

South Carolina Department of
Labor, Licensing and Regulation
OSHA Outreach and Education
Program

Fire Service Checklist

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Introduction

The standards referenced in this checklist include South Carolina's Safety and Health Standards for General Industry and Construction from 29 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 1910 under the authority 1-15-210 South Carolina Code of Laws (1976) as amended.

Pursuant to this authority, the Director of the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation has put into force and made public certain Occupational Safety and Health Standards, which are identical to those enforced by the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor. These standards are known as the Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations of the State of South Carolina and have been published as Article VI.

The Office of OSHA Outreach and Education conducts safety and health training programs and seminars at employers' sites throughout the state. Training materials, such as this checklist, are used extensively in these programs. Sample written programs (i.e. lockout/tagout, hazard communication, bloodborne pathogens, and respiratory protection) and other training information is available upon request by calling (803) 896-7665 or visiting the Web site: <http://www.scosha.llronline.com/>. Information memorandums are also available by contacting the OSHA Standards Office at (803) 896-5811.

In addition to these training programs, OSHA Outreach and Education Programs offer courtesy (consultation) services and technical assistance to South Carolina employers in recognizing safety and health hazards and in developing and/or improving their overall safety and health programs. These services are free to private and public sector employers upon request, and no fine or citations are imposed. For more information, or to set up an on-site consultation visit, call (803) 896-7787.

This checklist has been compiled to help employers and employees comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The questions in this list are based upon Article VI of the S.C. Rules and Regulations (Part 1910 of the Federal OSHA Standards), which contains standards for general industry.

This checklist, however, is only a guide to be used in conjunction with the OSHA Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910 and 1926. Compliance with this checklist does not necessarily assure full compliance with all OSHA standards.

This checklist is designed so that a negative answer to any question indicates an area of safety concern. After using this checklist, if you determine that a problem exists, or if a question or concern should develop, contact:

S. C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Outreach and Education
121 Executive Center Drive, Suite 230
Synergy Business Park
Columbia SC 29210

Mailing Address
PO Box 11329
Columbia, SC 29211-1329

Tel: (803) 896-7665
Fax: (803) 896-7670

E-mail: askosha@llr.sc.gov

Examples of OSHA Citations Commonly Issued to Fire Departments

- Failure to have a written respiratory program
- Failure to provide bloodborne pathogen post-exposure evaluation and follow-up
- Failure to provide proper machine guarding
- Failure to provide hazard communication training
- Failure to provide the proper respirators for IDLH atmospheres
- Failure to provide respirator fit testing
- Failure to provide proper protective clothing for fire department personnel
- Failure to provide a written statement for the organization of the fire department
- Failure to provide proper hazard communication labeling and signs for hazardous chemicals
- Failure to mark exits with signs
- Failure to provide medical evaluations to wear a respirator
- Failure to provide proper respirator inspections and charge cylinders
- Failure to provide proper electrical equipment grounding

Safety and Health Systems

Currently, there is no OSHA regulation requiring employers to establish a 'safety and health system', but the U.S. Department of Labor/OSHA has published Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines for use by employers to prevent occupational injuries and illnesses.

The South Carolina Department of LLR, Outreach and Education Programs (O&E), has recognized that organizations with effective safety and health systems have reduced injuries and illnesses. This General Fire Service Checklist will assist employers in hazard identification. However, hazard identification is only one element of an effective safety and health system.

1. Management Commitment and Planning

- a) Do you have a written policy and goals?
- b) Do you have a line of accountability so that managers, supervisors and employees know what is expected?
- c) Do you provide adequate authority and make resources available?
- d) Does your company have management involvement?
- e) Is coverage provided for contract workers?

2. Hazard Assessment

- a) Do you analyze new processes, materials, substances and equipment for safety and health hazards and need for personal protective equipment?
- b) Does your department conduct a comprehensive baseline survey? (A baseline survey is the first inspection of the workplace to identify hazards).
- c) Do you conduct periodic self-inspections?
- d) Do you conduct a hazard analysis of the workplace?
- e) Is there a system in place for employee notification of hazards without fear of reprisal?
- f) Is there a procedure for conducting accident/incident investigations?
- g) Do you analyze injury and illness trends?

3. Hazard Prevention, Correction and Control

- a) Do you have professional safety and health expertise available, such as O&E and OSHA standards?
- b) Is there a system for tracking hazard correction at your facility?
- c) Have you established a consistent disciplinary system, and is it used?
- d) Do you plan and train for emergencies?
- e) Do you have a preventive maintenance program for equipment and facilities?
- f) Are first aid and emergency medical care available?

4. Safety and Health Training

- a) Do you have ongoing safety and health education and training with a method to ensure understanding such as testing or observation?
- b) Do you have training for new hires, both general and job specific?
- c) Is there a method in place for tracking the training given?
- d) Is training provided for management, supervisors and employees?

5. Employee Participation

- a) Are employees involved in the safety and health program?
- b) Do you have safety and health committees, and do employees participate?
- c) Does your department have a safety officer, and is sufficient fireground/administrative authority assigned to this person to correct serious safety violations at the time?
- d) Does your department have a safety committee to study accidents, determine their cause, and recommend solutions to management?
- e) Is the safety committee given the necessary information from all concerned parties to accomplish item (d) above?

6. Safety and Health Program Self-Evaluation

- a) Is an evaluation of the Safety and Health Management Program conducted at least annually?
- b) Do you document the results and use them to improve upon your program?

Administrative Requirements

1. S.C. OSHA Records (OSHA 300 Logs, OSHA 301 Logs and Workers Compensation First Report of Injury)

- a) Are OSHA 300 Logs capturing occupational injury and illness records current and retained for five years?

S.C. Rules and Regulation (SCRR) Chapter 71, Article 1, Subarticle 3, Sections 3.02, 3.04 and 3.05

- b) Are exposure and medical records maintained on employees who have been exposed to toxic substances or harmful agents such as lead and asbestos?

1910.1001 (m) (1) Asbestos; 1910.1020 (b) and (d) Medical Access; 1910.1025 (n) (1) Lead

- c) Are required equipment inspection and modification records maintained for all of the various standards that require such records?

Egress

Fire Station/Administrative Requirements (*items address issues at the fire station or administrative issues*)

1. Is an emergency action plan (EAP) in place for your facility?

1910.38(a) (1)

2. Where an emergency action plan is required, has an employee alarm system which complies with 1910.165, been established?

