrial Stepladders, Type I .....	.25(c)(2)(iii)
Insect Control .....	.141(a)(5)
Labor Camps .....	.142(j)
Inspection: (see also Term To Which It Applies)	
Compressed Gas Cylinders	.101(a), .166
Cranes .....	.179(j), .180(d)
Crawler .....	.180(d)
Gantry .....	.179(j)
Ropes .....	.179(m)
Locomotive .....	.180(d)
Overhead .....	.179(j)
Ropes .....	.179(m)
Truck .....	.180(d)
Cylinders .....	.101(a)
Derricks .....	.181(d)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(f)(3)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.157(e)
Flooding, Tank Areas .....	.106(b)(5)(vi), (v)
Gas Cylinders .....	.101(a)
Gaseous Hydrogen .....	.103(b)(5)
Liquefied Hydrogen .....	.103(c)(5)(i)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Liquid Oxygen .....	.104(b)(10)(i)
Manlifts .....	.68(e)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.94(d)(11)
Power Presses .....	.217(e)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(g)
Respirators .....	.134(f)
Ropes, Cranes .....	.179(m)
Woodworking Machines .....	.213(s)
Instruction Signs, Manlifts .....	.68(c)(7)
Insulators .....	.107(h)(5)
Interior Hung Scaffolds .....	.28(p)
Ionizing Radiation .....	.1096
AEC Licensees .....	.1096(p)
Airborne Radioactive Mate- rials.	.1096(c)
Caution Signs and Labels ...	.1096(e)
Employees:	
Disclosure .....	.1096(o)
Exposure Records .....	.1096(m), (n)
Incident Reporting .....	.1096(l)
Instruction Posting .....	.1096(i)
Evacuation .....	.1096(f)
Exemptions .....	.1096(g), (h)
Exposure .....	.1096(b)
Airborne Radioactive Materials.	.1096(c)
Minors .....	.1096(b)(3), (c)(2), (d)(2)(ii)
Exposure Records .....	.1096(m)—(o)
Incident Reporting .....	.1096(l)
Monitoring .....	.1096(d)
Overexposure Reports .....	.1096(m)
Personnel Instructions, Post- ing.	.1096(i)
Radioactive Materials:	
Packaged .....	.1096(h)
Storage .....	.1096(j)
Warning Signals .....	.1096(f)
Waste Disposal .....	.1096(k)
Jacks:	
Definitions .....	.241(d)
Fixed Truck .....	.178(k)(3)
Loading .....	.244(a)(1)
Marking .....	.244(a)(1)
Maintenance .....	.244(a)(2)
Truck .....	.178(k)(3)
Jointers .....	.213(j)
Blades .....	.213(s)(12)
Keys, Projecting .....	.219(h)
Kiers .....	.262(q)
Kilns .....	.265(f)
Kitchens, Labor Camps .....	.142(i)
Labeling, Hazardous Chemicals	.1200
Labor Camps, Temporary .....	.142
Bathing Facilities .....	.142(f)
Bedding .....	.142(b)(3)
Closed .....	.142(a)(4)
Communicable Diseases Reportings.	.142(i)
Dining Facilities .....	.142(j)
Effective Dates .....	.149

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Facilities .....	.142(b)
First Aid .....	.142(k)
Furnishings .....	.142(b)
Floors .....	.142(b)(4), (5)
Grounds .....	.142(a)(3)
Heating Equipment .....	.142(b)(11)
Insect Control .....	.142(j)
Kitchens .....	.142(i)
Laundry Facilities .....	.142(f)
Lighting .....	.142(g)
Refuse Collection .....	.142(a)(4)
Refuse Disposal .....	.142(h)
Rodent Control .....	.142(j)
Screening .....	.142(b)(8)
Sewage Disposal .....	.142(e)
Shelters .....	.142(b)
Site .....	.142(a)
Size .....	.142(a)(2)
Sleeping .....	.142(b)(2), (3)
Space .....	.142(b)(2), (9)
Standards Sources .....	.150
Stoves .....	.142(b)(10)
Toilet Facilities .....	.142(d)
Washing .....	.142(f)
Waste Disposal .....	.142(h)
Water Supply .....	.142(c)
Windows .....	.142(b)(7), (8)
Laboratories, occupational exposures to hazardous chemicals in (see Chemicals, hazardous).	.1450
Laboratories and production facilities, HIV and HBV research.	.1030(e)
Ladder-Jack Scaffolds .....	.28(q)
Ladder Stands, Manual Mobile; (see Work Platforms, Mobile).	.29(f)
Ladders:	
Cranes .....	.179(d)(4), (o)(1)
Fixed .....	.27
Manlifts .....	.68(b)(12)
Portable Metal .....	.26
Portable Wood .....	.25
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(10)
Ladders, Fixed .....	.27
Cages .....	.27(c)(3), (d)(1)
Clearances .....	.27(c)
Cleats .....	.27(b)(1)
Design .....	.27(a)
Stresses .....	.27(a)(2)
Deterioration .....	.27(b)(7)
Electrolytic Action .....	.27(b)(5)
Extensions .....	.27(d)(3)
Fastenings .....	.27(b)(3)
Grab Bars .....	.27(c)(5), (d)(4)
Ladder Extensions .....	.27(d)(3)
Landing Platforms .....	.27(d)(2)
Maintenance .....	.27(f)
Pitch .....	.27(e)
Rungs .....	.27(b)(1)
Safety Devices .....	.27(d)(5)
Side Rails .....	.27(b)(2)
Splices .....	.27(b)(4)

Subject term	Section No.
Standards Sources .....	.31
Welding .....	.27(b)(6)
Wells .....	.27(d)(1)
Ladders, Portable Metal .....	.26
Care .....	.26(c)(2)
Electrical safety-related work practices.	.333(c)(7)
Extension Ladders .....	.26(a)(2), (4)
General Requirements .....	.26(a)(1)
Platform Ladders .....	.26(a)(5)
Standards Sources .....	.31
Stepladders .....	.26(a)(3)
Straight Ladders .....	.26(a)(2), (4)
Use .....	.26(c)(3)
Ladders, Portable Wood .....	.25
Care .....	.25(d)(1)
Rung Ladders .....	.25(c)(3)
Sectional .....	.25(c)(3)(iv)
Single .....	.25(c)(3)(ii)
Trestle .....	.25(c)(3)(v)
Two-Section .....	.25(c)(3)(iii)
Side-Rolling Ladders .....	.25(c)(5)
Special Purpose Ladders.	.25(c)(4)
Masons' .....	.25(c)(4)(iii)
Painters' .....	.25(c)(4)(ii)
Standards Sources .....	.31
Stepladders .....	.25(c)(2)
Trolley Ladders .....	.25(c)(5)
Materials .....	.25(b)
Use .....	.25(d)(2)
Ladderway Guarding .....	.23(a)(2)
Lamps: (see also Lighting) .....	.107(c)(7)(8); .305(j)(1)
Landings, Manlifts .....	.68(b) (6), (10)
Lathers' Scaffolds: (see also Plasterers' Scaffolds).	.28(o)
Lathes .....	.213(o)
Laundry Facilities, Labor Camps .....	.142(f)
Laundry Operations .....	.264
Miscellaneous Equipment .....	.264(c)(4)
Operating Rules .....	.264(d)
Markers .....	.264(d)(1)(iii)
Mechanical Safeguards .....	.264(d)(2)
Point-of-Operation Guards .....	.264(c)
Washroom Machines .....	.264(c)(1)
Lavatories .....	.141(d)(2)
Lawn Mowers, Power .....	.243(e)
Definitions .....	.241(c)
Forging Machines .....	.218(a)(1)
General Requirements .....	.243(e)(1)
Riding Rotary .....	.243(e)(2), (4)
Walk-Behind .....	.243(e)(2), (3)
Lead .....	.1025, .252(f)(7)
Compliance .....	.1025(e)
Concentration .....	.261(g)(15)(iv)
Confined Spaces .....	.252(f)(7)(i), (iii)
Housekeeping .....	.1025(h)
Hygiene Facilities and Practices.	.1025(i)
Indoors .....	.252(c)(7)(ii), (iii)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Medical Removal .....	.1025(k)
Medical Surveillance .....	.1025(j)
Monitoring .....	.1025(d)
Monitoring, Observation of ..	.1025(o)
Protective Equipment and ...	.1025(g)
Clothing .....	.1025(g)
Recordkeeping .....	.1025(n)
Respiratory Protection .....	.1025(f)
Signs .....	.1025(m)
Training, Employee .....	.1025(l)
Ventilation .....	.252(c)(7)(iii)
Leakage, Bulk Oxygen Systems	.104(b)(2)(iii)
Ladders, Hand-Operated .....	.217(b)(5)
Lifelines: (see also Safety Belts)	
Confined Spaces .....	.252(b)(4)(iv)
Crawling Boards .....	.28(t)(2)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(d)(9), App. C
Welding .....	.252(b)(4)(iv)
Chicken Ladders .....	.28(t)(2)
Lighting: (see also Lamps)	
Container Areas .....	.110(d)(16)
Cranes .....	.179(c)(4), (g)(7)
Electric Equipment, Work- space About. ....	.303(g)(1)(v), (h)(3)(ii)
Electrical safety-related work practices. ....	.333(c)(4)
Exits and Exit Signs .....	.37(q)
Hazardous Waste Oper- ations. ....	.120(m)
Labor Camps .....	.142(g)
Machinery, Basement Areas	.219(c)(5)
Manlifts .....	.68(b)(6)(iii), (14)
Operating Areas, Industrial Trucks. ....	.178(h)
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(b)(7), (c)(10), (k)(21)
Pulpwood Harvesting .....	.266(e)(15)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(5)(iii), (9), (23)(iii)
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)(10)
Storage Areas .....	.177(f)(1), .178(h)
Lighting Receptacles:	
Cranes .....	.179(g)(7)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems: (see Hydrogen)	
Liquefied, Petroleum Gases: (see also Containers, Liquefied Petroleum Gases).	.110, .168(b)(3)(x)
Appliances .....	.110(b)(20)
Attendant .....	.110(b)(14)
Buildings:	
Engines Use .....	.110(e)(11), (12)
Industrial Trucks .....	.110(e)(13)
Inside Storage .....	.110(f)
Piping Into .....	.110(b)(13)
Commercial Vehicles .....	.110(g)
Condensed Gas Drips .....	.110(d)(9)
Definitions .....	.110(a)
Effective Dates .....	.110(b)(19)(i), .114

