

**SELECTED FEDERAL OSHA SAFETY REGULATIONS & CODES  
for BUILDERS and SUBCONTRACTORS**



sandy@PaladinRiskManagement.com  
818-648-3247

Black Header Sections correlate to the Job Site Inspection Report Grid.

**Code or Regulation Number  
& sub paragraph**

<b>A. GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING OF SITE</b>			
	The entire storage site shall be kept free from accumulation of unnecessary combustible materials. Weeds and grass shall be kept down and a regular procedure provided for the periodic cleanup of the entire area.	<a href="#">1926.151</a>	(c)(3)
	Method of piling shall be solid wherever possible and in orderly and regular piles. No combustible material shall be stored outdoors within 10 feet of a building or structure.	<a href="#">1926.151</a>	(c)(5)
	Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or normally used for the safe passage of people.	<a href="#">1926.152</a>	(a)(2)
	During the course of construction, alteration, or repairs, from and scrap lumber with protruding nails, and all other debris, shall be kept cleared from work areas, passageways, and stairs, in and around buildings or other structures.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(a)
	Combustible scrap and debris shall be removed at regular intervals during the course of construction. Safe means shall be provided to facilitate such removal.	<a href="#">1926.25</a>	(b)
	"Housekeeping." Storage areas shall be kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire, explosion, or pest harborage. Vegetation control will be exercised when necessary.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(c)
	All scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish shall be removed from the immediate work area as the work progresses	<a href="#">1926.252</a>	(c)
	"Maintenance and workmanship." Means of egress shall be continually maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency	<a href="#">1926.340</a>	(c)
<b>B. BUILDING MATERIALS</b>			
	All materials stored in tiers shall be stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling or collapse.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(a)(1)
	Lumber shall be stacked on level and solidly supported sills.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(b)(8)(ii)
	Lumber shall be so stacked as to be stable and self-supporting.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(b)(8)(iii)
	Lumber piles shall not exceed 20 feet in height provided that lumber to be handled manually shall not be stacked more than 16 feet high.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(b)(8)(iv)
	Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees. Such areas shall be kept in good repair.	<a href="#">1926.250</a>	(a)(3)
<b>C. ACCESS TO JOB SITE</b>			
	see safety postings (P.)		
	liability issues need to be addressed based upon site conditions		
<b>D. VISITORS TO JOB SITE</b>			
	see safety postings (P.)		
	liability issues need to be addressed based upon site conditions		
<b>E. SECURITY LIGHTING</b>			
	In a multistory building, when a stairwell is being used, it shall be properly illuminated by either natural or artificial means, and completely and substantially covered over at a point not less than two floors below the floor on which work i	<a href="#">1926.851</a>	(c)
<b>H. TRENCHING</b>			
	Ditches, pits, excavations and surfaces in poor repair shall be guarded by readily visible barricades, rails or other equally effective means.	<a href="#">1917.125</a>	
	Requirements for protective systems. Inspection Procedures for Enforcing the Excavation Standards - 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P.	<a href="#">1926.650</a>	<a href="#">1926.651</a>
	Excavations; Construction; Trenching; Shoring; Sloping; Benching; Final Rule	<a href="#">1926.652</a>	<a href="#">1926 Subpart L App A</a>

