

# **OSHA Compliance Inspection Training**

## **Subpart D Walking and Working Surfaces**



The following slides depict actual Housekeeping, Walking/Working surfaces and Fire Safety violations and the specific citations noted by the DOE OSHA inspection team during their audit in November 2003.

The emphasis of this presentation, is to enable your Department/Division to identify similar conditions and correct them.

For technical assistance please contact  
A. Piper on extension 5937



## 1910.22(a)(1) - Housekeeping



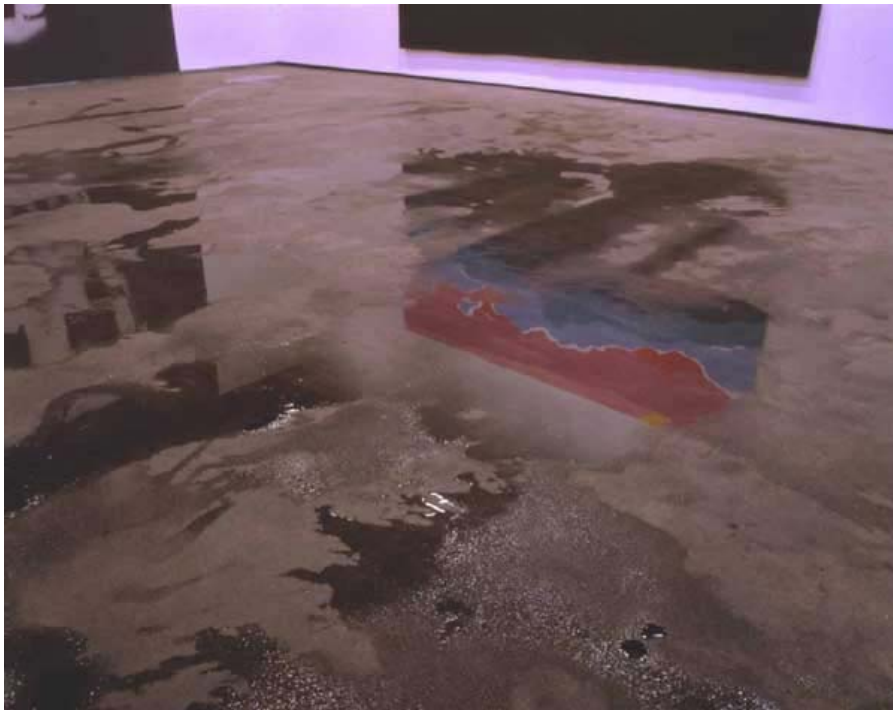
In all places of employment: passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly in a sanitary condition.

## 1910.22(a)(1) - Housekeeping



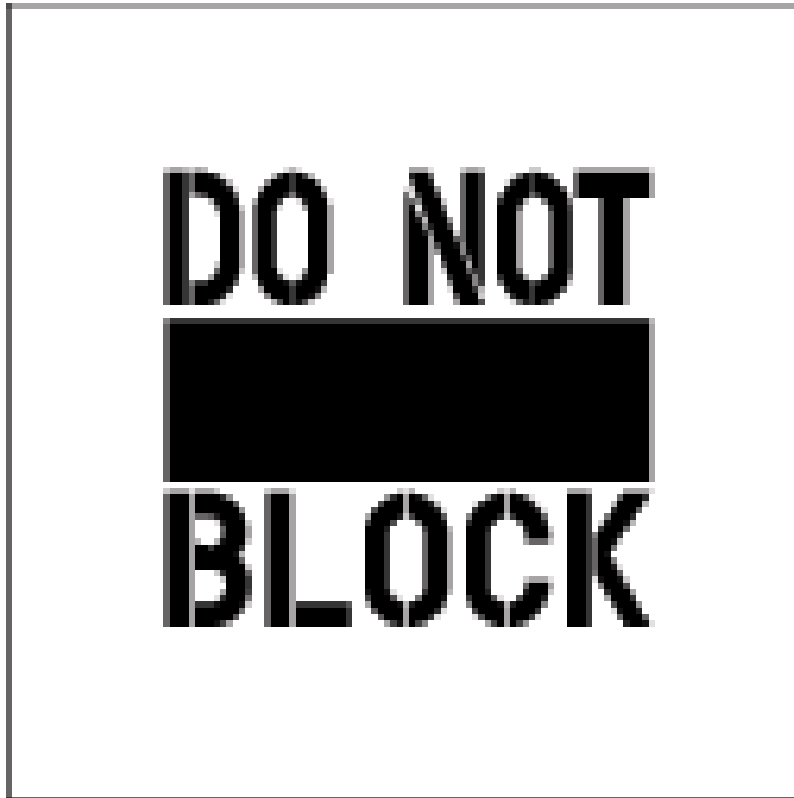
Good housekeeping includes cleaning up grindings, shavings, and general debris from shop work on a daily basis.