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Electrical Equipment .....	.110(b)(17), (18); (h)(13)
Engines in Buildings .....	.110(e)(11), (12)
Equipment Approval .....	.110(b)(2)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.110(g)(14)
Fire Protection .....	.110(d)(14), (f)(7), (h)(14)
Fuel Handling and Storage ..	.178(f)
Gaging Devices .....	.110(b)(19)
Garaging Vehicles .....	.110(e)(14)
Handling .....	.110
Liquid Level Gaging Device	.110(b)(19)
Liquid Transfer .....	.110(b)(14)
Loading .....	.110(b)(15)
Motor Fuel .....	.110(e)
Odorizing Gases .....	.110(b)(1)
Pits and Drains .....	.110(d)(11)
Regulating Equipment .....	.110(b)(6); (c)(5); (d)(9); (e)(9)
Indoor .....	.110(c)(5)
Location .....	.110(b)(6)
Outdoor .....	.110(c)(4)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(14)
Service Stations .....	.110(h)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage .....	.110
Tank Car Loading .....	.110(b)(15)
Transport Trucks .....	.110(b)(15)
Trucks .....	.178(b)(10), (11)
Trucks Conversion .....	.178(d), (q)(12)
Liquid Fuels:	
Handling and Storage .....	.178(f)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)
Liquid Heaters, Spray .....	.107(e)(7)
Liquid Transfer:	
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111(b)(12), (f)(6)
Flammable Liquids .....	.106(e)(2)(iv), (e)(3)(vi), (f)(3)(vi), (g), (h)(4), .107(e)(4), (9)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(b)(14)
Load Handling:	
Crawler, Locomotive and Truck Cranes.	.180(h)
Attaching .....	.180(h)(2)
Holding .....	.180(h)(4)
Moving .....	.180(h)(3)
Size .....	.180(h)(1)
Derricks .....	.181
Attaching .....	.181(i)(2)
Boom Securing .....	.181(i)(6)
Holding .....	.181(i)(4)
Moving .....	.181(i)(3)
Size .....	.181(i)(1)
Winch Heads .....	.181(i)(5)
Overhead and Gantry Cranes.	.179(n)
Attaching .....	.179(n)(2)
Hoist Limit Switches .....	.179(n)(4)
Moving .....	.179(n)(3)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Size .....	.179(n)(1)
Load Ratings:	
Cranes .....	.180(c)
Derricks .....	.181(c)
Overhead and Gantry Cranes .....	.179(b)(5)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(c)(7)
Loading:	
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(3)
Explosives .....	.109(e)(3)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(4)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(b)(15)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(5)
Scaffolds .....	.29(a)(2)
Lockout/tagout of hazardous energy:	
Control sequence .....	.147(d)
Electrical safety-related work practices.	.333(b)
Inspection .....	.147(c)(6)
Powered platforms .....	.66(f)(3)(i)(J)
Release procedures .....	.147(e)
Testing .....	.147(f)(1)
Training .....	.147(c)(7)
Locomotive Cranes: (see also Crawler, Locomotive and Truck Cranes).	.180
Log Handling: (see also Saw- mills).	.265(d)
Looms .....	.262(n)
Low Pressure Tanks .....	.106(b)(1)(iv)
LP-Gases: (see Liquefied Petro- leum Gases)	
Lumber Handling .....	.265(c)(27), (28)
Lunchrooms .....	.141(g)
Location .....	.141(g)(1), (2)
Waste Disposal Containers .....	.141(g)(3)
Machine Guarding: (see Ma- chine(r)y Guarding)	
Machine(r)y Guarding .....	.211–.222
Abrasive Wheel Machinery ..	.215
Anchoring Fixed Machinery ..	.212(a), (b)
Bakeries .....	.263(c)
Barrels .....	.212(a)(4)
Blades Exposure .....	.212(a)(5)
Calendars .....	.216
Containers .....	.212(a)(4)
Definitions .....	.211
Drums .....	.212(a)(4)
Effective Dates .....	.220
Forging Machines .....	.218
Mills .....	.216
Point of Operation .....	.212(a)(3)
Power Presses .....	.217
Power Transmission Equip- ment .....	.219
Standards Sources .....	.221
Types .....	.212(a)(1)
Woodworking Machinery .....	.213
Machines:	
Abrasive Wheels .....	.215

Subject term	Section No.
Definitions .....	.211
Forging .....	.218
Laundry .....	.264
Mills and Calenders .....	.216
Power Transmission, Me- chanical .....	.219
Presses, Mechanical .....	.217
Textiles .....	.262
Woodworking .....	.213
Magazines, Explosives .....	.109(c)(2)
Class I .....	.109(c)(3)
Class II .....	.109(c)(4)
Class III .....	.109(c)(5)
Maintenance: (see also Term To Which It Applies)	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(10)
Cranes .....	.179(l), .180(f)
Derricks .....	.181(f)
Egress .....	.36(d), .37(k)
Fire Alarm Systems .....	.163(c)
Fire Extinguishers:	
.....	.157(e)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(b)(5)
Industrial Plants .....	.106(e)(9)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(c)(5)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(4)
Powered Industrial Trucks ...	.178(q)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(e)(6)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(8)
Respirators .....	.134(f)
Standpipe and Hose System .....	.158(e)
Sprinkler Systems .....	.159(c)(2)
Type F Powered Platforms ..	.66(c)(5)
Manifolding Gas Cylinders .....	.253(c)
Fuel-Gas .....	.253(c)(1)
Operating Procedures .....	.253(c)(5)
Oxygen .....	.253(c)(2), (3)
Portable Outlet Headers .....	.253(c)(4)
Manholes .....	.23(a)(6), .268(o)
Manlifts .....	.68
Belts .....	.68(c)(1)(ii)
Brakes .....	.68(c)(1)(i)
Clearances .....	.68(b)(11)
Design .....	.68(b)(3)
Exit Protection .....	.68(b)(8)
Floor Openings .....	.68(b)(5), (7)
Guardrails .....	.68(b)(8)(i), (10)(iv)
Guards .....	.68(b)(7), (9)
Handholds .....	.68(c)(4)
Inspections .....	.68(e)
Instruction Signs .....	.68(c)(7)
Ladders .....	.68(b)(12)
Landings .....	.68(b)(6)
Lighting .....	.68(b)(6)(iii), (14)
Machinery .....	.68(c)
Mechanical Requirements ...	.68(c)
Operating Rules .....	.68(d)
Platforms .....	.68(c)(3)
Speed .....	.68(c)(2)
Standards Sources .....	.68(b)(4), .69
Steps .....	.68(c)(3)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Stops .....	.68(c)(5), (6)
Warning Signs .....	.68(c)(7)
Weather Protection .....	.68(b)(15)
Marine Service Stations .....	.106(g)(4)
Marking Physical Hazards .....	.144
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(11)
Markings: (see also Signs and Tags)	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(8)(viii)
Compressed Gas Cylinders .....	.253(b)(1)
Electric equipment:	
General .....	.303(e)
Hazardous locations .....	.307(b)(2)(ii)
Explosive Actuated Tools ....	.243(d)(3)
Explosives .....	.109(d)(2)(ii)
Eye and Face Protection .....	.133(a)(4)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(b)(1)(v)
Hazardous materials, reten- tion of DOT markings.	.1201
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(c)(1)(iii)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(b)(5), (c)
Load Ratings:	
Cranes .....	.180(c)(2)
Derricks .....	.181(c)
Powered Industrial Trucks.	.178(a)(3)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(f)(7)
Physical Hazards .....	.144
Respirators .....	.134(g)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(11)
28(f)	
Mason's Adjustable Multiple Point Suspension Scaffolds.	
Masons' Ladders .....	.25(c)(4)(iii)
Matching Machines .....	.213(n)
Material Safety Data Sheets, chemical hazards information.	.1200
Materials Handling and Storage:	
Aisles and Passageways ....	.176(a)
Clearance Signs .....	.176(e)
Cranes—Crawler, Loco- motive and Truck.	.180
Cranes, Overhead and Gan- try.	.179
Derricks .....	.181
Effective Dates .....	.182
Guarding Openings .....	.176(g)
Hazardous materials, reten- tion of DOT markings.	.1201
Hazardous Waste Oper- ations.	.120(j), (p)(6)
Housekeeping .....	.176(c)
Mechanical Equipment .....	.176(a)
Powered Industrial Trucks ...	.178
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(c), (d), (m)
Railroad Car Blocks .....	.176(f)
Securing .....	.176(b)
Standards Sources .....	.183
Maximum Allowable Concentra- tion:	
Fluorine .....	.252(c)(5)(ii)
Welding Contamination .....	.252(c)(1)(iii)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Means of Egress: (see Egress Means)	
Mechanical Handling Equipment:	
Clearances .....	.176(a)
Powered Industrial Trucks ...	.177(e), .178
Mechanical Power Presses:	
Air Controlling Equipment ....	.217(b)(10)
Brakes, Friction .....	.217(b)(2)
Clearances, Work Area .....	.217(f)(3)
Clutches:	
Full Revolution .....	.217(b)(3)
Part Revolution .....	.217(b)(7)
Definitions .....	.211(d)
Dies .....	.217(d)
Effective Dates .....	.220
Electrical Controls .....	.217(b)(8)
Excluded Machines .....	.217(a)(5)
Foot Pedals .....	.217(b)(4)
Guarding .....	.217(b)
Guide Posts .....	.217(d)(4)
Hand Feeding Tools .....	.217(c)(4)
Hazards:	
Guide Posts .....	.217(d)(4)
Personnel .....	.217(b)(1)
Hydraulic Equipment .....	.217(b)(11)
Inspection, Records .....	.217(e)(1)
Instructions .....	.217(f)(2)
Lever, Hand-Operated .....	.217(b)(5)
Maintenance:	
Records .....	.217(e)(1)
Training Personnel .....	.217(e)(3)
Modifications .....	.217(a)(4), (e)(2)
Operating Instructions .....	.217(f)(2)
Overloading .....	.217(f)(4)
Point of Operation .....	.217(c)
Pressure Vessels .....	.217(b)(12)
Slide Counterbalances .....	.217(b)(9)
Air .....	.217(b)(9)(iii)–(v)
Spring .....	.217(b)(9)(i), (ii)
Standards Sources .....	.221
Training Maintenance Per- sonnel.	.217(e)(3)
Treadles .....	.217(b)(4)
Trips, Two-Hand .....	.217(b)(6)
Unitized Tooling .....	.217(d)(5)
Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.	.219
Bearings .....	.219(j), (p)(3)
Belts:	
Care .....	.219(p)(6)
Fasteners .....	.219(l)(4)
Perches .....	.219(l)(3)
Shifters .....	.219(l)(1)
Shippers .....	.219(l)(2)
Chains .....	.219(f)
Clutches .....	.219(k), (l)
Collars .....	.219(i)
Couplings .....	.219(i), (k)(1)
Cutoff Couplings .....	.219(k)(1)
Definitions .....	.211(f)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Drives:	
Belt, Rope, and Chain ..	.219(e)
Friction .....	.219(g)
Effective Dates .....	.220
Engine Rooms .....	.219(k)(2)
Equipment Care .....	.219(p)
Excluded Apparatus .....	.219(a)(1)
Gears .....	.219(f)
Guarding .....	.219
Guards:	
Disks .....	.219(m)(1)
Horizontal Overhead:	
Belts .....	.219(o)(3)
Rope and Chain Drives.	.219(o)(4)
Materials .....	.219(m)(1), (o)
Prime Mover .....	.219(b)
Shields .....	.219(m)(2)
Standard .....	.219(m)
Manufacturing Methods.	.219(m)(2)
Materials .....	.219(m)(1)
Toeboards .....	.219(o)(5)
U-Guards .....	.219(m)(3)
Wooden .....	.219(o)(2)
Hangers .....	.219(p)(4)
Keys .....	.219(h)
Located in Basements, Towers, and Rooms.	.219(c)(5)
Personnel Protection .....	.219(p)(7)
Prime Mover Guards:	
Connecting Rods .....	.219(b)(2)
Crankes .....	.219(b)(2)
Extension Piston Rods	.219(b)(3)
Flywheels .....	.219(b)(1)
Tail Rods .....	.219(b)(3)
Projections .....	.219(h)
Pulleys .....	.219(d), (k), (p)(5)
Setscrews .....	.219(h)
Shafting .....	.219(c)
Care .....	.219(p)(2)
Guarding .....	.219(c)(2), (3)
Installation .....	.219(c)(1)
Projecting Shafts .....	.219(c)(4)
Sprockets .....	.219(f)
Standards Sources .....	.221
Textile Industry .....	.219(a)(3)
Medical Services: (see also First Aid Personnel Protective Equipment).	.151
Asbestos .....	.1001(j)
First Aid .....	.151
Labor Camps .....	.142(k)
Open Surface Tanks ....	.94(d)(9)(xi)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(c)(1)
Textiles .....	.262(pp)
Welding .....	.252(c)(13)
Labor Camps .....	.142(k)
Radiation Exposure Records	.96(n)
Standards Sources .....	.153