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<b>I. FALL PROTECTION MEASURES</b>			
	Every stairway floor opening shall be guarded by a standard railing constructed in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section. The railing shall be provided on all exposed sides (except at entrance to stairway). For infrequently used stairways where traffic across the opening prevents the use of fixed standard railing (as when located in aisle spaces, etc.), the guard shall consist of a hinged floor opening cover of standard strength and construction and removable standard railings on all exposed sides (except at entrance to stairway).	<a href="#">1910.23</a>	(a1)
	Reinforcing steel. All protruding reinforcing steel, onto and into which employees could fall, shall be guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement.	<a href="#">1926.701</a>	(b)
	"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.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(1)
	Each employee on walking/working surfaces shall be protected from falling through holes (including skylights) more than 6 feet (1.8 m) above lower levels, by personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems erected around such holes.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(4)(i)
	Each employee on a walking/working surface shall be protected from tripping in or stepping into or through holes (including skylights) by covers.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(4)(ii)
	Each employee on a walking/working surface shall be protected from objects falling through holes (including skylights) by covers.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(4)(iii)
	"Residential construction." Each employee engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use these systems, the employer shall develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets the requirements of paragraph (k) of 1926.502	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(13)
	"Steep roofs." Each employee on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems with toeboards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(11)
	"Wall openings." Each employee working on, at, above, or near wall openings (including those with chutes attached) where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches (1.0 m) above the walking/working surface, shall be protected from falling by the use of a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(b)(14)
	Erect toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling from higher levels.	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(c)(1)
<b>J. HARDHATS</b>			
	"Protection from falling objects." When an employee is exposed to falling objects, the employer shall have each employee wear a hard hat and shall implement one of the following measures:	<a href="#">1926.501</a>	(c)
	The employer shall ensure that each affected employee wears a protective helmet when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects.	<a href="#">1910.135</a>	(a)(1)
	The employer shall ensure that a protective helmet designed to reduce electrical shock hazard is worn by each such affected employee when near exposed electrical conductors which could contact the head.	<a href="#">1910.135</a>	(a)(2)

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<b>K. LADDER SAFETY</b>		
	When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not	<a href="#">1926.1053</a> (b)(1)
	No ladder should be used to gain access to a roof unless the top of the ladder shall extend at least 3 feet above the point of support, at eave, gutter, or roofline;	<a href="#">1910.25</a> (d)(2)(xv)
	Ladders shall be maintained in good condition at all times, the joint between the steps and side rails shall be tight, all hardware and fittings securely attached, and the movable parts shall operate freely without binding or undue play.	<a href="#">1910.25</a> (d)(1)(i)
	Portable rung and cleat ladders shall, where possible, be used at such a pitch that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is one-quarter of the working length of the ladder (the length along the ladder between the foot and the top support). The ladder shall be so placed as to prevent slipping, or it shall be lashed, or held in position. Ladders shall not be used in a horizontal position as platforms, runways, or scaffolds;	<a href="#">1910.25</a> (d)(2)(i)
<b>L. ELECTRICAL HAZARDS</b>		
	General electrical requirements 1910.33 - 1910.335(b)(3)	<a href="#">1910.303</a> (a)
	Ground-fault circuit interrupters. All 120-volt, single-phase 15- and 20-ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and which are in use by employees, shall have approved ground-fault circuit interrupters for personnel protection.	<a href="#">1926.404</a> (b)(1)(ii)
	Signs warning of high voltage shall be posted where unauthorized employees might come in contact with live parts.	<a href="#">1926.404</a> (d)(2)(ii)
	Worn or frayed electric cords or cables shall not be used.	<a href="#">1926.416</a> (e)(1)
	Extension cords shall not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended by wire.	<a href="#">1926.416</a> (e)(2)
<b>M. FIRE PREVENTION</b>		
	The employer shall assure that portable fire extinguishers are maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated places at all times except during use.	<a href="#">1910.157</a> (c)(4)
	The employer shall be responsible for the development of a fire protection program to be followed throughout all phases of the construction and demolition work, and he shall provide for the firefighting equipment as specified in this subpart. As fire hazards occur, there shall be no delay in providing the necessary equipment.	<a href="#">1926.150</a> (a)(1)
	All firefighting equipment, provided by the employer, shall be conspicuously located.	<a href="#">1926.150</a> (a)(3)
	All firefighting equipment shall be periodically inspected and maintained in operating condition. Defective equipment shall be immediately replaced.	<a href="#">1926.150</a> (a)(4)
	A fire extinguisher, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided for each 3,000 square feet of the protected building area, or major fraction thereof. Travel distance from any point of the protected area to the nearest fire extinguisher shall not exceed 100 feet.	<a href="#">1926.150</a> (c)(1)(i)
	Portable fire extinguishing equipment, suitable for the fire hazard involved, shall be provided at convenient, conspicuously accessible locations in the yard area. Portable fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, shall be placed so that maximum travel distance to the nearest unit shall not exceed 100 feet.	<a href="#">1926.151</a> (c)(6)
	One or more fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided on each floor. In multistory buildings, at least one fire extinguisher shall be located adjacent to stairway.	<a href="#">1926.150</a> (c)(1)(iv)
	Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or normally used for the safe passage of people.	<a href="#">1926.152</a> (a)(2)
	When heaters are used in confined spaces, special care shall be taken to provide sufficient ventilation in order to ensure proper combustion, maintain the health and safety of workmen, and limit temperature rise in the area.	<a href="#">1926.154</a> (a)(2)
	When the welding, cutting, or heating operation is such that normal fire prevention precautions are not sufficient, additional personnel shall be assigned to guard against fire while the actual welding, cutting, or heating operation is being performed, and for a sufficient period of time after completion of the work to ensure that no possibility of fire exists. Such personnel shall be instructed as to the specific anticipated fire hazards and how the firefighting equipment provided is to be used.	<a href="#">1926.352</a> (e)