## 1910.22(a)(2) - Housekeeping



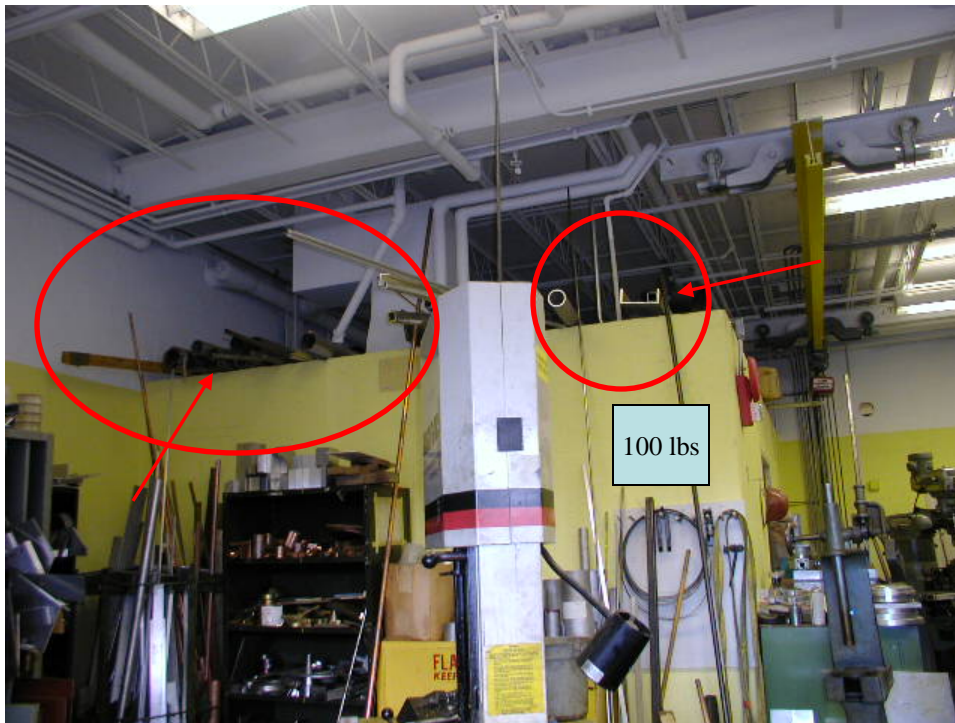
The floor of every workroom shall be maintained in a clean, dry condition. Where wet processes are used, dry standing places should be provided where practicable.

## 1910.22(b)(1) – Aisles and Passageways



Where mechanical handling equipment is used, safe clearance shall be provided in aisles, loading docks, doorways, and wherever turns or passage must be made.

## 1910.22(d)(1) – Floor Loading Protection



Every structure is required to have the floor or mezzanines approved for load bearing when using for storage. These areas shall be marked on plates of approved design.