1910.38 (a) (3)

3. Has the employer reviewed the EAP with employees?

1910.38 (a) (5) (ii)

4. Are exits marked by a readily visible sign with letters at least six inches high and 3/4" wide?

1910.37 (q) (1) & 1910.37 (q) (8)

5. Are the accesses to exits marked by readily visible signs where access is not apparent?

1910.37 (q) (1) & 1910.37 (q) (5)

6. Are means of egress continually maintained free of all obstructions, impediments, and not locked during occupancy?

1910.36 (b) (4) & 1910.36 (d) (1) & 1910.37 (k) (2)

Fire Protection

Fire Station/Administrative Requirements (*items address issues at the fire station or administrative issues*)

1. Have procedures been established for sounding emergency alarms in the workplace if the employer decided to evacuate employees?

1910.165 (b) (5)

2. Are portable fire extinguishers provided, mounted, located and identified so that they are readily accessible to employees?

1910.157 (c) (1)

3. Are fire extinguishers selected and distributed based on the classes of anticipated fire and the size and degree of hazard?

1910.157 (d) (1)

4. Are portable fire extinguishers hydrostatically tested as required?
1910.157 (f) (2)

5. Are portable fire extinguishers visually inspected each month?
1910.157 (e) (3)

6. Are annual maintenance checks of portable fire extinguishers completed and records maintained of the date completed?
1910.157 (e) (2)

Fire Brigades

Note: *Respiratory Protection requirements are addressed in the Respiratory Protection portion of this checklist and are not included in the Fire Brigade section*

1. Has the employer prepared and maintained an organizational statement establishing the fire brigade?
1910.156 (b) (1)

2. Are employees who are expected to do interior structural firefighting physically capable of performing those duties?
1910.156 (b) (2) and 1910.134 (e) Appendix C, which includes OSHA Respirator Medical Evaluation Questionnaire (Mandatory)

3. Does the employer assure that personnel are provided with training and education commensurate with the duties and functions that they are expected to perform before they respond to or are exposed to emergencies?
1910.156 (c) (1)

4. Does the employer assure that the quality of training provided is similar to those conducted by such fire training schools as Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, Georgia Fire Academy, S.C. Fire Academy, and other such institutions?
1910.156 (c) (3)

5. Does the employer assure that members who perform interior structural firefighting receive hands-on training at least quarterly?
1910.156 (c) (2)

6. Does the employer maintain and inspect, at least annually, firefighting equipment to assure the safe operational condition of the equipment?

- a) Are portable fire extinguishers and respirators inspected at least monthly?
- b) Is firefighting equipment that is damaged or in an unserviceable condition removed from service and replaced?

1910.156 (d)

7. Does the employer assure that leaders and training instructors are provided with training that is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the department?

1910.156 (c) (1)

8. Does the employer assure that protective clothing is provided to personnel at no cost to the employee?

1910.156 (e) (1) (i)

9. Does the employer assure that protective clothing protects the head, body and extremities, and consists of at least the following components:

- a) foot and leg protection; hand protection
- b) body protection;
- c) eye, face and head protection

1910.156 (e) (1) (ii)

10. Does the employer assure that all protective equipment and clothing meet the requirements of 1910.156 (e) (2) - (5) to include Appendix E?

11. Does the employer assure that approved SCBAs are provided to and worn by personnel while working inside buildings or confined spaces where toxic products of combustion or an oxygen deficiency may be present?

1910.156 (f) (i) (ii)

Hazardous Materials

Fire Station/Administrative Requirements (*items address issues at the fire station or administrative issues.*)

1. Are compressed gas cylinders given a safety inspection?

1910.101 (a)

2. Are flammable and combustible liquids stored in tanks or approved closed containers?

1910.106 (e) (2) (ii)

3. Are vent pipes from underground storage tanks for Class 1 liquids higher than the fill pipe opening and not less than 12 feet above adjacent ground level?

1910.106 (b) (3) (iv)

4. Are power shut-off controls for fuel pumps remotely located, clearly identified and readily accessible?

1910.106 (g)(3)(iii)

5. Are signs posted to prohibit smoking in fueling areas or where flammable or combustible liquids are received, dispensed or stored?

1910.106 (g)(8)

6. Are fuel pumps adequately protected from damage by collision?

1910.106 (g)(3)(d) & (g)(3)(v)(b)

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

1. Have you developed an Incident Command System (ICS) for handling emergency response?

1910.120 (q)(3)

2. Have all firefighters who respond to HazMat incidents been trained at least to the Operations Level of HazMat Response?

1910.120 (q)(6)(ii)

3. Have all firefighters who assume an aggressive role at HazMat incidents been trained to the Technician Level of HazMat Response?

1910.120 (q) (6) (iii)

Note: *An exception to this would be firefighters who respond to propane and gasoline fires and take an aggressive role such as shutting off a valve. In this situation, firefighters would need to be trained at the HazMat Operations Level with specific training in the safety and health hazards associated with gasoline and/or propane. For more information, reference Federal OSHA Compliance Letter CPL 2-2.59A - "Inspection Procedures for the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response," dated April 1998.*

4. Have all officers who would be in charge of incident received Incident Command training?

1910.120 (q)(6)(v)

5. Is refresher training conducted for all personnel at least annually?

1910.120 (q) (8)

6. In general, have department personnel been trained for any duties they might perform in the course of an emergency response in accordance with 1910.120 (q) (6) (i) - (v) and before they are expected to perform those duties or exposed to the incident?

1910.120 (q) (6)

7. Have all trainers who teach any HazMat programs to your department personnel satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subject they are expected to teach, such as through the U.S. Fire Academy, or do they have the training and/or academic credential and instructional experience necessary to demonstrate competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they are expected to teach?

1910.120 (q) (7)

8. Do all post-emergency response operations meet the necessary requirements?

1910.120 (q) (8)

9. Are appropriate chemical protective equipment and resources provided for, and available to, personnel before, during and after a HazMat response?

1910.120 (q) (9)

10. Is medical surveillance and consultation being provided the designated personnel in accordance with paragraph (f)? (Members of an organized and designated HazMat team and hazardous materials specialists must receive baseline physical examinations and be provided with medical surveillance).

1910.120 (q) (10) (ii)

11. Has a written Emergency Response Plan been developed and implemented to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of emergency response operations?