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<b>N. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)</b>																	
	The employer is responsible for requiring the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment in all operations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this part indicates the need for using such equipment to reduce the hazards to the employees.	<a href="#">1926.28</a> (a) Overall PPE															
	Application. Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.	<a href="#">1910.132</a> (a) Overall PPE															
	The employer shall ensure that each affected employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards wears eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or wears eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses.	<a href="#">1910.133</a> (a)(3) glasses															
	The employer shall establish and maintain an audiometric testing program as provided in this paragraph by making audiometric testing available to all employees whose exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels.	<a href="#">1910.95</a> (g)(1) hearing															
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>8 Hrs.....</td> <td>90 decibels</td> <td>Diesel Truck 12 feet away - 90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Hrs.....</td> <td>92</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Hrs.....</td> <td>95</td> <td>Hand circular saw - 1 meter away - 95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Hrs.....</td> <td>97</td> <td>Power saws / pneumatic drills 97 - 105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Hrs .....</td> <td>100</td> <td>Jack Hamer 12 meters away 100 decibels / garbage truck</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>over 115 decibels - no more than 15 minutes</i></p>	8 Hrs.....	90 decibels	Diesel Truck 12 feet away - 90	6 Hrs.....	92		4 Hrs.....	95	Hand circular saw - 1 meter away - 95	3 Hrs.....	97	Power saws / pneumatic drills 97 - 105	2 Hrs .....	100	Jack Hamer 12 meters away 100 decibels / garbage truck	
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	Employers shall ensure that hearing protectors are worn:	<a href="#">1910.95</a> (i)(2) hearing															
	The employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). If such hazards are present, or likely to be present, the employer shall:	<a href="#">1910.136</a> (d)(1)															
	General requirements. The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, and where such employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards.	<a href="#">1910.136</a> (a) footwear															
	General requirements. Employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances; severe cuts or lacerations; severe abrasions; punctures; chemical burns; thermal burns; and harmful temperature extremes	<a href="#">1910.138</a> (a) hands															
	"General." Whenever hazardous substances such as dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases exist or are produced in the course of construction work, their concentrations shall not exceed the limits specified in 1926.55(a). When ventilation is used as an engineering control method, the system shall be installed and operated according to the requirements of this section.	<a href="#">1926.57</a> (a) breathing															
	Employees shall be provided with eye and face protection equipment when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents.	<a href="#">1926.102</a> (a)(1) face															
	When power operated tools are designed to accommodate guards, they shall be equipped with such guards when in use.	<a href="#">1926.3</a> (b)(1) power tools															
	Electric power operated tools shall either be of the approved double-insulated type or grounded in accordance with Subpart K of this part.	<a href="#">1926.302</a> (a)(1) tools															
	Extension cord sets used with portable electric tools and appliances shall be of three-wire type and shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage. Flexible cords used with temporary and portable lights shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage.	<a href="#">1926.405</a> (a)(2)(ii)(J) tools															
	Safety clips or retainers shall be securely installed and maintained on pneumatic impact (percussion) tools to prevent attachments from being accidentally expelled.	<a href="#">1926.302</a> (b)(2) tools															
	All employees using abrasive wheels shall be protected by eye protection equipment in accordance with the requirements of Subpart E of this part, except when adequate eye protection is afforded by eye shields which are permanently attached	<a href="#">1926.303</a> (c)(9) eyes															