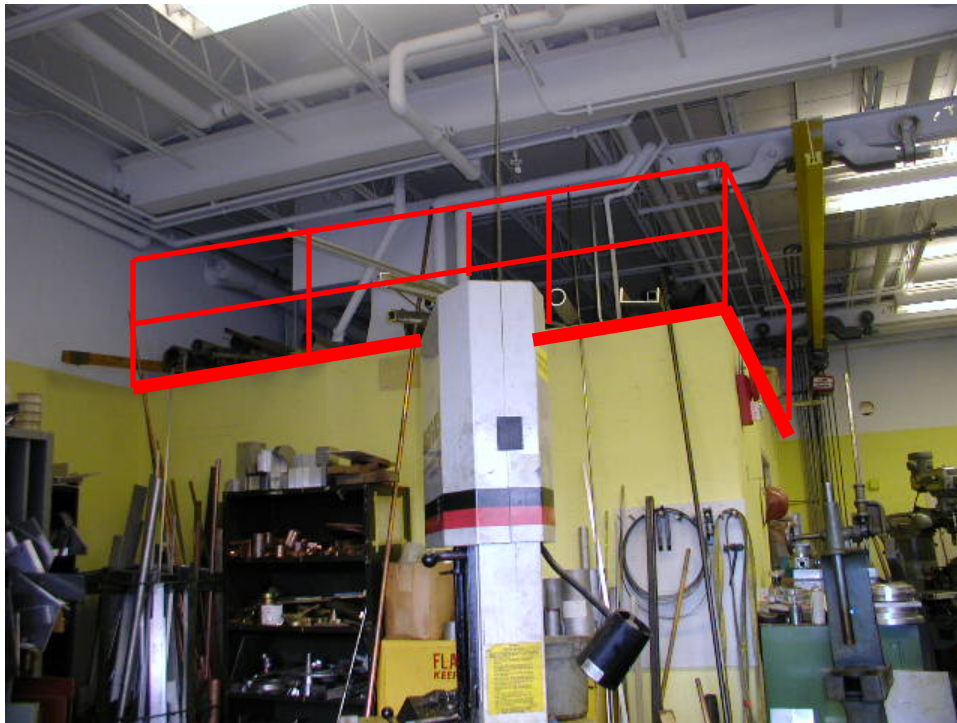
## 1910.23(a)(9) – Floor Holes



Floor hole into which persons can accidentally walk shall be protected by a cover that leaves no opening more than 1 inch wide. The cover shall be securely held in place.

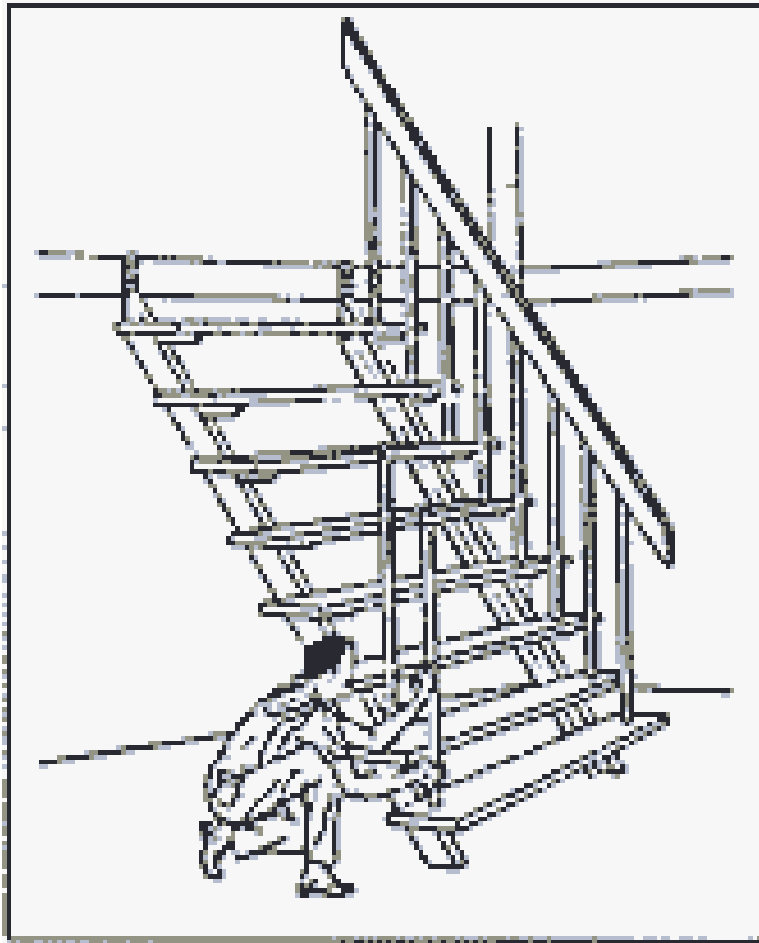
Subpart D

## 1910.23(c)(1) and 1910.23(c)(2) – Protection of Open Sided Floors, Platforms and Runways



Open-sided floors, platforms or runways **4-feet** or more above an adjacent floor shall be guarded by a standard railing. Including a toe board where there is an equipment fall hazard.