Subject term	Section No.
Medical Surveillance .....	.120(b)(5), (f)
Mercantile Occupancies .....	.106(d)(5)(iv)
Mercury .....	.252(f)(10)
Exposure Limit .....	.95(b)
Metal Cutting: (see Cutting and Welding)	
Metal Ladders, Portable: (see also Ladders, Portable Metal).	.26
Methyl chloromethyl ether .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system operation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and decontamination activities.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system operations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and training.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)
Methylene Chloride:	
Permissible Exposure Limits	.1052(c)
Exposure Monitoring .....	.1052(d)
Regulated Areas .....	.1052(e)
Methods of Compliance .....	.1052(f)
Respiratory Protection .....	.1052(g)
Protective Work Clothing and Equipment.	.1052(h)
Hygiene Facilities .....	.1052(i)
Medical Surveillance .....	.1052(j)
Hazard Communications ....	.1052(k)
Employee Information and Training.	.1052(l)
Recordkeeping .....	.1052(m)
4,4-Methylenedianiline:	
Airborne Concentration .....	.1050(c)
Compliance .....	.1050(g)
Emergency Situations .....	.1050(d)
Hazard Communication .....	.1050(k)
Exposure, Permissible .....	.1050(c)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Housekeeping .....	.1050(l)
Hygiene Facilities and Prac- tices.	.1050(j)
Medical Surveillance .....	.1050(m)
Monitoring .....	.1050(e)
Personal Protective Equip- ment.	.1050(i)
Clothing .....	.1050(i)
Recordkeeping .....	.1050(n)
Regulated Areas .....	.1050(f)
Respiratory protection .....	.1050(h)
Mill Roll Heights .....	.216(a)(4)
Mills, Pulp, Paper and Paper- board (see also Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills).	.261
Mills, Rubber and Plastics Indus- try:	
Definitions .....	.211(c)
Location Protection .....	.216(d)(1)
Roll Heights .....	.216(a)(4)
Safety Controls .....	.216(b)
Auxiliary Equipment .....	.216(b)(3)
Safety Trip Control .....	.216(b)(1)
Stopping Limits .....	.216(f)(1), (2)
Switches, Trip and Emer- gency.	.216(e)
Minors:	
Ionizing Radiation Exposure	.96(b)(3), (c)(2), (d)(2)(ii)
Minors Employment .....	.217(f)(4)
Mixing:	
Blasting Agents .....	.109(g)(2), (3); (h)(3), (4)
Explosives .....	.109(h)(3), (4)
Molding Machines .....	.213(n)
Monitoring:	
Asbestos .....	.1001(f)
Ionizing Radiation .....	.96(d)
Mortising Machines .....	.213(e)
Motor Fuels .....	.110(e)
Motor Vehicles:	
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111(f)
Motorized Hand Trucks: (see also Powered Industrial Trucks).	.178
Multi-piece Rim Wheels .....	.177
alpha-Naphthylamine .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system oper- ation.	.1003(c)(2)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
General regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and de- contamination activi- ties.	.1003(c)(5)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Open-vessel system oper- ations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area require- ments.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and train- ing.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrina- tion.	.1003(e)(5)
beta-Naphthylamine .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Closed system oper- ation.	.1003(c)(2)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
General regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and de- contamination activi- ties.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system oper- ations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area require- ments.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and train- ing.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)
Needle Beam Scaffolds .....	.28(n)
4-Nitrobiphenyl .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system operation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and decontamination activities.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system operations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)
Signs, information, and training.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)
N-Nitrosodimethylamine .....	.1003
Area requirements .....	.1003(c)
Closed system operation.	.1003(c)(2)
Isolated systems .....	.1003(c)(1)
Maintenance and decontamination activities.	.1003(c)(5)
Open-vessel system operations.	.1003(c)(3)
Transfer from a closed operation.	.1003(c)(4)
Medical surveillance .....	.1003(g)
Examinations .....	.1003(g)(1)
Records .....	.1003(g)(2)
Regulated area requirements.	.1003(d)
Contamination control ...	.1003(d)(4)
Emergencies .....	.1003(d)(2)
Hygiene facilities and practices.	.1003(d)(3)
Reports .....	.1003(f)
Incidents .....	.1003(f)(2)
Operations .....	.1003(f)(1)

Subject term	Section No.
Signs, information, and training.	.1003(e)
Container contents identification.	.1003(e)(2)
Lettering .....	.1003(e)(3)
Prohibited statements ...	.1003(e)(4)
Signs .....	.1003(e)(1)
Training and indoctrination.	.1003(e)(5)
Nitrous Oxide .....	.105
Administrative Controls .....	.95(b)(1)
Effective Dates .....	.114
Engineering Controls .....	.95(b)(1)
Standards Sources .....	.115
Noise Exposure .....	.95
Effective Dates .....	.98
Personal Protective Equipment.	.95(b)(1), (c), (i), (j)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(c)(1)(vi)
Standards Sources .....	.99
Nonionizing Radiation .....	.97
Effective Dates .....	.98
Electromagnetic Radiation ...	.97(a)
Standards Sources .....	.99
Nonpotable Water .....	.120(n)(2)
Noxious Gases, Storage Areas ..	.178(i)
Nozzles:	
Abrasive Blasting .....	.94(a)(2)(iii), .244(b)
Gasoline .....	.106(g)(3)(vi)
Standpipe .....	.158(c)(4)
Occupant Load .....	.37(d)
Occupational Noise Exposure: (see Noise Exposure)	
Odorizing Gases .....	.110(b)(1)
Open-Sided Floors .....	.23(c)
Open Surface Tanks: (see Tanks: Open Surface)	
Openings: (see also Floor Openings (Holes), Wall Openings (Holes)).	.23
Tanks:	
Inside .....	.106(b)(4)(iv)
Organic Peroxide Coatings: (see also Dual Component Coatings).	.107(m)
Outdoor Storage:	
Flammable Liquids .....	.106(d)(6)
Outlet Headers, welding .....	.253(c)(4)
Protective Equipment .....	.253(e)(4)
Outrigger Scaffolds .....	.28(e)
Outside Storage Trucks .....	.178(c)(2)(ix), (xi)
Ovens .....	.263(l)
Direct-Fire .....	.263(l)(10)
Direct Recirculating .....	.263(l)(11)
Electrical Heating Equipment .....	.263(l)(8)
General Requirements .....	.263(l)(9)
Indirect Recirculating .....	.263(l)(15)
Location .....	.263(l)(1)
Mechanical Parts .....	.263(l)(3)
Overflow Pipes, Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)(2)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Overhead Cranes: (see also Overhead and Gantry Cranes).	.179
Overhead and Gantry Cranes:	
Access .....	.179(c)(2)
Adjustments .....	.179(l)(3)
Brakes .....	.179(f)
Bridge Bumpers .....	.179(e)(2)
Cabs .....	.179(c)
Clearances .....	.179(b)(6)
Effective Dates .....	.179(b)(2), .182
Electric Equipment .....	.179(g)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.179(c)(3), (o)(3)
Footwalks .....	.179(d)
Guards .....	.179(e)(5), (6)
Handrails .....	.179(d)(3), (4)(ii)
Hoisting Equipment .....	.179(h)
Hoisting Rope Guards .....	.179(e)(5)
Inspections .....	.179(j), (m)
Ladders .....	.179(d)(4)
Lighting .....	.179(c)(4)
Load Handling .....	.179(n)
Maintenance .....	.179(l)
Modifications .....	.179(b)(3)
Moving Part Guards .....	.179(e)(6)
Rail Clamps .....	.179(b)(4)
Rail Sweeps .....	.179(e)(4)
Rated Load:	
Markings .....	.179(b)(5)
Tests .....	.179(k)(2)
Repairs .....	.179(l)(3)
Rope inspection .....	.179(m)
Stairways .....	.179(d)(4)
Standards Sources .....	.183
Testing .....	.179(k)
Toeboards .....	.179(d)(3)
Trolley Bumpers .....	.179(e)(3)
Trolley Stops .....	.179(e)(1)
Warning Devices .....	.179(i)
Wind Indicators .....	.179(b)(4)
Overhead Wires:	
Cranes .....	.180(j)(4)
Derricks .....	.181(j)(5)(iv)
Overspray Collectors .....	.107(b)(6)
Oxygen: (see also Bulk Oxygen Systems).	.104
Deficiency .....	.94(d)(9)(vi), (11)(iii)
Effective Dates .....	.114
Standards Sources .....	.115
Storage .....	.252(a)(2)(iv)
Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems .....	.253
Outlet Headers .....	.253(c)(4)
Piping Systems .....	.253(d)
Protective Equipment .....	.253(e)
Oxygen Manifolds:	
High Pressure .....	.253(c)(2)
Low Pressure .....	.253(c)(3)
Painters' Stepladders .....	.25(c)(4)(ii)
Paints:	
Color Code .....	.144
Fire Retardant .....	.37(o)