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Guarding. All portable, power-driven circular saws shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The upper guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to permit the base to be tilted for bevel cuts. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work. When the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard shall automatically and instantly return to the covering position.	<a href="#">1926.304</a>	(d) tools
Personal protective equipment. No employee shall be permitted to apply a cement, sand, and water mixture through a pneumatic hose unless the employee is wearing protective head and face equipment.	<a href="#">1926.701</a>	(f) cement
Exposure to vehicular traffic. Employees exposed to public vehicular traffic shall be provided with, and shall wear, warning vests or other suitable garments marked with or made of reflectorized or high-visibility material	<a href="#">1926.651</a>	(d) traffic
Each affected employee shall demonstrate an understanding of the training specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, and the ability to use PPE properly, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE.	<a href="#">1910.132</a>	(f)(2) training
The employer shall verify that each affected employee has received and understood the required training through a written certification that contains the name of each employee trained, the date(s) of training, and that identifies the subject of the certification.	<a href="#">1910.132</a>	(f)(4) training
additional information: Portable powered tools - see section 243.(a) - 1910.244(a)(2)(viii)	<a href="#">1910.243</a>	(a)
<b>O. SCAFFOLDING USE</b>		
Guardrails not less than 2 x 4 inches or the equivalent and not less than 36 inches or more than 42 inches high, with a mid-rail, when required, of 1 x 4-inch lumber or equivalent, and toeboards, shall be installed at all open sides on all scaffolds more than 10 feet above the ground or floor. Toeboards shall be a minimum of 4 inches in height.	<a href="#">1910.28</a>	(c)(14)
To prevent movement, the scaffold shall be secured to the building or structure at intervals not to exceed 30 feet horizontally and 26 feet vertically.	<a href="#">1910.28</a>	(d)(9)
A climbing ladder or stairway shall be provided for proper access and egress, and shall be affixed or built into the scaffold and so located that its use will not have a tendency to tip the scaffold. A landing platform shall be provided at intervals not to exceed 30 feet.	<a href="#">1910.29</a>	(a)(3)(viii)
Scaffolds shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration. Such activities shall be performed only by experienced	<a href="#">1926.451</a>	(f)(7)
When scaffold platforms are more than 2 feet (0.6 m) above or below a point of access, portable ladders, hook-on ladders, attachable ladders, stair towers (scaffold stairways/towers), stairway-type ladders (such as ladder stands), ramps, wa	<a href="#">1926.451</a>	(e)(1)
Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity.	<a href="#">1926.451</a>	(f)(3)
In addition to wearing hardhats each employee on a scaffold shall be provided with additional protection from falling hand tools, debris, and other small objects through the installation of toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems, or through the erection of debris nets, catch platforms, or canopy structures that contain or deflect the falling objects. When the falling objects are too large, heavy or massive to be contained or deflected by any of the above-listed measures, the employer shall place such potential falling objects away from the edge of the surface from which they could fall and shall secure those materials as necessary to prevent their falling.	<a href="#">1926.451</a>	(h)(1)
The employer shall have each employee who performs work while on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.	<a href="#">1926.454</a>	(a)