1910.120 (q) (1) & (2) (note: Employers may use the local emergency response plan or the state emergency response plan as part of their emergency response plan).

12. Do employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard wear positive pressure SCBA?

1910.120 (q) (3) (iv)

13. Are sufficient back-up personnel on standby and ready during an emergency response to provide assistance or rescue, to include advanced first aid support personnel, on standby with medical equipment and transportation capability?

1910.120 (q) (3) (v)

14. Is a safety officer assigned during an emergency response by the IC who is knowledgeable in the operations being implemented?

1910.120 (q) (3) (vi)

15. Are appropriate decontamination procedures implemented after the emergency response?

1910.120 (q) (3) (ix)

16. Are operations in hazardous areas performed using the buddy system in groups of two or more?

1910.120 (q) (3) (v)

Personal Protective Equipment

1. Has the employer assessed the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitates the use of personal protective equipment?

1910.132 (d)(1)

A hazard assessment of PPE should include, but not be limited to, the following items:

- a) Head protection
- b) Full protective clothing
- c) Hand protection
- d) Foot protection
- e) Respiratory protection
- f) Cut-resistant material, such as ballistic material for leg protection when operating chain saws

2. Is training provided to each employee who is required to use personal protective equipment?

1910.132 (f)

3. Does the employer have a written certification for hazard assessment and training pertaining to personal protective equipment?

1910.132 (d) (2) and 1910.132 (f) (4)

Respiratory Protection

1. Has the employer developed and implemented a written respiratory protection program to include required work-site specific procedures and elements for required respirator use to include the following items?

- a) Selection
- b) Medical evaluations
- c) Fit testing procedures for tight-fitting respirators
- d) Procedures for proper use of respirators in routine and emergency situations
- e) Procedures and schedules for cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and otherwise maintaining respirators

- f) Procedures to ensure adequate air quality, quantity and flow of breathing air for atmosphere-supplying respirators (Is the air test done every three months by an accredited laboratory NFPA 1404 7-1.2)
- g) Training of employees in the proper use of respirators, including putting on and removing them, and limitations on their use and their maintenance
- h) Training in respiratory hazards to which they are potentially exposed to during routine and emergency situation.
- i) Procedures for regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the program
1910.134 (c) (1) (i) - (ix)

2. Does the employer provide at no cost to the employee, respirators, training and medical evaluations?

1910.134 (c) (4)

3 Has the employer designated a suitably trained person to administer the respiratory program?

1910.134 (c) (3)

4. Are all respirators provided by the employer a full facepiece positive pressure SCBA certified by NIOSH for a minimum service life of 30 minutes as required by Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) conditions?

1910.134 (d) (2)

5. Does the employer require SCBAs to be used by employees during the entire time an employee is engaged in interior structural firefighting?

1910.134 (g) (4) (iii)

6. Does the employer ensure that respirators with tight-fitting facepieces are not worn by employees who have:

- a) facial hair that comes between the sealing surface of the facepiece and the face or that interferes with valve function;
- b) any condition that interferes with the face-to-facepiece seal or valve function?

1910.134 (g) (1) (i)

7. During interior structural firefighting, do at least two employees enter together into the IDLH atmosphere and remain in visual or voice contact with one another at all times?

1910.134 (g) (4) (i)

8. Prior to the assembly of the entire firefighting team, does a qualified Incident Commander require at least one employee to remain outside the IDLH until the arrival of additional employees provided that the following conditions are met?

- a) The Incident Commander has completed the Incident Command course or its

equivalent as certified by the S.C. Fire Academy

b) The employees who enter the IDLH atmosphere have completed the Basic Firefighter course or its equivalent as certified by the SC Fire Academy

c) The Incident Commander has determined that the standard staffing pattern is not feasible

d) The Incident Commander has determined that the entry can be made safely with the personnel on-site

e) Arrival of additional employees to complete the standard staffing pattern is imminent

1910.134 (g) (4) (ii)

Note: *S.C. OSHA allows one of the two persons assigned outside the IDLH atmosphere or one of the two persons upon arrival of additional personnel, to be assigned the additional role of incident commander or safety officer if this person is able to perform assistance or rescue activities without jeopardizing the safety or health of any firefighter working at the incident. 1910.134 (g) (4) (Note 1 to paragraph (g) Nothing is meant to preclude firefighters from performing emergency rescue activities before an entire team has assembled. (Note 2 to paragraph (g).)*

Note: *S.C. OSHA has determined that the pump operator cannot be the outside person due to the safety nature of that person's role in providing water and fire streams to personnel inside the structure.*

9. Prior to fit testing or requiring the employee to use the respirator, does the employer provide medical evaluations for employees using a medical questionnaire as provided in 1910.134 Appendix C?

1910.134 (e) (2) (ii)

10. Does the employer provide follow-up medical examinations for employees who give a positive response to any question among questions 1 - 8 in the Medical Questionnaire as printed in 1910.134? 1910.134 (e) (3) (i)

11. Does the employer obtain from the physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP) a written recommendation regarding the employee's ability to use a respirator?

1910.134 (e) (6) (i)

12. Does the employer provide fit testing for employees prior to requiring them to use a respirator and require them to pass this test prior to use ? 1910.134 (f) (2)

13. Is the fit test administered using an OSHA-accepted Qualitative Fit Test (QLFT) or Quantitative Fit Test (QNFT) protocol?

1910.134 (f) (5) (note: *Accepted protocols are found in Appendix A of 1910.134*)

Note: *Accepted protocols are found in Appendix A of the standard.*

14. Are additional fit tests provided when the employee, employer, PLHCP, supervisor, or program administrator make visual observations of changes in the employee's physical condition that could affect respirator fit?

1910.134 (f) (3)

15. Are SCBAs cleaned and disinfected according to 1910.134 Appendix B-2 or equivalent?

1910.134 (h) (1)

16. Are emergency use respirators cleaned and disinfected after each use?

1910.134 (h) (1) (iii)

17. Are respirators stored to protect them from damage, contamination, dust, sunlight, extreme temperature, excessive moisture and damaging chemicals, without deformation of the facepiece and exhalation valve?

1910.134 (h) (2) (i)

18. Are emergency use respirators inspected at least monthly, documenting the date of the inspection, name of the person who made the inspection, the findings, required remedial action and a serial number or other means of identifying the inspected respirator?