Subject term	Section No.
Paper and Paperboard Mills: (see also Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills).	.261
Passageways, Working Surfaces	.22(b)
Permissible Exposure Limits .....	.1000
Personal Protection: (see also Personal Protective Equipment).	.94(d)(9), .219(p)(7)
Personal Protective Equipment: (see also Lifelines, and Other Terms Listed Below)	
Abrasive Blasting .....	.94(a)(5)
Asbestos Exposure .....	.1001(d)
Clothing .....	.1001(d)(3)
Bloodborne pathogens, exposure to, use of ppe.	.1030(c)(2)(ii), (d)(2)(i) and (3)
Electrical Protective Equipment.	.137, .268(f)
Electrical safety-related work practices, use of ppe.	.333(c)(2), .335(a)
Emergency Showers and Fountains:	
Open Surface Tanks ....	.94(d)(9)
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills.	.261(g)(5), (18)
Eye Protection .....	.133
Face Protection .....	.133
Fire Brigades .....	.156
Foot Protection .....	.136
General Requirements .....	.132
Hand protection .....	.138
Hazardous Waste Operations.	.120(g)
Head Protection .....	.135
Noise Exposure .....	.95(b)(1)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.94(d)(9)
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(b)(2), (g)(2), (i)(4), (k)(3)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(c)(1)(i)-(v)
Respiratory Protection .....	.134
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(17)(ii), (g)
Electrical .....	.265(c)(12)(iv)
Telecommunications, insulating equipment.	.268(f)
Textiles .....	.262(qq)
Welding .....	.252-257
Booths .....	.252(b)(2)(iii)
Cable .....	.252(b)(1)(ii)
Clothing .....	.252(b)(3)
Eye Protection .....	.252(b)(2)
Helmets .....	.252(b)(2)
Railing .....	.252(b)(1)(i)
Shade Numbers, Lenses.	.252(b)(2)(ii)(H), (b)
Physical Hazards Markings: (see also Color Codes, Physical Hazards: Markings).	.144
Effective Dates .....	.149
Standards Sources .....	.150

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Piers and Wharves: (see also Wharves)	
Trucks Used .....	.178(c)(2)(x)
Pipes:	
Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)(2)
Flammable Liquids .....	.107(e)(6)
Overflow .....	.108(c)(2)
Piping: (see Piping, Fittings and Tubing; Piping, Valves and Tubing)	
Piping, Fittings and Tubing:	
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111(b)(7)
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(5)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(b)(1)(ii), (iii)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems .....	.103(c)(1)(iv), (v)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(b)(8)
Safety Relief Devices .....	.103(b)(1)(ii), (c)(1)(iv)
Piping Systems, Oxygen-Fuel .....	.253(d)
Fittings .....	.253(d)(1)
Installation .....	.253(d)(3)
Painting .....	.253(d)(4)
Piping .....	.253(d)(1)
Piping Joints .....	.253(d)(2)
Pressure Relief Devices .....	.253(e)(2)
Protective Equipment .....	.253(e)(3), (4)
Signs .....	.253(d)(4)
Station Outlets .....	.253(e)(4)
Testing .....	.253(d)(5)
X-ray Inspections .....	.252(d)(1)(vii)
Piping, Valves, and Fittings:	
Flammable and Combustible Liquids:	
Corrosion Protection .....	.106(c)(5)
Design .....	.106(c)(1)
Joints .....	.106(c)(3)
Materials .....	.106(c)(2)
Supports .....	.106(c)(4)
Testing .....	.106(c)(7)
Valves .....	.106(c)(6)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(h)(7)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(4)(ii)
Pits .....	.23(a)(5)
Drains .....	.110(d)(11)
Planing Machines .....	.213(n)
Plasterers' Scaffolds .....	.28(o)
Plastics Industry: (see also Mills, Rubber and Plastics Industry)	
Auxiliary Equipment .....	.216(a)(3)
Effective Dates .....	.216(a)(1), (2), 220
Installations:	
Existing .....	.216(a)(2)
New .....	.216(a)(1)
Mills and Calenders .....	.216
Standards Sources .....	.221
Platform Lift Trucks: (see also Powered Industrial Trucks).	.178

Subject term	Section No.
Platforms, Scaffolds: (see also Listings Under Specific Type Scaffold)	
Guarding .....	.23(c)
Manlifts .....	.68(c)(3)
Pneumatic Powered Tools .....	.243(b)
Airhoses .....	.243(b)(2)
Portable .....	.243(b)(1)
Point of Operation Guarding .....	.212(a)(3), .217(c)
Polishing: (see Grinding, Polishing and Buffing)	
Portable Fire Extinguishers: (see also Fire Extinguishers, Portable).	.157
Portable Metal Ladders: (see also Ladders, Portable Metal).	.26
Portable Stepladders: (see Stepladders, Portable)	
Portable Tank Storage: (see Tank Storage, Portable)	
Portable Tanks: (see Tanks, Portable)	
Portable Tools: (see also Powered Tools, Hand and Portable).	.244
Portable Welding Machines: (see Welding Machines, Portable)	
Portable Wood Ladders: (see also Ladders, Portable Wood).	.25
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)
Power Presses, Mechanical: (see Mechanical Power Presses)	
Powered Industrial Trucks:	
Approval Labels .....	.178(a)(3), (7)
Batteries .....	.178(g)
Combustible Dusts .....	.178(c)(2)(vi)
Conversion .....	.178(d), (q)(12)
Design and Construction .....	.178(a)(2)
Designated Locations .....	.178(c)(1)
Designations, Trucks:	
D .....	.178(b)(1)
DS .....	.178(b)(2)
DY .....	.178(b)(3)
E .....	.178(b)(4)
ES .....	.178(b)(5)
EE .....	.178(b)(6)
EX .....	.178(b)(7)
G .....	.178(b)(8)
GS .....	.178(b)(9)
LP .....	.178(b)(10)
LPS .....	.178(b)(11)
Effective Dates .....	.182
Fire Protection .....	.178(a)(1)
Front End Attachments .....	.178(a)(5)
Fuel Handling .....	.178(f)
Gases and Fumes .....	.178(i)
Grain Handling .....	.178(c)(2)(vi), (b)
Hazardous Materials .....	.178(c)(2)
Lighting .....	.178(h)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Protective Clothing: (see Clothing, Protective and Personal Protective Equipment)	
Protective Equipment, Piping: (see also Personal Protective Equipment).	.253(e)
Hoses and Connections .....	.253(5)
Pressure-Reducing Regulations.	.253(6)
Stations Outlet .....	.253(4)
Pulleys .....	.219(d), (k), (p)(5)
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills:	
Barking Devices .....	.261(c)(12)
Belt Conveyors .....	.261(c)(15)
Bleaching .....	.261(h)
Bridge or Dock Plates .....	.261(c)(11)
Chemical Processes .....	.261(g)
Cranes .....	.261(c)(8)
Finishing Rooms .....	.261(1)
Floors .....	.261(b)(3)
Guards .....	.261(b)(1)
Hand Tools .....	.261(c)(13)
Handling .....	.261(c), (d)
Lighting .....	.261(b)(7), (c)(10), (k)(21)
Lockouts .....	.261(b)(4)
Machine Rooms .....	.261(k)
Materials Handling .....	.261(m)
Mechanical Pulp Processes	.261(i)
Personal Protective Clothing	.261(b)(2)
Personal Protective Equipment.	.261(b)(2), (d)(1)
Platforms .....	.261(b)(3)
Pulpwood:	
Preparation .....	.261(e)
Removal .....	.261(c)(14)
Rags and Old Paper .....	.261(f)
Safe Practices .....	.261(b)
Signs:	
Conveyors .....	.261(c)(16)
Traffic .....	.261(c)(9)
Standards Sources .....	.261(a)(3), (4); .268
Stock Preparation .....	.261(j)
Storage .....	.261(c), (d)
Chocking Rolls .....	.261(d)(4)
Clearances .....	.261(d)(2)
Piling .....	.261(d)(3)
Tanks .....	.261(b)(5)
Traffic Warning Signs .....	.261(c)(9)
Trucks, Industrial Powered ..	.261(b)(6)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266
Chain Saw Operations .....	.266(e)(2)
Chipping .....	.266(h)(4)
Environmental Conditions ..	.266(d)(5)
Explosives .....	.266(d)(10)
First Aid .....	.266(d)(2), (i)(7), App. A, App. B