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<b>P. SAFETY POSTINGS</b>		
	These specifications apply to the design, application, and use of signs or symbols (as included in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section) intended to indicate and, insofar as possible, <i>to define specific hazards of a nature such that failure to designate them may lead to accidental injury to workers or the public, or both, or to property damage.</i> These specifications are intended to cover all safety signs except those designed for streets, highways, railroads, and marine regulations.	1910.145 (a)(1)
	Each employer shall post and keep posted a notice or notices, to be furnished by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, informing employees of the protections and obligations provided for in the Act, and that for assistance and information, including copies of the Act and of specific safety and health standards, employees should contact the employer or the nearest office of the Department of Labor. Such notice or notices shall be posted by the employer in each establishment in a conspicuous place or places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Each employer shall take steps to insure that such notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by other material.	1903.2 (a)(1)
	Where a State has an approved poster informing employees of their protections and obligations as defined in §1952.10 of this chapter, such poster, when posted by employers covered by the State plan, shall constitute compliance with the posting requirements	1903.2 (a)(2)
	Where distinctly separate activities are performed at a single physical location (such as contract construction activities from the same physical location as a lumber yard), each activity shall be treated as a separate physical establishment, and a separate notice or notices shall be posted in each such establishment, to the extent that such notices have been furnished by the Occupational Safety and Health	1903.2 (b)
	Danger signs shall be used only where an immediate hazard exists.	1926.200 (b)(1)
	Caution signs shall be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices.	1926.200 (c)(1)
	<b>Use for:</b> Hazardous situations with a high probability of death or severe injury. <b>Do not use for:</b> Property damage unless personal injury risk is present.	
	<b>Use for:</b> Hazardous situations that have some probability of death or severe injury. <b>Do not use for:</b> Property damage unless personal injury risk is present.	
	<b>1910.145(c)(2)(i)</b> <b>Caution signs shall be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices.</b>  <b>Use for:</b> Hazardous situations which may result in minor or moderate injury. <b>Do not use for:</b> Situations when there is a possibility of death or severe injury	
	<b>Use for:</b> Indicating a statement of company policy as the message relates directly or indirectly to the safety of personnel or protection of property. <b>Do not use for:</b> Hazardous situations where death or severe injury may occur.	
	<b>Use for:</b> Indicating general instructions relative to safe work practices, reminders of proper safety procedures and the location of safety equipment. <b>Do not use for:</b> Hazardous situations where death or severe injury may occur	
<b>Additional areas that signs may need to be posted</b>		
<p><u>Fire &amp; Fire Exit ;Fire Safety; Flammable &amp; Explosive;NFPA 12 - CO2 Fire Ext.</u>  <u>Lockout &amp; Maintenance</u>  <u>Medical First Aid, Injury, Emergency</u>  <u>No Smoking</u>  <u>No Trespass / Security; Exit &amp; Entrance; Restricted Access; Security Notice</u>  <u>Parking Signs; General; Fire / Emergency</u>  <u>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Ear; Eye; Foot; General Topics; Gloves; Hard Hat &amp; Head; Respirator</u>  <u>MSDS &amp; Right to Know</u>  <u>Work Environment; Alcohol - Weapon - Drug Free; Animal Handling / Pet; Clearance &amp; Floor Capacity; Confined Space; Construction; Conveyor;</u>  <u>Crane; Fall Protection; Ladder / Scaffold; Phone</u></p>		