1910.134 (h) (3) (i) (B)

19. Is the information listed above in item #73 provided on a tag or label that attached to the storage compartment for the respirator, kept with the respirator or included in inspection reports?

1910.134 (h) (3) (iv) (B)

20. Are respirator repairs made only by a person appropriately trained to perform such operations and using NIOSH-approved parts designed for the respirator?

1910.134 (h) (4) (i)

21. Are respirators filled with compressed breathing air meeting at least the requirements for Grade D breathing air per ANSI/Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specification for Air, G-7.1-1989?

1910.134 (i) (1) (ii)

22. Do cylinders of purchased breathing air have a certificate of analysis from the supplier that the breathing air meets the requirements for Grade D breathing air?

1910.134 (i) (4) (ii)

23. Are compressors that are used to supply breathing air to respirators, constructed and situated so as to:

- a) Prevent entry of contaminated air?
- b) Have either suitable in-line, air-purifying sorbent beds and filters to further ensure breathing air quality OR for compressors that are not oil-lubricated, ensure that carbon monoxide levels in the breathing air do not exceed 10 ppm?

1910.134 (i) (5) and (6)

24. Do employers assure that cylinders are tested and maintained as prescribed in the Shipping Container Specification Regulations of the DOT (49 CFR part 173 and part 178)?

1910.134 (i) (4) (i)

25. Does the employer provide respiratory training to employees that at least includes the following items:

- a) Why the respirator is necessary, and how improper fit, usage or maintenance can effect use;
- b) What the limitations and capabilities of the respirator are;
- c) How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations including malfunctions;
- d) How to inspect, put on and remove, use and check the seals of the respirator;
- e) What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator;
- f) How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators;
- g) The general requirements of section (k)" Training and Information" of 1910.134 (k) (l);

26. Is the training provided prior to the employee using the respirator?

1910.134 (k)

27. Is retraining provided at least annually?

1910.134 (k) (5)

28. Does the employer conduct evaluations of the work place to determine the effectiveness of the respirator program to include consulting employees to ensure they are using the respirators effectively?

1910.134 (l) (1) and (2)

29. Does the employer maintain records regarding medical evaluations, fit testing and the respirator program?

1910.134 (m)

Bloodborne Pathogens

Note: A number of informational memos are available related to this topic, including an Information Memorandum entitled "Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens, 1910.1030." This Memorandum is available by requesting a copy through S.C. OSHA or visiting the website at <http://scosha.llronline.com/index.asp?file=memos.htm>

An issue in this memorandum that affects the fire service is that any personnel considered "collateral responders" must be identified in the department's Exposure Control Plan. A collateral responder is someone who does not have a direct role in rescue or first aid response in the course of his or her work. EMT/medical first responder-type firefighters would not fall into this category. The effect of someone classified as a collateral responder would be that the person would not be required to receive the Hepatitis B shots until after an exposure incident.

Additionally, an issue affecting the fire service is all exposure incidents must be reported within the time required by the reporting standard (ie 24 hours of the incident) and the departments health care professional, not the fire department, should determine treatment, if any.

1. Does the employer have a written Exposure Control Plan that includes at least the following items?

- a) Exposure determination;
- b) The schedule and method of implementation for methods of compliance, Hepatitis B vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, communication of hazards to employees, and recordkeeping.

1910.1030 (c) (i) (ii)

2. Is the Exposure Control Plan accessible to all employees?

1910.1030 (c) (1) (iii)

3. Is the Exposure Control Plan reviewed and updated at least annually and when necessary to reflect new or modified tasks that affect occupational exposure?

1910.1030 (c) (1) (iv)

4. Has an exposure determination been prepared by job classification with a list of job tasks and procedures in which occupational exposure occurs and that are performed by employees?

1910.1030 (c)(2) (i)

5. Are universal precautions being observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials?

1910.1030 (d) (1)

6. Are hand washing facilities provided and used where feasible, or an appropriate antiseptic hand cleanser in conjunction with clean cloth/paper or antiseptic towelettes provided for employees when hand washing facilities are not feasible?

1910.1030 (d) (2) (iii) and (iv)

7. Do employees wash their hands as soon as possible after removal of PPE?

1910.1030 (d) (2) (v)

8. Is it prohibited for contaminated needles and other contaminated sharps to be bent, recapped or removed? And is it prohibited for needles to be sheared or broken?

1910.1030 (d) (2) (vii)

9. Are contaminated sharps discarded immediately or as soon as feasible in containers that are:

- a) Puncture resistant
- b) Leakproof on the sides and bottom
- c) Labeled or color-coded according to this standard

1910.1030 (d) (2) (viii) (A) - (C)

10. During use, are containers for sharps:

- a) Easily accessible to employees
- b) Maintained upright throughout use
- c) Replaced routinely and not allowed to overfill

1910.1030 (d) (iii) (A) (2) (i) - (iii)

11. Is eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, and handling contact lenses prohibited in work areas where there is a reasonable likelihood of occupational exposure?

1910.1030 (d) (2) (ix)

12. Is personal protective equipment (PPE) provided to employees at no cost to include, but not be limited to, gloves, faceshields or masks and eye protection, and mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, pocket masks or other ventilation devices?

1910.1030 (d) (3)(i)

13. Does the employer ensure that employees use the PPE provided?

1910.1030 (d) (3) (ii)

14. Does the employer clean, launder and dispose of PPE at no cost to the employee?

1910.1030 (d) (3) (iv)

15. Are garments penetrated by blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) removed immediately or as soon as possible?

1910.1030 (d) (3) (vi)

16. Is it prohibited for disposable gloves to be re-used?

1910.1030 (d) (3) (ix) (B)

17. Are all pieces of equipment and working surfaces cleaned and decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant after contact with blood or OPIM?

1910.1030 (d) (4) (ii)(A) (Note: *EPA registered tuberculocidal or household bleach and water mixed 1:10 - 100 within the last 24 hours.*)

18. Is potentially contaminated broken glassware picked up using mechanical means such as a brush and dustpan or tongs?

1910.1030 (d) (4) (ii) (D)

19. Is contaminated laundry placed and transported in labeled or color-coded bags or containers?

1910.1030 (d) (4) (iv) (A) (2)

20. Is wet contaminated laundry with a reasonable likelihood of leakage placed and transported in bags that prevent leakage?

1910.1030 (d) (4) (iv) (A) (3)

21. Does the employer make available Hepatitis B vaccination shots at no cost to all employees, who have been identified in the Exposure Determination to have an occupational exposure to blood or OPIM after training and within 10 days of initial assignment?