Subject term	Section No.
Hand and Portable Powered Tools.	.266(e)
Harvesting .....	.266(h)
Bucking .....	.266(h)(3)
Felling .....	.266(h)(2)
Limbing .....	.266(h)(3)
Loading .....	.266(h)(6)
Machines for Moving Materials.	.266(f)
designated operator .....	.266(f)(2)
FOPS/ROPS .....	.266(f)(3)
overhead guard .....	.266(f)(4)
machine access .....	.266(f)(5)
exhaust system .....	.266(f)(6)
brakes .....	.266(f)(7)
guarding .....	.266(f)(8)
Personal Protective Equipment.	.266(d)(1)
Seat Belts .....	.266(d)(3)
Storage .....	.266(h)(8)
Training .....	.266(i)
frequency .....	.266(i)(2)
content .....	.266(i)(3)
first-aid .....	.266(i)(7)
designated trainer .....	.266(i)(8)
certification .....	.266(i)(10)
meetings .....	.266(i)(11)
Vehicles .....	.266(g)
maintenance .....	.266(g)(1)
inspection .....	.266(g)(2)
instructions .....	.266(g)(3)
Work Areas .....	.266(d)(6)
Pumps, Gasoline: (see also Service Stations).	.106(g)(3), (4)
Pyrotechnics .....	.109(k), .119
Radial Saws .....	.213(h)
Radiation:	
Ionizing .....	.96
Nonionizing .....	.97
Radioactive Materials:	
Packaged .....	.96(h)
Storage .....	.96(j)
Rail Clamps .....	.179(b)(4), .180(i)(1)
Rail Sweeps .....	.179(e)(4)
Railroad Cars .....	.176, .178(k)(2)–(4)
Explosives .....	.109(f)
Ramps:	
Egress .....	.37(j)
Rated Load Markings:	
Cranes .....	.179(b)(5)
Derricks .....	.181(c)(2)
Rated Load Test:	
Crawler, Locomotive, and Truck Cranes.	.180(e)(2)
Overhead and Gantry Cranes.	.179(k)(2)
Recordkeeping:	
Asbestos .....	.1001(i), (j)(6)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Bloodborne pathogens, exposure to.	.1030(f)(6), (h)
Building Inspection, assurance for powered platform use.	.66(c)
Communicable Diseases .....	.142(l)(1) and (2)
Cranes:	
Crawler, Locomotive and Truck.	.180(d)(2) and (6), (e)(2), (g)(i) and (2)
Overhead and Gantry ...	.179(k)(2), (m)(1) and (2)
Derricks .....	.181(g)(1) and (3)
Forging Equipment Inspection.	.218(a)(2)
Hazardous Waste Operations.	.120(f)(7)
Injury Reporting, Welding ....	.252(c)(13)
Ionizing Radiation Exposure	.96(m), (o)
Labor Camps .....	.142(l)(1) and (2)
Liquid Storage Tanks, Class I.	.106(g)(1)
Manlifts .....	.68(e)(3)
Mechanical Power Presses	.217(e)(1)
Personal Monitoring:	
Asbestos .....	.1001(i)(1)
Ionizing Radiation .....	.96(n)
Power Presses Inspection ...	.217(e)(1)
Powered Platforms Inspection.	.66(g)
Radiation Exposure .....	.96(b)(2)(iii), (m)(1), (n), (o)(1)
Records, Disclosure, Ionizing Radiation.	.96(o)(1)
Respirators .....	.134(e)(2), (f)(2)(iv)
Welding Operations .....	.252(c)(13), .255(e)
Records:	
Asbestos .....	.93a(i), (j)(6)
Ionizing Radiation .....	.96(m), (n)
Mechanical Power Presses	.217(e)(1)
Refineries, Chemical Plants and Distilleries.	.106(i)
Application .....	.106(j)
Fire Protection .....	.106(i)(5)
Pressure Vessels .....	.106(i)(3)
Process Unit Location .....	.106(i)(4)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(i)(1)
Wharves .....	.106(i)(2)
Refrigerated Containers:	
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111(d)
Refueling:	
Cranes .....	.180(i)(4)
Derricks .....	.181(j)(4)
Trucks .....	.178(p)(2)
Refuse:	
Collection .....	.142(a)(4)
Disposal .....	.142(h)

Subject term	Section No.
Receptacles .....	.141(a)(4)
Relief Devices: (see Safety Relief Devices)	
Remote Gas Pumping Systems	.106(g)(3)(v)
Residue Disposal: (see Waste Disposal)	
Resistance Welding Equipment ..	.255(c)
Capacitor Discharge Welding.	.255(b)(2)
Disconnecting Means .....	.306(d)(2)
Foot Switches .....	.255(b)(6)
Grounding .....	.255(b)(9)
Guarding .....	.255(a)(4), (b)(4)
Installation .....	.255(a)(1)
Interlocks .....	.255(b)(3)
Safety Pins .....	.255(b)(8)
Shields .....	.255(b)(5)
Spot and Seam Welding .....	.255(b)
Stop Buttons .....	.255(b)(7)
Thermal Protection .....	.255(a)(2)
Resistors:	
Cranes .....	.179(g)(4)
Respirators: (see also Gas Mask Canisters).	.134
Abrasive Blasting .....	.94 (a)(1)(ii), (a)(5)
Air Supply .....	.94(a)(6), .134(d)
Asbestos .....	.1001(d)(1), (2)
Cleaning .....	.134(b)(5), (f)(3)
Color Codes .....	.134(g)(6)
Employer Provided .....	.134(a)(2)
Fire brigades .....	.156(f)
Identification .....	.134(g)
Inspection .....	.134(b)(7), (f)
Labeling .....	.134(g)
Maintenance .....	.134(f)
Minimum Acceptable Program.	.134(b)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.94(d)(9)(vi)
Positive-pressure .....	.156(f)(2)
Pulp, and Paper Mills .....	.261(b)(2), (3); (g)(2), (6), (10), (15)(ii)
Repairs .....	.134(f)(4)
Selection .....	.134(c)
Storage .....	.134(b)(6), (f)(5)
Textiles .....	.262(qq)(2)
Training .....	.134(b)(3)
Use .....	.134(e)
Welding .....	.252(c)(4)(ii), (iii); (5)(ii); (7)(ii); (8); (9); (10)
Respiratory Protection: (see also Respirators).	.134
Air Quality .....	.94(a)(6), .134(d)
Air Supply .....	.94(a)(6), .134(d)
Fire brigades .....	.156(f)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Fit testing .....	.1001(g)(4), App. C, .1025(f)(3), App. D, .1028(g)(5), App. E, .1048(g)(3)(ii), App. E
Gas Mask Canister Identification.	.134(g)
Minimum Acceptable Program.	.134(b)
Permissible Practices .....	.134(a)(1)
Respirators .....	.134(a)(2), (b), (c), (e)
Use .....	.134(e)(5)
Right to know .....	.1200
Rim wheels, multi-piece .....	.177
Ring Test .....	.215(d)(1)
Ripsaws .....	.213(c), .214(d)
Risers, Open .....	.24(j)
Rodent Control .....	.141(a)(5)
Labor Camps .....	.142(j)
Roll Coatings .....	.108(h)(4)
Rolling Scaffolds: (see Work Platforms, Mobile).	
Roofing Brackets .....	.28(s)
Catch Platforms .....	.28(s)(3)
Construction .....	.28(s)(1)
Supports .....	.28(s)(2)
Rope Inspections:	
Cranes .....	.179(m), .180(g)
Derricks .....	.181(g)
Ropes:	
Cranes .....	.179(m), .180(g)
Hoists .....	.179(h)(2)
Inspections .....	.179(m), .180(g)
Running .....	.179(m)(1)
Derricks .....	.181(g)
Idle Ropes .....	.181(g)(3)
Limited Travel .....	.181(g)(2)
Nonrotating Ropes .....	.181(g)(4)
Running .....	.181(g)(1)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(f)(7), (g)(5), (h)(3), (4)
Rotary Lawn Mowers .....	.243(e)(1), (4)
Rotating Work Platforms: (see also Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms).	.67
Rubber Industry: (see also Mills, Rubber and Plastics Industry)	
Auxiliary Equipment .....	.216(a)(3), (b)(3)
Effective Dates .....	.216(a)(1), (2); .220
Installations:	
Existing .....	.216(a)(2)
New .....	.216(a)(1)
Mills and Calenders .....	.216
Standards Sources .....	.221
Rubber Protective Equipment .....	.221
Rung Ladders, Portable .....	.25(c)(3)

Subject term	Section No.
Running Ropes:	
Cranes .....	.179(m)(1), .180(g)(1)
Derricks .....	.181(g)(1)
Runway Conductors:	
Cranes .....	.179(g)(6)
Runway Protection .....	.23(c)
Safety Belts: (see also Lifelines)	
Powered Platforms .....	.66(f)(5)(ii), (L), (M), (iii)(B), (j), App. C
Pulp, Paper, and Paper-board Mills.	.261(b)(5), (g)(4), (15)
Scaffolding .....	.28(j)(4), (n)(8), (s)(3), (t)(2), (u)(6)
Tanks .....	.94(d)(11)(v)
Welding .....	.252(b)(4)(iv)
Safety Color Codes:	
Effective Dates .....	.149
Standards Sources .....	.147
Safety Devices:	
Ladders .....	.27(d)(5)
Safety Guard Design, Abrasive Wheel Machinery.	.215(a)(2), (b)(10)–(12)
Safety Instruction Signs .....	.145(c)(3), (d)(6)
Safety Relief Devices:	
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(6), (7)(ii)
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)
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)
Hazardous Waste Operations.	.120(b)(13), (n)
Housekeeping .....	.141(a)(3)
Insect Control .....	.141(a)(5)
Lunchrooms .....	.141(g)
Rodent Control .....	.141(a)(5)
Sawmills .....	.265(h)
Standards Sources .....	.150
Toilet Facilities .....	.141(c)
Vermin Control .....	.141(a)(5)
Washing Facilities .....	.141(d)
Waste Disposal .....	.141(a)(4)
Water Supply .....	.141(b)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
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)
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)
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)
Unloading .....	.265(d)(1)
Unloading Areas .....	.265(d)(2)
Lumber:	
Loading .....	.265(c)(28)
Piling .....	.265(c)(27)
Storage .....	.265(c)(27)
Marking Physical Hazards ...	.265(c)(11)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.265(c)(17)(iii)
Personal Protective Equip- ment.	.265(c)(17)(ii), (g)
Power Transmission Appa- ratus.	.265(c)(22)
Refuse Removal .....	.265(c)(20)(vi)
Ropes, Cables, Slings, and Chains.	.265(c)(24)
Sanitation .....	.265(h)
Stackers and Unstackers ....	.265(c)(26)
Standards Sources .....	.265(a)(2), (j); .268
Threshold Limits .....	.265(c)(17)(i)

Subject term	Section No.
Traffic Control .....	.265(c)(31)
Tramways .....	.265(c)(19)
Trestles .....	.265(c)(19)
Vehicles .....	.265(c)(30)
Saws:	
Band .....	.213(i)
Band Resaws .....	.213(i)
Circular .....	.213(f); .243(a)(1)
Circular Resaws .....	.213(e)
Cracked .....	.243(a)(4)
Cylindrical Saws .....	.214(c)
Drag .....	.213(r)
Forging Machines .....	.218(j)(2)
Heading Bolt .....	.214(a), (c)
Inspection .....	.213(s)
Radial .....	.213(h)
Ripsaws .....	.213(c)
Swing Cutoff .....	.213(g)
Table .....	.213(d)
Scaffolding: (see also Scaffolds)	
Safety Requirements .....	.28
Scaffolds: (see also Ladder Stands Listings by Names of Scaffolds)	
Boatswain's Chair .....	.28(j)
Bricklayers' Square .....	.28(l)
Carpenters' Bracket .....	.28(k)
Chicken Ladders .....	.28(t)
Coupler, Mobile .....	.29(d)
Crawling Boards .....	.28(t)
Decorators' .....	.28(o)
Float .....	.28(u)
Horse .....	.28(m)
Interior Hung .....	.28(p)
Ladder-Jack .....	.28(q)
Masons' Adjustable Multiple- Point Suspension.	.28(f)
Needle Beam .....	.28(n)
Outrigger .....	.28(e)
Plasterers' .....	.28(o)
Powered platforms .....	.66
Roofing Brackets .....	.28(s)
Ship .....	.28(u)
Single-Point Adjustable Sus- pension.	.28(i)
Stone Setters' Adjustable Multiple Point Suspension.	.28(h)
Suspension .....	.28(f), (g), (h), (i)
Swinging .....	.28(g)
Tube and Coupler .....	.28(c)
Tube and Coupler, Mobile ...	.29(d)
Tubular Welded Frame .....	.28(d), .29(b)
Tubular Welded Sectional Folding.	.29(c)
Two-Point Suspension .....	.28(g)
Window-Jack .....	.28(r)
Wood Pole .....	.28(b)
Scaffolds, Manual Mobile: (see also Work Platforms, Mobile Scaffolds).	.29