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Q. SAFETY MEETINGS		
<p>§1509 (California) Injury and Illness Prevention Program</p> <p>(a) Every employer shall establish, implement and maintain an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program.                      (b) Every employer shall adopt a written Code of Safe Practices which relates to the employer's operations.                      (c) The Code of Safe Practices shall be posted at a conspicuous location at each job site office or be provided to each supervisory employee who shall have it readily available.                      (d) Periodic meetings of supervisory employees shall be held under the direction of management for the discussion of safety problems and accidents that have occurred.                      (e) Supervisory employees shall conduct "toolbox" or "tailgate" safety meetings, or equivalent, with their crews at least every 10 working days to emphasize safety.</p>	<p><b>See header "T" for OSHA requirements</b></p>	
<p>Do you have a safety committee or group made up of management and labor representatives that meets regularly and report in writing on its activities?</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eliminating the hazard from the machine, the method, the material or the plant structure.</li> <li>2. Abating the hazard by limiting exposure or controlling it at its source.</li> <li>3. Training personnel to be aware of the hazard and to follow safe work procedures to avoid it.</li> <li>4. Prescribing personal protective equipment for protecting employees against the hazard.</li> </ol>		
R. JOB SITE SUPERVISION		
<p>"Competent person" means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and <b>who has authorization</b> to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.</p>	<p><a href="#">1926.32</a></p>	<p>(f)</p>
<p>"Qualified" means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.</p>	<p><a href="#">1926.32</a></p>	<p>(m)</p>
S. JOB LOGS/RECORDS		
<p>Field risk management practices to provide details to management in-case of any type of incident</p>		
T. INCIDENT RESPONSE & REPORTING		
<p>The purpose of this rule (Part 1904) is to require employers to record and report work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses.</p> <p>Note to § 1904.0: Recording or reporting a work-related injury, illness, or fatality does not mean that the employer or employee was at fault, that an OSHA rule has been violated, or that the employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits</p>	<p><a href="#">1904</a></p>	
<p>How do I decide whether a particular injury or illness is recordable?</p>	<p><a href="#">1904.4</a></p>	<p>(b)(2)</p>
<p>If your company had ten (10) or fewer employees at all times during the last calendar year, you do not need to keep OSHA injury and illness records unless OSHA or the BLS informs you in writing that you must keep records under § 1904.41 or § 1904.42. However, as required by § 1904.39, all employers covered by the OSH Act must report to OSHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality or the hospitalization of three or more employees.</p>	<p><a href="#">1904.1</a></p>	<p>(a)(1)</p>
<p>Is the partial exemption for size based on the size of my entire company or on the size of an individual business establishment? The partial exemption for size is based on the number of employees in the entire company.</p>	<p><a href="#">1904.1</a></p>	<p>(b)(1)</p>
<p>How do I determine the size of my company to find out if I qualify for the partial exemption for size? To determine if you are exempt because of size, you need to determine your company's peak employment during the last calendar year. If you had no more than 10 employees at any time in the last calendar year, your company qualifies for the partial exemption for size.</p>	<p><a href="#">1904.1</a></p>	<p>(b)(2)</p>



**SELECTED FEDERAL OSHA SAFETY REGULATIONS & CODES  
for BUILDERS and SUBCONTRACTORS**



sandy@PaladinRiskManagement.com  
818-648-3247

Black Header Sections correlate to the Job Site Inspection Report Grid.

**Code or Regulation Number  
& sub paragraph**

<b>U. FIRST AID</b>			
	First aid supplies are required to be readily available under paragraph § 1910.151(b). An example of the minimal contents of a generic first aid kit is described in American National Standard (ANSI) Z308.1-1998	<a href="#">1910.151</a>	
	The employer shall insure the availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of occupational health.	<a href="#">1926.5</a>	(a)
	In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available.	<a href="#">1926.5</a>	(c)
	The contents of the first aid kit shall be placed in a weatherproof container with individual sealed packages for each type of item, and shall be checked by the employer before being sent out on each job and at least weekly on each job to en	<a href="#">1926.5</a>	(d)(2)
	In areas where 911 is not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.	<a href="#">1926.5</a>	(f)
<b>V. EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN - not part of the DBHR Site Survey at this time</b>			
	1. "Emergency action plan elements." The emergency action plan should address emergencies that the employer may reasonably expect in the workplace. 2. "Emergency evacuation." At the time of an emergency, employees should know what type of evacuation is necessary and what their role is in carrying out the plan. 3. "Emergency action plan training." The employer should assure that an adequate number of employees are available at all times during working hours to act as evacuation wardens so that employees can be swiftly moved from the danger location to the safe areas.	<a href="#">1910.38</a>	(b)(3)
	Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;	<a href="#">1926.35</a>	(b)(3)
	Before implementing the emergency action plan, the employer shall designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.	<a href="#">1926.35</a>	(e)(1)
	The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept at the workplace and made available	<a href="#">1926.35</a>	(e)(3)
<b>W. DRUG/ALCOHOL/SMOKING POLICY</b>			
	Smoking shall be prohibited at or in the vicinity of operations which constitute a fire hazard, and shall be conspicuously posted: "No Smoking or Open Flame."	<a href="#">1926.151</a>	(a)(3)