1910.1030 (f) (2)(i)

22. Does the employer have post-exposure procedures in place?

1910.1030 (f) (3)

23. Are bags or containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or OPIM, and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or OPIM, red or marked with labels that are fluorescent orange or orange-red with the legend for "biohazard"?

1910.1030 (g) (l) (i)

24. Do employees participate in a training session during work hours at no cost to the employee?

1910.1030 (g) (2) (i)

25. Is the training provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter?

1910.1030 (g) (2) (ii)

26. Does the training program, at a minimum, include:

- a) an explanation of the bloodborne standard accessible during training;
- b) a general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne pathogen diseases;
- c) an explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens;
- d) an explanation of the employer's Exposure Control Plan and the means an employee can obtain a copy;
- e) an explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks that may involve exposure to blood and OPIM;
- f) an explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure, including appropriate engineering controls, work practices, and PPE;
- g) information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination and disposal of PPE;
- h) an explanation of the basis for selection of PPE;
- i) information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated;
- j) information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or OPIM;
- k) an explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available;
- l) information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident;
- m) an explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required;
- n) an opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session;

1910.1030 (g) (2) (vii) (A) - (N)

27. Is the person conducting the training session knowledgeable in the subject matter as it relates to the workplace that the training will address?

1910.1030 (g) (2) (viii)

28. Does the employer maintain medical records on employees with occupational exposure that, at a minimum includes:

- a) name and Social Security number
- b) copy of employee's hepatitis B vaccination status including dates of shots
- c) a copy of all results of examinations, medical testing, and follow-up procedures related to the exposure incident
- d) employer's copy of healthcare professional's written opinion
- e) copy of information

1910.1030 (h) (i) (ii)

29. Does the employer ensure confidentiality of medical records and not disclose them without the employee's express written consent to any person, internal or external?

1910.1030 (h) (l) (iii)

30. Does the employer maintain medical records for at least the duration of employment plus 30 years?

1910.1020 (h) (l) (iv)

31. Does the employer maintain training records for at least three years from the date on which the training occurred that includes at least the following elements:

- a) the dates of the training sessions
- b) the contents or a summary of the training sessions
- c) the names and qualifications of persons conducting the training
- d) the names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions

1910.1030 (h) (2)

32. Does the employer provide copies of medical and training records to the employee upon request?

1910.1030 (h) (3)

Hazard Communication

1. Does the employer have a written program that, at a minimum, includes information on:

- a) labeling
- b) safety data sheets with pictograms
- c) employee information and training
- d) a list of hazardous chemicals known to be present (i.e. firefighting foam, gasoline, cleaning agents, etc.)
- e) the methods the employer will use to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks

1910.1200 (e) (l)

2. Does the employer ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled or marked with the following information:

- a) identity of the hazardous chemicals
- b) appropriate hazard warnings, or words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof that provide information regarding the hazards of the chemicals?

1910.1200 (f) (5)

3. Does the employer ensure that labels are not defaced or removed?

1910.1200 (f) (8)

4. Does the employer maintain SDS in the workplace for each hazardous chemical and ensure that they are readily accessible during each workshift?

1910.1200 (g) (8)

5. Does the employer provide employees with training and information on hazardous chemicals in their workplace at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new physical or health hazard is introduced into the work area?

1910.1200 (h)

6. Does the training include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a) methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area such as monitoring, visual appearance, etc.
- b) the physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area
- 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 PPE to use
- d) the details of the hazard communication program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labeling system and the SDS, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information

1910.1200 (h) (3)

Confined Space Rescue

This section applies to fire departments that provide rescue services to other organizations and/or entities that enter permit-required confined spaces.

1. Does the employer take the following measures for employees who have been designated to provide permit space rescue and emergency services:

a) Provide affected employees with the personal protective equipment (PPE) needed to conduct permit space rescues safely and train affected employees so they are proficient in the use of that PPE, at no cost to those employees

b) Train affected employees to perform assigned rescue duties.

(The employer must ensure that such employees successfully complete the training required to establish proficiency as an authorized entrant).

c) Train employees who will perform rescue in basic first-aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). The employer must ensure that at least one member of the rescue team or service holding a current certification in first aid and CPR is available

d) Ensure that affected employees practice making permit space rescues at least once every 12 months, by means of simulated rescue operations in which they remove dummies, mannequins, or actual persons from the actual permit spaces or from representative permit spaces.

1910.146 (k) (2)

2. Does each authorized entrant use a chest or full body harness with a retrieval line attached at the center of the entrant's back near shoulder level, above the entrant's head, or at another point which the employer can establish presents a profile small enough for the successful removal of the entrant. (Wristlets may be used in lieu of the chest or full body harness if the employer can demonstrate that the use of a chest or full-body harness is infeasible or creates a greater hazard).

1910.146 (k) (3) (i)

3. Is a retrieval line attached to a mechanical device or fixed point outside the permit space in such a manner that rescue can begin as soon as the rescuer becomes aware that rescue is necessary and is a mechanical device available to retrieve personnel from vertical type permit spaces more than 5 feet deep?

1910.146 (k) (3) (ii)

Note: *Items #126, 127 and 128 are provided as a guide for entities to properly evaluate rescue services in order to designate a rescue service as required in the written plan.*

Fire Departments Providing Confined Space Rescue Services Should be Evaluated by the Following Criteria:

4. Does the employer:

a) Evaluate a prospective rescue service's ability to respond to a rescue summons in a timely manner?

b) Evaluate a prospective rescue service's ability, in terms of proficiency with rescue-related tasks and equipment, to function appropriately while rescuing entrants from the particular permit space or types of permit spaces identified.

1910.146 (k) (l) (ii)

c) Confirm that the rescue team has the ability to reach the victim (s) within a time frame that is appropriate for the permit space hazard identified.

d) Confirm that the rescue service is equipped for and proficient in performing the needed rescue services.

1910.146 (k) (1) (iii)

e) Make sure rescue personnel can respond in a timely manner.

1910.146 (k) (1) (i)

5. Is the rescue team informed of hazards it may confront when called to perform rescue at the site?

1910.146 (k) (l) (iv)

6. Is the rescue team provided with access to all permit spaces from which rescue may be necessary so that the rescue team can develop appropriate rescue plans and practice rescue operations?