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Scientific Diving (see Diving, Scientific)	
Semigantry Cranes: (see Gantry Cranes)	
Separation Walls: (see also Distances From Hazards)	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)(5)
Service Stations:	
Flammable and Combustible Liquids .....	.106(g)
Dispensing Systems .....	.106(g)(3)
Drainage .....	.106(g)(7)
Electrical Equipment .....	.106(g)(5)
Fire Protection .....	.106(g)(9)
Handling .....	.106(g)(1)
Heating Equipment .....	.106(g)(6)
Ignition Sources .....	.106(g)(8)
Marine Stations .....	.106(g)(4)
Multi-piece rim wheels, servicing .....	.177
Private Stations .....	.106(g)(2)
Storage .....	.106(g)(1)
Waste Disposal .....	.106(g)(7)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(h)
Containers .....	.110(h)(2)
Accessories .....	.110(h)(3)
Capacity .....	.110(h)(5)
Installation .....	.110(h)(6)
Protecting Fittings ..	.110(h)(7), (9)
Valves .....	.110(h)(3)
Dispensing Devices .....	.110(h)(11)
Electrical Systems .....	.110(h)(13)
Fire Protection .....	.110(h)(14)
Fittings .....	.110(h)(7)
Piping .....	.110(h)(7)
Pumps .....	.110(h)(10)
Safety Relief Valves .....	.110(h)(4)
Truck Unloading .....	.110(h)(8)
Valves .....	.110(h)(7)
Setscrews .....	.219(h)
Sewage Disposal .....	.142(e)
Shafting Guarding:	
Horizontal .....	.219(c)(2)
Inclined .....	.219(c)(3)
Vertical .....	.219(c)(3)
Sheaves:	
Crane Hoists .....	.179(h)(1)
Shelters, Labor Camps: (see also Facilities, Labor Camps)	.142(b)
Ship Scaffolds: (see also Float Scaffolds)	.28(u)
Side-Rolling Ladders .....	.25(c)(5)
Signs and Tags: (see also Markings)	
Accident Prevention .....	.145
Classification .....	.145(c)
Definitions .....	.145(b)
Use Classification .....	.145(c)
Biological Hazards .....	.145(e)(4), (f)(8)

Subject term	Section No.
Caution .....	.1001(g), .145(c)(2), (d)(4), (f)(6) .145(d)
Colors .....	.145(c)(1), (d)(2), (e)(3), (f)(5)
Danger .....	.145(d), (f)(4)
Design .....	.149
Effective Dates .....	.37(q)
Egress Means .....	.37(q)
Exits .....	.134(g)
Gas Mask Canisters .....	.1201
Hazardous materials, retention of DOT markings.	
Powered Platforms .....	.66(f)(7)(vi)
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(c)(9), (16)
Radiation Warning .....	.97(a)(3)
Respirators .....	.134(g)
Safety Instruction .....	.145(c)(3), (d)(6)
Slow-Moving Vehicles .....	.145(d)(10)
Specifications .....	.93a(g)(ii), .145
Standards Sources .....	.150
Wordings .....	.145(e)
Single-Point Adjustable Suspension Scaffolds.	.28(i)
Single-Rung Ladders .....	.25(c)(3)(ii)
Mason's .....	.25(c)(4)(iii)
Skylight Floor Openings .....	.23(a)(4)
Sleeping Facilities, temporary .....	.120(n)(5)
Sleeves, Rubber Insulating .....	.137
Slings .....	.184
Slurries .....	.109(h)
Small Arms Ammunition .....	.109(j)
Primers .....	.109(j)(4)
Smokeless Propellants .....	.109(j)(3)
Storage .....	.109(j)
Smokeless Propellants .....	.109(j)(3)
Smoking:	
Dip Tanks .....	.108(f)(4)
Dual Component Coatings ..	.107(m)(2)
Explosives .....	.109(e)(1)
Flammable Liquids .....	.106(d)(7)(iii)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)(4)(iii)
Spraying .....	.107(g)(7), (l)(4)(iii), (m)(2)
Snagging Machines .....	.215(b)(7)
Sources of Standards: (see Standards Sources)	
Special Industries:	
Agricultural Operations .....	.267
Bakeries .....	.263
Cooperage .....	.214
Forging .....	.218
Hazardous Waste Operations.	.120
Laundries .....	.264
Paper and Paperboard Mills ..	.261
Plastics Industry .....	.216
Pulp Mills .....	.261
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266
Rubber Industry .....	.216
Sawmills .....	.265

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Standards Sources .....	.268
Textiles .....	.219(a)(3), .262
Woodworking .....	.213
Spill Containment .....	.106(d)(6)(iii)
Spot and Seam Welding Ma- chines.	.255(b)
Spray Booths .....	.107(b)
Spray Finishing .....	.107
Air Flow .....	.94(c)(6)
Application .....	.107(n)
Automobile Undercoatings ..	.107(k)
Clean Air .....	.94(c)(7)
Combustible Liquids Storage	.107(e)
Curing Apparatus .....	.107(j)
Drying Apparatus .....	.107(i)
Dual Component Coatings ..	.107(m)
Electrical Systems .....	.107(c)
Electrostatic Apparatus .....	.107(h), (1)
Fire Protection .....	.107(f)
Flammable Liquids Storage	.107(e)
Fusion Apparatus .....	.107(i)
Ignition Sources .....	.107(c)
Location .....	.94(c)(2)
Maintenance .....	.106(g)
Make-Up Air .....	.94(c)(7)
Organic Peroxide Coatings ..	.107(m)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(l)
Spray Booths .....	.94(c)(3), .107(b)
Spray Rooms .....	.94(c)(4)
Undercoatings .....	.107(k)
Velocity .....	.94(c)(6)
Ventilation .....	.94(c)(5), .107(d)
Spray Liquid Heaters .....	.107(e)(7)
Spraying Operations .....	.107(g)
Sprinkler Systems:	
Egress .....	.37(m)
Sprinkler Systems, Automatic .....	.159
Acceptance tests .....	.159(c)(3)
Design .....	.159(c)(1)
Drainage .....	.159(c)(7)
Exemptions .....	.159(a)
Hose Connections .....	.159(c)(5)
Hydraulically Designed .....	.159(c)(11)
Maintenance .....	.159(c)(2)
Protection of Piping .....	.159(c)(6)
Sprinkler Alarms .....	.159(c)(9)
Sprinkler Spacing .....	.159(c)(10)
Water supply .....	.159(c)(4)
Sprinklers	
Dip Tanks .....	.108(c)(5)
Egress Means .....	.37(m)
Sprockets .....	.219(f)
Stability Margin:	
Crane Loads .....	.180(c)(1)(i)–(iv)
Stainless Steel Cutting .....	.252(c)(12)
Stairs, Fixed Industrial .....	.24
Handrails .....	.24(h)
Length of Stairways .....	.24(g)
Railings .....	.24(h)
Rise Angle .....	.24(e)
Strength .....	.24(c)

Subject term	Section No.
Treads .....	.24(f)
Vertical Clearance .....	.24(i)
Width .....	.24(d)
Standards Sources:	
Accident Prevention Signs and Tags.	.150
Acetylene .....	.115
Air Contaminants .....	.99
Air Receivers .....	.169(a)(2), .170
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.115
Asbestos .....	.99
Blasting Agents .....	.115
Color Codes .....	.150
Combustible Gases .....	.115
Combustible Liquids .....	.115
Compressed Gas Equipment	.170
Compressed Gases .....	.115
Cranes .....	.189
Derricks .....	.189
Dip Tanks .....	.115
Egress Means .....	.39
Environmental Controls .....	.99, .150
Explosives .....	.115
First Aid .....	.153
Flammable Liquids .....	.115
Guarding Machinery .....	.221
Hand-Held Equipment .....	.246
Hazardous Materials .....	.115
Hydrogen .....	.115
Indoor Storage .....	.189
Ionizing Radiation .....	.99
Labor Camps .....	.150
Ladders .....	.31
Life Safety Code .....	.39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.115
Machinery Guarding .....	.221
Manlifts .....	.69
Materials Handling .....	.189
Medical .....	.153
Medical Services .....	.153
Nitrous Oxide .....	.115
Noise Exposure .....	.99
Nonionizing Radiation .....	.99
Nonwater Disposal Systems	.150
Occupational Health .....	.99
Oxygen .....	.115
Physical Hazards Markings	.150
Platforms, Powered .....	.69
Powered Industrial Trucks ...	.189
Powered Platforms .....	.69
Powered Tools, Hand and Portable.	.246
Railings .....	.31
Safety Color Codes .....	.150
Sanitation .....	.150
Signs and Tags .....	.150
Special Industries .....	.274
Spray Finishing .....	.115
Tanks, Cargo and Portable	.170
Toeboards .....	.31
Toxic Substances .....	.1499

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Vehicle Mounted Work Platforms.	.69
Ventilation .....	.99
Walking-Working Surfaces ..	.31
Wall Openings .....	.31
Standpipe and Hose Systems ....	.158
Equipment .....	.158(c)
Hose .....	.158(c)(3)
Hose Outlets and Connections.	.158(c)(2)
Nozzles .....	.158(c)(4)
Reels and Equipment ...	.158(c)(1)
Exceptions .....	.158(a)(2)
Protection .....	.158(b)
Scope and Application .....	.158(a)(1)
Tests and Maintenance .....	.158(e)
Acceptance Tests .....	.158(e)(1)
Maintenance .....	.158(e)(2)
Water Supply .....	.158(d)
Stands, Ladder: (see also Scaffolds; Work Platforms, Mobile)	
Stationary Derricks: (see also Derricks).	.181
Static Sparks .....	.219(p)(2)(ii)
Steps: (see Stairs)	
Stepladders:	
Portable Metal .....	.26(a)(3)
Stepladders, Portable .....	.25(c)(2)
Sticking Machines .....	.213(n)
Stiffleg Derricks: (see also Derricks).	.181
Stone Setters' Adjustable Multiple-Point:	
Suspension Scaffolds .....	.28(h)
Stopping Limits, Mills and Calenders.	.216(f) (1)–(3)
Stops: (see also Safety Devices)	
Manlifts .....	.68(c)(5), (6)
Storage: (see also Materials)	
Storage: Storage Areas; Tank Storage: Tank Storage, Portable)	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)
Anhydrous Ammonia .....	.111
Blasting Agents .....	.109(g)(5)
Buildings .....	.106(d)(5)
Mercantile Occupancies	.106(d)(5)(iv)
Office Occupancies .....	.106(d)(5)(iii)
Warehouses .....	.106(d)(5)(v)
Clothing .....	.107(g)(4)
Compressed Gases .....	.101(b), .167–.168
Containers, Bulk Oxygen ....	.104(b)(4), (6)
Dip Tank Liquids .....	.108(d)
Explosives .....	.109(c), (e)(2), (b)(1)
Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(b), (d)
Inside Storage Rooms ..	.106(d)(4)
Storage Inside Buildings	.106(d)(5)