## 1910.23(d)(1) – Stairway Railings and Guards



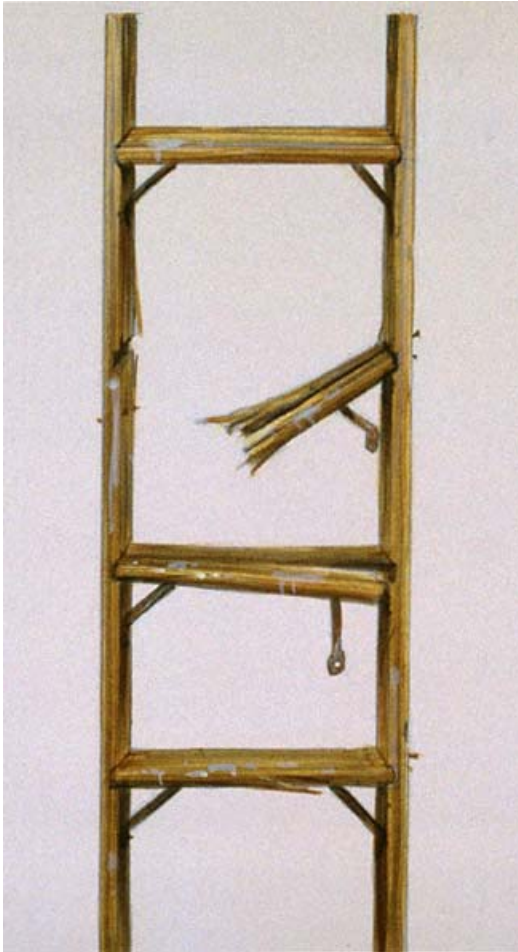
Every flight of stairs having 4 or more risers shall be equipped with standard railings and handrails.

## 1910.24(f) – Fixed Industrial Stairs



Treads on all stairs shall be reasonably slip resistant. This picture illustrates adequate slip resistance in place.

## 1910.25 – Portable Wood Ladders



Ladders with broken or missing steps, rungs or cleats, broken side rails, or other faulty equipment shall not be used. Improvised repairs shall not be made.

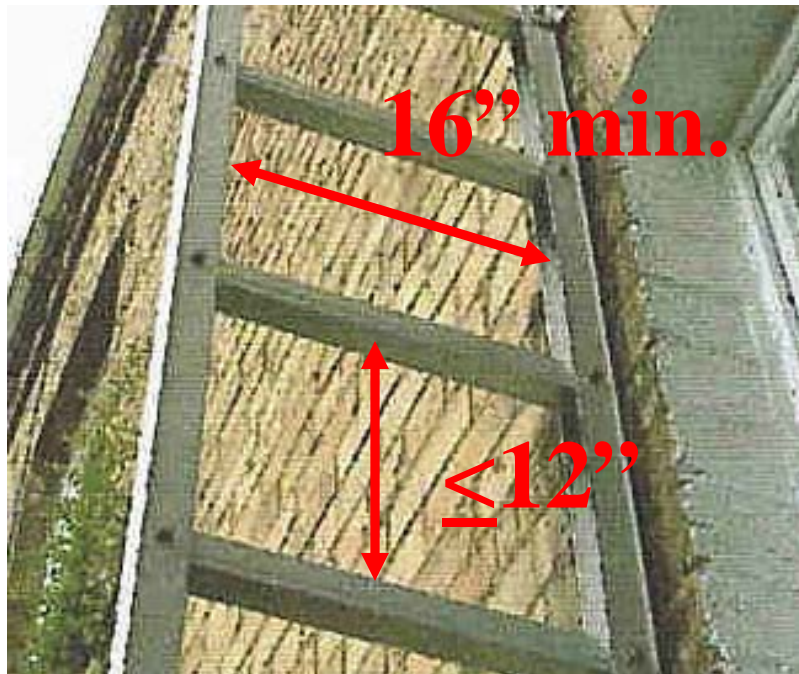
Subpart D

## 1910.26(a)(3)(viii) – General Specifications, Metal Stepladders



The bottoms of the 4 legs are to be supplied with insulating non-slip material as illustrated, for the safety of the user.

## 1910.27(b)(1)(ii) and 1910.27(b)(1)(iii) – Fixed Ladders, Rungs and Cleats



The distance between rungs shall not exceed 12 inches and shall be uniform throughout the length of the ladder.

The minimum clear length of rungs shall be 16 inches from left to right.