1910.146 (k) (l) (v)

Note: *The following items refer to the training and duties of the authorized entrants that the standard requires for rescue personnel.)*

7. Does the employer ensure that all authorized entrants:

a) Know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of the exposure;

b) Properly use equipment as required by paragraph (d) (4) of the standard which includes testing and monitoring equipment, (calibrated per manufacturer's recommendations) communications equipment, personal protective equipment, lighting equipment, barriers and shields, ladders, and rescue and emergency equipment;

c) Communicate with the attendant as necessary to enable the attendant to monitor entrant status and to enable the attendant to alert entrants of the need to evacuate the space as required by paragraph (i) (6) of the standard;

d) Alert the attendant whenever the entrant recognizes any warning sign or symptom of exposure to a dangerous situation or the entrant detects a prohibited condition;

e) Exit from the permit space as quickly as possible whenever:
an order to evacuate is given by the attendant or the entry supervisor; the entrant recognizes any warning sign or symptom of exposure to a dangerous situation; the entrant detects a prohibited condition; evacuation alarm is activated.

1910.146 (h)

8. Does the employer provide training so that all employees acquire the understanding, knowledge and skills necessary for the safe performance of the duties they are assigned?

1910.146 (g)(i)

9. Is training provided to each affected employee:

a) Before the employee is first assigned duties

b) Before there is a change in assigned duties

c) Whenever there is a change in permit space operations that present a hazard about which an employee has not previously been trained

d) Whenever the employer has reason to believe that either there are deviations from the permit space entry procedures required by paragraph (d) (3) of the standard or that there are inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of these procedures. 1910.146 (g) (2)

10. Does the employer establish employee proficiency in the duties required by the standard and include new or revised procedures for compliance into the training?

1910.146 (g) (3)

11. Does the employer certify that the training required by the standard has been accomplished? Certification must include employee's name, signatures or initials of the trainers, and dates of training.

1910.146 (g) (4)

12. Are training records available for inspection by employees and/or their authorized representatives?

1910.146 (g) (4)

Excavations and Trenching

Note: *Fire Departments typically respond to rescue calls for trenching accidents and therefore would fall under the standard. The Excavation and Trenching standard, unlike the Confined Space Standard, does not specifically address rescue duties. Fire Departments that enter an excavation or trench for rescue purposes must comply with the standard just like any other company would need to as a part of entering excavations and trenches. This includes acquiring all training for employees to include training as a "competent person" to perform rescue duties.*

Note: *Each employee in an excavation or trench must be protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with the standard except when:*

a) Excavations/trenches are made entirely in rock

b) Excavations/trenches are less than 5 feet in depth and examination of the ground by a competent person provides no indication of a potential cave-in 1926.652 (a)

Note: *S.C. OSHA has defined "competent person" as one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surrounding, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.*

In order to be a competent person for the purpose of this standard, one must have had specific training in, and be knowledgeable about soils analysis, the use of protective systems, and the requirements of this standard. (Subarticle 7, S.C. Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry)

1. Is a stairway, ladder, ramp or other safe means of egress located in trench excavations that are 4 feet or more in depth so as to require no more than 25 feet of lateral travel for employees? 1926.651 (c) (2)

2. Are employees exposed to vehicular traffic provided with, and wear, warning vests or other suitable garments marked with or made of reflective or high-visibility material?
1926.651 (d)

3. Are employees restricted from being under loads handled by lifting or digging equipment?
1926.651 (e)

4. Are employees required to stand away from any vehicle being loaded or unloaded to avoid being struck by any spillage or falling materials?
1926.651 (e)

5. Is a warning system consisting of barricades, hand or mechanical signals, or stop logs, used where mobile equipment is operated adjacent to an excavation or is required to approach the edge of an excavation, and the operator does not have a clear and direct view of the edge of the excavation?
1926.651 (f)

6. Is the atmosphere in an excavation greater than 4 feet deep, tested before employees enter where there is a hazardous atmosphere that exists or could reasonably be expected to exist?
1926.651 (g) (l) (i)

7. Are adequate precautions taken to prevent employee exposure to atmospheres containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen and other hazardous atmospheres to include the use of respiratory protection or ventilation?
1926.651 (g) (l) (ii)

8. Are adequate precautions taken such as: ventilation to prevent employee exposure to an atmosphere containing a concentration of a flammable gas in excess of 20 percent of the lower flammable limit of the gas?

1926.651 (g) (l) (iii)

9. Where hazardous atmospheric conditions exist or may reasonably be expected to develop during work in an excavation, is emergency rescue equipment, such as breathing apparatus, safety harness and line, or a basket stretcher readily available and attended?

1926.651 (g) (2)

10. Do employees who enter pier holes, or other similar deep and confined footing excavations, wear a harness with a lifeline securely attached to it, and is the lifeline individually attended, and used for nothing else, at all times while the employee wearing the lifeline is in the excavation?

1926.651 (g) (2) (ii)

11. Are employees who work in excavations with water accumulations taking adequate precautions to protect themselves against the hazards posed by water accumulation that include special support or shield systems to protect from cave-ins, water removal to control the level of accumulating water, or use of a safety harness and lifeline?

1926.651 (h) (1)

12. If water is controlled or prevented from accumulating by the use of water removal equipment, is the water removal equipment and operations monitored by a competent person to ensure proper operation?

1926.651 (h) (2)

13. Are underground installations protected, supported or removed as necessary to safeguard employees while the excavation is open?

1926.651 (b) (4)

14. Where the stability of adjoining buildings, walls or other structures is endangered by excavation operations, are support systems such as shoring, bracing or underpinning provided to ensure the stability of such structures for the protection of employees?

1926.651 (i) (l)

15. Is a support system or another method of protection provided to protect employees from the possible collapse when sidewalks, pavements and appurtenant structure are undermined?

1926.651 (i) (3)

16. Are employees protected from excavated or other materials or equipment that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling into excavations by placing and keeping such materials or equipment

at least 2 feet from the edge of excavations, or by the use of retaining devices that are sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations or by a combination of both if necessary?

1926.651 (j) (2)

17. Does the employer ensure that the excavation or trench is inspected by a competent person prior to the start of work and as needed throughout the shift as required by the hazard?

1926.651 (k) (l)

18. Does the competent person remove all personnel from the excavation when he/she finds evidence of a situation that could result in a possible cave-in, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions, until the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure their safety?