Subject term	Section No.
Storage Outside Buildings.	.106(d)(6)
Indoor Rooms .....	.106(d)(5)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110
Logs .....	.265(d)
Lumber .....	.265(c)(27)
Pulp and Paper Mills .....	.261(c), (d)
Pulpwood Logging .....	.266(e)(12)
Respirators .....	.134(f)(5)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(1)
Storage Areas:	
Aisles and Passageways .....	.176(a)
Bridge Plates .....	.178(j), (k)(4)
Clearance Signs .....	.176(e)
Clearances .....	.176(a)
Dockboards .....	.178(j), (k)(4)
Drainage .....	.176(d)
Housekeeping .....	.176(c)
Lighting .....	.178(h)
Noxious Gases .....	.178(i)
Railroad Cars .....	.178(k)(2)–(4)
Securing .....	.176(b)
Trucks, Highway .....	.178(k)(1), (3); (m)
Storage Batteries: (see Battery Changing and Charging)	
Storage Bridge Cranes: (see Gantry Cranes)	
Storage, Tanks: (see Tank Storage; Tank Storage, Portable)	
Straight Ladders, Portable Metal	.26(a)(2)
Surface Grinders .....	.215(b)(5)
Swing Frame Grinders .....	.215(b)(6)
Swing-Head Lathes .....	.213(o)
Swinging Locomotive Cranes ....	.180(i)(6)
Swinging Scaffolds: (see also Two-Point Suspension Scaffolds).	.28(g)
Switches:	
Electric .....	.305(c)
Cranes .....	.179(g)(5)
Trip and Emergency .....	.216(e)
Table Saws .....	.213(d)
Tags: (see Signs and Tags)	
Tanks: (see also Cargo Tanks—Portable Tanks)	
Hardening .....	.108(h)(1)
Tempering .....	.108(h)(1)
Vapor Degreasing .....	.94(d)(12)
Tanks, Dip: (see also Dip Tanks)	.108
Tanks, Storage:	
Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(b)
Atmospheric Tanks .....	.106(b)(1)(iii)
Construction .....	.106(b)(1)
Corrosion .....	.106(b)(1)(vi)
Diking .....	.106(b)(2)(vii)
Ignition Sources .....	.106(b)(6)
Installation:	
Above Ground,	.106(b)(2)
Outside.	

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Inside Buildings .....	.106(b)(4)
Underground .....	.106(b)(3)
Low Pressure Tanks .....	.106(b)(1)(iv)
Materials .....	.106(b)(1)(i)
Pressure Vessels .....	.106(b)(1)(v)
Supports .....	.106(b)(5)
Testing .....	.106(b)(7)
Venting .....	.106(b)(2)(iv), (v), (vi), (3)(iv), (4)(ii), (iii)
Tanks, Storage, Portable:	
Flammable and Combustible Liquids:	.106(d)
Application .....	.106(d)(1)(i)
Capacity .....	.106(d)(2)
Design .....	.106(d)(2)
Exceptions .....	.106(d)(1), (2)
Fire Protection .....	.106(d)(7)
Indoor Storage .....	.106(d)(4), (5)
Outdoor Storage .....	.106(d)(6)
Storage Cabinets .....	.106(d)(3)
Temporary Floor Openings .....	.23(a)(7)
Temporary Labor Camps: (see also Labor Camps, Temporary).	.142
Temporing Tanks .....	.108(h)(1)
Tenoning Machines .....	.213(k)
Tanks, Open Surface .....	.94(d)
Telecommunications .....	.268
Testing:	
Bulk Oxygen .....	.104(b)(8)(v)
Cranes .....	.179(k), .180(e)
Derricks .....	.18(e)
Fire Extinguishers:	.157(e)
Gaseous Hydrogen Systems	.103(b)(1)(vi)
Liquefied Hydrogen Systems	.103(c)(1)(vii)
Piping .....	.106(c)(7)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(g)
Radiation Alarm .....	.96(f)(3)
Sprinkler Systems .....	.159(c)(3)
Standpipe and hose systems.	.158(e)
Storage Tanks .....	.106(b)(7)
Textiles:	
Acid Carboys .....	.262(nn)
Bleaching .....	.262(p)
Calenders .....	.262(ee)
Caustics .....	.262(oo)
Clothing Folding Machines ..	.262(gg)
Color-Mixing Room .....	.262(kk)
Cotton Cards .....	.262(e)
Cotton Combers .....	.262(j)
Drawing Frames .....	.262(j)
Drying Cans .....	.262(w)
Drying Tumblers .....	.262(cc)
Dyeing Jigs .....	.262(u)
Dye Vats .....	.262(mm)
Extractors .....	.262(y)
First Aid .....	.262(pp)
Flat Work Ironers .....	.262(x)
Folders, Overhead .....	.262(jj)

Subject term	Section No.
Folding Machines .....	.262(gg)
Garnet Machines .....	.262(f)
Gill Boxes .....	.262(k)
Hand Boiling Machines .....	.262(hh)
Kiers .....	.262(q)
Lappers .....	.262(m)
Looms .....	.262(n)
Mercerizing Ranges .....	.262(s)
Nip Guards .....	.262(dd)(1), (v), (z)
Openers .....	.262(d)
Padders .....	.262(v)
Personal Protective Equipment.	.262(qq)
Pickers .....	.262(d)
Power Transmission .....	.219(a)(3)
Printing Machines .....	.262(dd)
Rings Frames .....	.262(j)
Roll Bench .....	.262(ii)
Rope Washers .....	.262(bb)
Sanforizing and Palmer Machines.	.262(aa)
Shearing Machines .....	.262(o)
Slashers .....	.262(h)
Slubbers .....	.262(j)
Spinning Mules .....	.262(g)
Standards Sources .....	.262(a)(2), .265(j)
Staple Cullers .....	.262(ff)
Tanks, Open .....	.262(ll)
Tenter Frames .....	.262(t)
Tumblers .....	.262(cc)
Ventilation .....	.262(rr)
Warpers .....	.262(i)
Worsted Drawing .....	.262(l)
Toe Protection: (see Foot Protection)	
Toeboards:	
Cranes .....	.179(d)(3)
Definition .....	.21(a)(9)
Power Transmission Apparatus.	.219(o)(5)
Powered Platforms .....	.66(f)(5)(i)(G)
Walking-Working Surfaces ..	.23(a)(2), (3)(ii), (e)
Toilet Facilities: (see also Toilets)	.141(c)
Construction .....	.141(c)(2), (3)
Hazardous Waste .....	.120(n)(3)
Labor Camps .....	.142(d)
Lavatories .....	.141(d)(2)
Minimum Numbers .....	.141(c)(1), (d)(2)
Towels .....	.141(d)(3)(v)
Washing Facilities .....	.141(e)(1)(vii), (d)
Tongs, Upsetters .....	.218(h)(4)
Tooling .....	.217(d)(5)
Torch Valves, Welding .....	.252(a)(4)(ii)
Towels .....	.141(d)(3)(v)
Towers, Scaffolds: (see Ladder Stands and Scaffolds; Scaffolds; Work Platforms, Mobile).	.29
Tractors: (see also Powered Industrial Trucks).	.178

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Trailers .....	.111(d)(7)
Training Personnel .....	.96(i), .217(e)(3)
Bloodborne pathogens, exposure to.	.1030(e)(5), (g)(2)
Electrical safety-related work practices.	.332
Fire brigades .....	.156
Fire extinguishers .....	.157(g)
Hazardous chemicals .....	.1200
Hazardous chemicals, highly, process safety management.	.119(g)
Hazardous waste operations	.120(e), (p)(7), (q)(6)
Respirators .....	.134(b)(3), (e)(5)
Telecommunications .....	.268(c)
Truck Operators .....	.178(l)
Working platform operations	.66(i)(1)
Transmission Pipeline Welding ...	.252(d)(1)
Construction Standards .....	.252(d)(1)(v)
Electric Shock .....	.252(d)(1)(iii)
Field Shop Operations .....	.252(d)(1)(ii)
Flammable Substances .....	.252(d)(1)(vi)
Pressure Testing .....	.252(d)(1)(iv)
X-ray Inspection .....	.252(d)(1)(vii)
Transportation:	
Blasting Agents .....	.109(g)(6)
Explosives .....	.109(d)
Fire Extinguishers .....	.109(d)(2)(iii)
Markings .....	.109(d)(2)(ii)
Vehicles .....	.109(d)(2), (3)
Trapdoors .....	.23(a)(5)
Traps, Air Receivers .....	.169(b)(2)
Treads, Stairs .....	.24(f)(k)
Treadles .....	.217(b)(4)
Trestle Ladders, Portable:	
Metal .....	.26(a)(4)
Wood .....	.25(c)(3)(v)
Trimming Presses .....	.218(g)
Trips, Two-Hand .....	.217(b)(6)
Trolley Bumpers, Cranes .....	.179(e)(3)
Trolley Ladders, Portable .....	.25(c)(5)
Trolley Stops, Cranes .....	.179(e)(1)
Truck Cranes: (see Crawler, Locomotive and Truck Cranes).	.180
Trucks .....	.178(k), (m)
Forklift .....	.261(c)(1)
Hand .....	.261(m)(1)
Highway .....	.178(k), (m)
Powered Industrial .....	.178
Trucks, Powered Industrial: (see also Powered Industrial Trucks).	.178
Tube and Coupler Scaffolds .....	.28(c)
Tube and Coupler Scaffolds, Mobile.	.29(d)
Tubing: (see Piping, Fittings, and Tubing)	
Tubular Welded Frame Scaffolds	.28(d)
Tubular Welded Frame Scaffolds, Mobile.	.29(b)

