

OSHA REGULATION

STANDARD REGULATION OF OSHA STANDARDS



THE GREASE GUARD ABSORBS:

- ALLYL CHLORIDE
- ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE
- AMYL ACETATE
- ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
- ANILINE
- FURFURAL
- BENZENE
- ISOPRENE
- BENZONITRILE
- MALATHION
- BENZOYL CHORIDE
- METHYL METHACRYLATE
- BENZYLCHLORIDE
- MEVINPHOS
- BUTYL ACETATE
- MONOETHYLAMINE
- BUTYL AMINE
- MONOMETHYLAMINE
- BUTYL PHTHALATE
- NITROBENZENE
- CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
- NITRO TOLUENE
- CHLORDANE
- PARATHION
- CHLORO BENZENE
- POLYCHLORINATED BYPHENYL
- CHLOROFORM
- PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE
- CRESOL
- PYRETHRIN
- CYCLOHEXANE
- SULFURIC ACID
- DIAZINON
- SULFUR MONOCHLORIDE
- DICHLOROPROPANE
- TETRAETHYL LEAD
- DICHLOROPROPENE
- TOLUENE
- DICHLORVOS
- DISULFURTON
- EPICHLOROHYDRIN
- ETHION
- ETHYLBENZENE
- TRICHLOROETHYLENE
- VINYL ACETATE
- VINYLDENE CHLORIDE
- XYLENE



U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR & THE OSH ACT OPERATING MISSION AND ORGRANIZATION

With the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Congress created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance. OSHA is part of the United States Department of Labor. The administrator for OSHA is the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. OSHA's administrator answers to the Secretary of Labor, who is a member of the cabinet of the President of the United States. The OSH Act covers most private sector employers and their workers, in addition to some public sector employers and workers in the 50 states and certain territories and jurisdictions under federal authority.



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION STANDARDS & REGULATIONS - 29 CFR

1910.22 "All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition. The floor of every workroom shall be maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, a dry condition. Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained, and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places should be provided where practicable. To facilitate cleaning, every floor, working place, and passageway shall be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, holes, or loose boards."

1910.26(c)(2)(vi)(d) If ladders are exposed to oil and grease, equipment should be cleaned of oil, grease, or slippery materials. This can easily be done with a solvent or steam cleaning.

1910.38 Employee Emergency Plans. It is the intent of this standard to assure that hazardous accumulations of combustible waste materials are controlled so that a fast developing fire, rapid spread of toxic smoke, or an explosion will not occur.

1926.21(b)(5) Employees required to handle or use flammable liquids, gases, or toxic materials shall be instructed in the safe handling and use of these materials and made aware of the specific requirements contained in Subparts D, F, and other applicable subparts of this part.

1926.432 Unless identified for use in the operating environment, no conductors or equipment shall be located: In damp or wet locations; Where exposed to gases, fumes, vapors, liquids, or other agents having a deteriorating effect on the conductors or equipment.

1926.501(b)(1) "Unprotected sides and edges." Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

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