1926.651 (k) (2)

19. Are walkways provided where employees or equipment cross over excavations?

1926.651 (l) (i)

20. Are guardrails provided where walkways are 6 feet or more above lower levels?

1926.651 (l) (i)

21. For excavations deeper than 5 feet, does the employer provide protection from cave-ins by an adequate protective system?

1926.652 (a)

22. Are shield systems subjected to loads exceeding those for which the system was designed?

1926.652 (g) (l) (i)

23. Are employees allowed in shields when shields are being installed, removed, or moved vertically?

1926.652 (g) (l) (iv)

24. Are employees protected from the hazard of cave-ins when entering or exiting the areas protected by the shields?

1926.652 (g) (l) (iii)

25. Are excavations of earth material not greater than 2 feet below the bottom of a shield?

1926.652 (g) (2)

26. Are support systems installed and removed in a manner that protects employees from cave-ins, structural collapse, or from being struck by member of the support system?

1926.652 (e) (l) (ii)

27. Is removal of support system begun at and progressed from the bottom of the excavation with members released slowly so as to note any indication of possible failure of the remaining members of the structure or possible cave-in?

1926.652 (e) (l) (v)

28. Does the design of support systems, shield systems, and other protective systems used or constructed by the employer comply with the standard, paragraph (c) (1), or (c) (2), or (c) (3), or in the alternative (c) (4)?

1926.652 (c) (4)

29. Does the employer require that manufactured materials and equipment used for protective systems are used and maintained in a manner that is consistent with the recommendations of the manufacturer, and in a manner that will prevent employee exposure to hazards?

1926.652 (d) (2)

30. Are members of support systems securely connected together to prevent sliding, falling, kickouts or other predictable failure?

1926.652 (e) (l) (i)

31. Are individual members of support systems subjected to loads exceeding those for which they were designed?

1926.652 (e) (l) (iii)

Walking and Working Surfaces

Note: *This section refers to activities and issues at the fire station and not on the fireground or emergency scene.*

1. Are floors clean, dry and kept clear?

1910.22 (a)(1) & 1910.141 (a) (3)

2. Are walking-working surfaces maintained free of hazards such as sharp or protruding objects, loose boards, corrosion, leaks, spills, snow, and ice?

1910.22(a)(3)

3. Are load limit weights posted in overhead storage rooms/areas?

1910.22 (b)

4. Does employer ensure that each walking-working surface can support the maximum intended load for that surface?

1910.22(b)

5. Is there a safe means of access and egress to and from walking-working surfaces?

1910.22(c)

6. Are walking-working surfaces inspected, regularly and as necessary, and maintained in a safe condition?

1910.22(d)(1)

7. Is adequate lighting provided in all work areas?

(Recommended practice)

8. Is a six-foot eight-inch vertical clearance maintained above any stair tread or walking-working surface?

1910.25 (b)(2)

9. Are all fixed industrial stairways at least 22 inches wide?

1910.25(c)(4)

10. Is every open-sided floor or platform 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level and guarded by a standard guardrail or the equivalent?

1910.28(b)(1)(i)

11. Are all hatchway and floor openings guarded?

1910.28(b)(7)

12. Are floor holes into which persons can accidentally walk guarded?

1910.28(b)(7)

13. Does the employer ensure that all hinged floor-hole covers that meet the criteria in § 1910.29 and have a fixed guardrail system that leaves only one exposed side. When the hole is not in use, the employer must ensure the cover is closed or a removable guardrail system is provided on the exposed sides?

1910.28(b)(3)(v)(A)

14. Before any employee is exposed to a fall hazard, does the employer provide training for each employee who uses personal fall protection systems or who is required to be trained?

1910.30(a)(1)

15. The employer must train each employee on or before May 17, 2017 in the proper care, inspection, storage, and use of equipment covered by this subpart before an employee uses the equipment.

1910.30(b)(1)

16. Does the employer train each employee who uses a rope descent system in proper rigging and use of the equipment?

1910.30(b)(3)

17. Does the employer retrain an employee when the employer has reason to believe the employee does not have the understanding and skills required?

1910.30(c)

18? Does the employer retrain an employee when changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete or inadequate?

1910.30(c)(1)

19. Does the employer ensure that information and training provided to each employee is in a manner that the employee understands?

1910.30(d)

Machine Guarding

Note: *This section refers to a fire station maintenance shop.*

1. Are one or more methods of machine guarding provided to protect them from hazards of ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks?

1910.212 (a) (1)

2. Is the point of operation of machines properly guarded?

1910.212 (a) (3) (ii)

3. Are grinding wheels properly guarded?

1910.215 (a) (2) & (4) and 1910.215 (b) (9)

4. Are fans that are located less than 7 feet above the floor guarded with no openings larger than 1/2 inch?

1910.212 (a) (5)

5. Are flywheels located within 7 feet of floor level properly guarded?

1910.219 (b) (1)

6. Are pulleys located within 7 feet of floor level properly guarded?

1910.219 (d) (1)

7. Are horizontal and vertical belt drives located within 7 feet of floor level properly guarded?

1910.219 (e) (3) (i)

8. Are sprocket wheels and chains located within 7 feet of floor level properly guarded?

1910.219 (f) (3)

9. Are all gears properly guarded?

1910.219 (f) (1)

10. Are all portions of bandsaw blades enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion between the bottom of guide rolls and the table?

1910.213 (i) (I)

11. Are all motor couplings, keyways and setscrews and other projections guarded?

1910.219 (h) (I)

12. Is all woodworking machinery prevented from automatically restarting following a power failure?

1910.213 (b) (3)

13. Do radial saws have a hood and automatically adjustable lower blade guard in place?

1910.213 (h) (1)

14. Can the main power disconnect switch on mechanical power presses be locked in the "off" position?

1910.217 (b) (8) (i)

15. Is the motor start button on mechanical power presses protected against accidental operation (recessed)?

1910.217 (b) (8) (ii)

16. Is the point of operation on mechanical power presses guarded?

1910.217 (c)

Portable Power Tools

Note: *This section refers to a fire station maintenance shop as well as power tools used on the emergency scene.*

1. Are all portable power tools properly grounded?

1910.243 (a) (5) & 1910.304 (f) (5) (v) (c) (3)

2. Do compressed air cleaning nozzles emit not more than 30 psi pressure deadened pressure?

1910.242 (b)

3. Are portable power tools equipped with appropriate guards?

1910.242 (a)

4. Do all portable circular saws with a blade diameter greater than 2 inches have guards above and below the base plate or shoe and when the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard returns automatically and instantly to the covering position?