Subject term	Section No.
Tubular Welded Sectional Folding Scaffolds.	.29(c)
Turning Machines .....	.213(o)
Two-Point Suspension Scaffolds	.28(g)
Two-Section Rung Ladders .....	.25(c)(3)(iii)
U-Guards .....	.219(m)(3)
Underground Storage Tanks, Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	.106(b)(3)
Location .....	.106(b)(3)(i)
Depth and Cover .....	.106(b)(3)(ii)
Corrosion Protection .....	.106(b)(3)(iii)
Vents .....	.106(b)(3)(iv)
Unit Physical Operations .....	.106(e)(3)(v)
Upsetters .....	.218(h)
Dies Changing .....	.218(h)(5)
Lockouts .....	.218(h)(2)
Manual Controls .....	.218(h)(3)
Supporting Foundations .....	.218(h)(1)
Tongs .....	.218(h)(4)
Valves: (see also Piping, Valves, and Fittings)	
Air Receivers .....	.169(b)(3)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(b)(7)
Non-DOT Containers .....	.110(d)(3)
Vapor Degreasing Tanks .....	.94(d)(12)
Vaporizers:	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	.110(b)(11)
Liquid Hydrogen .....	.103(c)(1)(viii)
Liquid Oxygen .....	.104(b)(7)
Vehicles, slow-moving, signs .....	.145(d)(10)
Veneer Machinery .....	.30(c)
Cutters .....	.213(q), (s)(13)
Ventilation .....	.94, .107(d)
Abrasive Blasting .....	.94(a)
Asbestos .....	.1001(c)(1)(ii)
Bulk Oxygen Systems .....	.104(b)(3)(xii)
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(2)(iii)
Confined Spaces .....	.255(e)(4)(ii), (f)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(b)
Effective Dates .....	.98
Electrostatic Spraying .....	.107(i), .107(r)(9)
Grinding, Polishing, and Buffing.	.94(b)
Inside Storage Rooms .....	.106(d)(4)(iv)
Laundries .....	.262(c)(4)(ii), (d)(1)(ii)
Open Surface Tanks .....	.94(d)(3)
Powder Coatings .....	.107(1)(2)
Processing Buildings .....	.106(h)(3)(iii)
Sawmills .....	.265(c)(7)
Spray Finishing .....	.94(c)(5)
Spraying Operations .....	.94(c), .107(d)
Exhaust Duct System .....	.107(d)(3), (7)
Fan-Rotating Element ...	.107(d)(4)
Independent Exhaust ...	.107(d)(3)
Room Intakes .....	.107(d)(11)
Standards Sources .....	.99
Tanks, Open Surface .....	.94(d)
Textiles .....	.262(rr)

Occupational Safety and Health Admin., Labor

Pt. 1910 Index

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Venting, Tanks:	
Aboveground .....	.106(b)(2)(iv)–(vi)
Inside .....	.106(b)(4)(ii)
Portable .....	.106(d)(2)(ii)
Underground .....	.106(b)(3)(iv)
Vents: (see Venting)	
Vermin Control .....	.141(a)(5)
Vinyl Chloride .....	.1017
Emergency situations .....	.1017(i)
Hazardous operations .....	.1017(h)
Medical surveillance .....	.1017(k)
Methods of compliance .....	.1017(f)
Monitoring .....	.1017(d)
Permissible exposure limit ...	.1017(c)
Regulated area .....	.1017(e)
Respiratory protection .....	.1017(g)
Signs and labels .....	.1017(l)
Training .....	.1017(j)
Working-Working Surfaces:	
Aisles .....	.22(b)
Covers .....	.22(c)
Definitions .....	.21
Fixed Industrial Stairs .....	.24
Floor Loading .....	.22(d)
Floor Openings Guard .....	.23
General Requirements .....	.22
Guardrails .....	.22(c)
Housekeeping .....	.22(a)
Ladders:	
Fixed .....	.27
Portable:	
Metal .....	.26
Wood .....	.25
Stands .....	.29
Passageways .....	.22(b)
Scaffolding Safety .....	.28
Scaffolds (Towers) .....	.29
Stairs, Fixed Industrial .....	.24
Standards Sources .....	.31
Wall Openings Guarding .....	.23
Working Surfaces .....	.30
Wall Cranes: (see Gantry Cranes)	
Wall Openings (Holes) .....	.23(b)
Warehouses:	
Ammonium Nitrate .....	.109(i)(4)
Flammable Liquids .....	.106(d)(5)(v)
Warning Devices and Signs: (see also Signs and Tags)	
Bloodborne pathogens .....	.1030(g)(1)
Cranes .....	.179(i)
Ionizing Radiation .....	.96(f)
Manlifts .....	.68(c)(7)
Nonionizing Radiation .....	.97(a)(3)
Washing Facilities .....	.141(d), .142(f), .120(n)(6)
Waste Disposal .....	.141(a)(4)
Asbestos .....	.1001(h)(2)
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(7)
Containers .....	.141(g)(3)
Dip Tanks .....	.108(f)(2)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Ionizing Radiation .....	.96(k)
Labor Camps .....	.142(e), (h)
Processing Plants .....	.106(h)(8)(iii)
Radiation .....	.96(k)
Service Stations .....	.106(g)(7)
Spraying .....	.107(g)(3)
Water Gels .....	.109(h)
Water Spray Extinguishing Systems, Fixed.	.163
Water Supply:	
Hazardous waste operations .....	.120(n)
Labor Camps .....	.142(c)
Nonpotable Water .....	.141(b)(2)
Potable Water .....	.141(b)(1)
Sprinkler Systems .....	.159(c)(4)
Standpipe and Hose Systems.	.158(d)
Weather Protection Manlifts .....	.68(b)(15)
Welding: (see also Acetylene Generators; Arc Welding; Flash Welding Equipment; Resistance Welding Equipment; Welding Machines, Portable).	
Beryllium .....	.252(c)(8)
Cadmium .....	.252(c)(1)(v), (9)
Chemicals, highly hazardous, process safety management; hot-work permits.	.119(k)
Cleaning Compounds .....	.252(c)(11)
Concentrations, Maximum Allowable.	.252(c)(1)(iii)
Containers .....	.252(a)(3)
Contamination .....	.252(c)(1)(i)
Definitions .....	.251
Exhaust Hoods .....	.252(c)(3)
Fire Protection .....	.252(a)(2)(i), (ii), (xv)
First Aid Equipment .....	.252(c)(13)
Fluorine Compounds .....	.252(c)(1)(v), (5)
Labels .....	.252(c)(1)(iv)
Ladders, Fixed .....	.27(b)(6)
Lead .....	.252(c)(7)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	.110(b)(4)
Mercury .....	.252(c)(10)
Piping Systems, Mechanical .....	.252(d)(2)
Personnel Protection .....	.252(b)
Precautions .....	.252(a)(2), .255(e)
Prohibited Areas .....	.252(a)(2)(vi)
Screens .....	.252(c)(1)(ii)
Spot and Seam .....	.255(b)
Stainless Steels .....	.252(c)(12)
Supervisory Responsibility ...	.252(a)(2)(xiv)
Transmission Pipelines .....	.252(d)(1)
Ventilation .....	.252(c)(1)(ii), (c)(2)–(4)
Zinc .....	.252(c)(6)
Welding Machines, Portable .....	.255(c)
Clevis .....	.255(c)(3)
Counterbalance .....	.255(c)(1)
Grounding .....	.255(c)(6)

Pt. 1910 Index

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7-1-97 Edition)

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

SUBJECT INDEX FOR 29 CFR PART 1910—OC-
CUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STAND-
ARDS—Continued

Subject term	Section No.
Holder, Movable .....	.255(c)(5)
Safety Chains .....	.255(c)(2)
Switch Guards .....	.255(c)(4)
Wharves:	
Bulk Plants .....	.106(f)(4)
Chemical Plants .....	.106(i)(2)
Distilleries .....	.106(i)(2)
Explosives .....	.109(f)
Marine Service Stations .....	.106(g)(4)
Refineries .....	.106(i)(2)
Wheels, Multi-Piece Rim: Servicing.	.177
Winch Heads, Derricks .....	.181(i)(5)
Wind Indicators .....	.179(b)(4)
Window-Jack Scaffolds .....	.28(r)
Guardrails .....	.28(r)(3)
Use .....	.28(r)(1), (2)
Wood Heel Turning Machines .....	.213(o)
Wood Ladders, Portable: (see also Ladders, Portable Wood).	.25
Wood Pole Scaffolds .....	.28(b)
Wood Shapers .....	.213(m)
Wooden Guards .....	.219(o)(2)
Woodworking Machinery .....	.213
Band Saws and Resaws .....	.213(i)
Boring Machines .....	.213(l)
Circular Resaws .....	.213(e)
Construction .....	.213(a)
Controls .....	.213(b)
Crosscut Table Saws .....	.213(d)
Definitions .....	.211(a)
Drag Saws .....	.213(r)
Effective Dates .....	.220
Glue Spreaders, Roll-Type .....	.213(r)
Hand-Fed Crosscut Table Saws.	.213(d)
Hand-Fed Ripsaws .....	.213(c)
Inspection .....	.213(s)
Jointers .....	.213(j)
Maintenance .....	.213(s)
Matching Machines .....	.213(n)
Molding Machines .....	.213(n)

Subject term	Section No.
Mortising Machines .....	.213(l)
Planing Machines .....	.213(n)
Profile Lathes .....	.213(o)
Radial Saws .....	.213(h)
Ripsaws .....	.213(c)
Sanding Machines .....	.213(p)
Self-Fed Circular Saws .....	.213(f)
Standards Sources .....	.221
Sticking .....	.213(n)
Swing Cutoff Saws .....	.213(g)
Swing Head Lathes .....	.213(o)
Table Saws .....	.213(d)
Tenoning Machines .....	.213(k)
Turning Machines .....	.213(o)
Veneer Cutters .....	.213(q)
Wood Heel Turning Machines.	.213(o)
Wood Shapers .....	.213(m)
Woodworking Tools, Portable Powered.	.243(a)
Belt Sanding Machines .....	.243(a)(3)
Circular Saws .....	.243(a)(1)
Cracked Saws .....	.243(a)(4)
Dead-Man Controls .....	.243(a)(2)
Grounding .....	.243(a)(5)
Sanding Machines .....	.243(a)(3)
Work Platforms .....	.66, .67
Elevating and Rotating .....	.67
Powered Platforms .....	.66
Vehicle-Mounted .....	.67
Application .....	.67(b)(1)
Design .....	.67(b)(2)
Work Platforms, Mobile: (see also Scaffolds).	.29(e)
Working Surfaces: (see also Walking-Working Surfaces).	.30
X-ray Inspections, Mechanical Piping Systems.	.252(d)(2)(ii)
Zinc .....	.252(c)(6)
Confined Spaces .....	.252(c)(6)(i)
Indoors .....	.252(c)(6)(ii)