## 1910.27(b)(7)(i) – Fixed Ladders, Protection from Deterioration



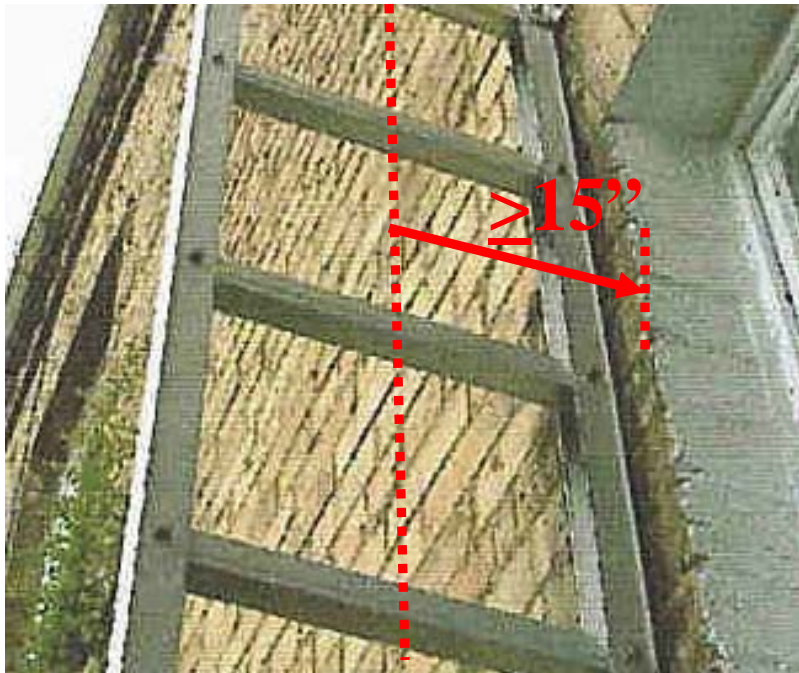
Metal ladders shall be painted or treated to resist corrosion and rusting.

Including ladders formed by individual metal rungs embedded in concrete.

Rungs shall have a minimum diameter of 1 inch.



## 1910.27(c)(2) – Fixed Ladders, Clearance



A clearance of at least 15 inches shall be provided on either side from the centerline of the ladder in the climbing space, except when cages or wells are necessary.

# **OSHA Compliance Inspection Training**

## **Subpart E**

### **Exit Routes, Emergency Action Plans, and Fire Protection Plans**

## 1910.36(d)(1) – An Exit Door Must be Unlocked



Employees must be able to open an exit route door from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge even in the dark. A device such as a panic bar that locks only from the outside is permitted on exit discharge doors.

Note the deadbolt on this door.

## 1910.36(e)(2) – A Side-Hinged Exit Door Must Be Used



The door that connects any room to an exit route must swing out in the direction of exit travel if the room is designed to be occupied by more than 50 people or if the room is a high hazard area. This picture is an example of a proper exit door.

## 1910.36(g)(2) and 1910.36(g)(4) – Exit Requirements



An exit access must be at least 28 inches (71.1 cm) wide at all points. Where there is only one exit access leading to an exit or exit discharge, the width of the exit and exit discharge must be at least equal to the width of the exit access.

Objects that project into the exit route must not reduce the width of the exit route to less than the minimum width requirements for exit routes.

Subpart E

## 1910.36(h)(1) – An Outdoor Exit Route is Permitted



The outdoor exit route must have guardrails to protect unenclosed sides if a fall hazard exists (at 3 or more riser treads)

Subpart E

## 1910.37(a)(3) – The Dangers to Employees Must be Minimized



Exit routes must be free and unobstructed. No materials or equipment may be placed, either permanently or temporarily, within the exit route.

Subpart E

## 1910.37(b)(1) - Lighting & Marking Must Be Adequate & Appropriate



Each exit route must be adequately lighted so that a person with normal vision can see along the exit route.



Subpart E

## 1910.37(b)(1) - Lighting & Marking Must Be Adequate & Appropriate



Each exit route must be adequately lighted so that a person with normal vision can see along the exit route.

(Including exterior lights to a safe location)

Subpart E

## 1910.37(b)(2) - Lighting & Marking Must Be Adequate & Appropriate



Each exit must be clearly visible and must be marked by a sign reading “EXIT” (except the main entrance/exit door that is readily obvious)

Subpart E

## 1910.37(b)(4) – Lighting & Marking Must Be Adequate & Appropriate



Exit sign not visible along the hallway:

“The direction of travel to the exit or exit discharge was not immediately apparent at the south end.”

Subpart E

## 1910.37(b)(6) – Lighting & Marking Must Be Adequate & Appropriate



If emergency lighting is available in the building, then exit signs must be illuminated by emergency lighting or internally illuminated.

Subpart E

## 1910.37(a)(4) - The Danger to Employees Must be Minimized



Safeguards designed to protect employees during an emergency must be in proper working order at all times (e.g., emergency lighting, alarm systems, sprinkler systems, fire doors, exhaust systems). This emergency light was found to be non-functional.

## Subpart E

# 1910.37(b)(5) - Lighting and Marking Must be Adequate and Appropriate



Each doorway or passage along an exit route access that could be mistaken for an exit must be marked “Not an Exit” or similar designation, or be designated by a sign indicating its actual use (e.g., closet). This picture is an example of an adequate marking.