1910.243 (a) (2) (i)

5. Do all hand-held powered circular saws with a blade diameter greater than 2 inches have a constant pressure switch or control that will shut off the power when the pressure is released?

1910.243 (a) (2) (i)

6. Are all hand-held gasoline powered chain saws equipped with a constant pressure throttle control that will shut off power to the saw chain when the pressure is released?

1910.242 (a) (2)

7. Are all cracked saw blades removed from service?

1910.243 (a) (4)

8. Are tool retainers installed on all pneumatic powered tools that without the retainer, may eject the tool?

1910.243 (b) (l)

Electrical

1. Is each disconnecting means for motor and appliances, each service, feeder and branch circuit legibly marked to identify its purpose?

1910.303 (f)

2. Are exposed live electrical parts operating at 50 volts or more guarded against accidental contact by approved cabinets or enclosures, by location, or by limiting access to qualified persons?
1910.303 (g) (2) (i)

3. Are rooms or enclosures containing exposed live parts or conductors operated at more than 600 volts, nominal, kept locked, or under the observation of a qualified person at all times?
1910.303 (h) (2)

4. Are over-current devices readily accessible, not exposed to physical damage and not located in the vicinity of easily ignitable material?
1910.304 (e) (1) (iv)

5. Is the path to ground from circuits, equipment and enclosures permanent and continuous?
1910.304 (f) (4)

6. Are exposed metal parts of cord- and plug-connected appliances and equipment such as refrigerators, electric washers, fans, battery chargers, freezers and air conditioners, which may be energized, grounded?
1910.304 (f) (5) (v) (c) (1)

7. Are all pull boxes, junction boxes and fittings provided with covers approved for the purpose?
1910.305 (b) (2)

8. Are flexible electrical cords and cables used as a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure prohibited?
1910.305 (g) (1) (iii)

9. Are the electrical wiring and equipment located in hazardous (classified) locations intrinsically safe, approved for the hazardous location, or safe for the hazardous location?
1910.307 (b)

10. Is it prohibited to splice flexible (extension) cords?
1910.305 (g) (2) (ii)

11. Are flexible (extension) cords and plug-connected equipment removed from service if a defect or evidence of damage detected?
1910.334 (a) (2) (ii)

12. Are flexible (extension) cords and plug connected equipment visually inspected before use for any external defects?

1910.334 (a) (2) (i)

13. Do flexible (extension) cords used with grounding type equipment contain an equipment-grounding conductor?

1910.334 (a) (3) (i)

14. Are adapters (cheater plugs), which interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection, prohibited?

1910.334 (a) (3) (iii)

15. Is it prohibited for attachment plugs and receptacles to be connected or altered in a manner that would prevent proper continuity of the grounding conductor at the point where plugs are attached to receptacles?

1910.334 (a) (3) (ii)

16. Is it prohibited for flexible (extension) cords to be fastened with staples or otherwise hung in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation?

1910.334 (a) (1)

17. Is it prohibited for employees' hands to be wet when plugging and unplugging flexible (extension) cords and cord and plug equipment?

1910.334 (a) (5)

18. Are portable generators equipped with functioning a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)?

1926.404 (B) (1) (ii)

Note: *O&E encourages the use of GFCI on all electrical equipment used.*

Control of Hazardous Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout)

Note: *This section refers to fire department maintenance shops and maintenance conducted on equipment and fire apparatus.*

1. Does the employer have a written energy control procedure that addresses electrical, mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic, as well as stored energy hazards?

1910.147 (c) (1)

2. If an energy-isolating device cannot be locked out, is a tagout procedure and device used?

1910.147 (c) (2) (i)

3. Does the employer have and utilize procedures for control of hazardous energy with specific requirements for securing machines, placement, transfer, and removal of lockout devices, and testing locked machinery?

1910.147 (c) (4)

4. Is lockout hardware provided by the employer; is it durable, standardized, substantial and singularly identifiable? 1910.147 (c) (5)

5. Are all employees trained in the lockout/tagout program?

1910.147 (c) (7)

6. Are periodic reviews conducted and documented to ensure compliance with the program?

1910.147 (c) (6)

Medical, First Aid and Eyewash

Note: *This standard references first aid requirements where there is a potential for a life-threatening injury. The application of this standard to the fire service would typically apply on the fireground or emergency scene in addition to the fire station; however depending on whether there is a maintenance shop and the type of work performed at the fire station, it may apply there as well. The key is whether the potential for life-threatening activities is present. Where EMS does not respond to an emergency scene, or a medical facility is not available in a timely manner at the emergency scene, it would be advisable to have people trained to provide first aid and CPR.*

1. In the absence of an infirmary, clinic or hospital in close proximity to the workplace, which is used for the treatment of employees with life-threatening injuries, is a person or persons adequately trained to render first aid?

2. Are adequate first aid supplies readily available?

1910.151 (b)

Note: *The following item would refer to a fire department maintenance shop:*

3. Is an eyewash station within 25 feet of areas where hazards associated with corrosive chemicals such as battery handling areas, and is the eyewash station unblocked, and can employees access the eyewash from the point of exposure in 15 seconds or less?

1910.151 (c) and OSH Information Memorandum: 82-x-57 Rev

Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Note: *This section refers to the storage of flammable and combustible liquids at the fire station, maintenance shop or storage areas.*

1. Do safety cans have a spring-closing lid and spout cover?

1910.106 (a) (29)

2. Is the safety can designed to prevent spills and to relieve internal pressure of the expanding vapors?

1910.106 (a) (29)

3. Does the safety can have a maximum safe capacity of 5 gallons?

1910.106 (a) (29)

4. Are safety cans or other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flash point at or below 80 degrees F painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow?

1910.144 (a) (ii)

5. Are no more than 60 gallons of Category I, II and III liquids stored in any storage cabinet, or not more than 120 gallons of Category IV liquids stored in any storage cabinet?

1910.106 (d) (3) (i)

6. Is the cabinet labeled "Flammable - Keep Fire Away"?

1910.106 (d) (3) (ii)

7. Is the cabinet constructed to requirements of the standard?

1910.106 (d) (ii) (a)

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