

**Member Name Here**  
**Construction Checklist - Inclusive**

Date: 7/12/2010

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**Alloy Steel Chain Slings**

Y   N   N/A

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Are worn or damaged alloy steel chain slings or attachments taken out of service until repaired?<br><br>29 CFR 1910.184(e)(7)(i)                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Are alloy steel chain slings permanently removed from service if they are heated above 1000°F?<br><br>29 CFR 1910.184(e)(6)                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Is a record made and maintained of the most recent month in which each alloy steel chain sling was thoroughly inspected?<br><br>29 CFR 1910.184(e)(3)(ii)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Is a thorough periodic inspection of alloy steel chain slings in use made on a regular basis (at least once every 12 months)?<br><br>29 CFR 1910.184(e)(3)(i) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Do all alloy steel chain slings have permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, rated capacity, and reach?<br><br>29 CFR 1910.184(e)(1)  |

**Arc Welding and Cutting—Construction**

Y   N   N/A

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Are welding cables in use free from improper repair or splices for a minimum distance of 10 feet from the cable end to which the electrode holder is connected?<br><br>29 CFR 1926.351(b)(2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Are arc welding or cutting cables of the completely insulated, flexible type, capable of handling the maximum current requirements of the work in progress?<br><br>29 CFR 1926.351(b)(1)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Are frames of arc welding or cutting machines grounded?<br><br>29 CFR 1926.351(c)(5)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Are exposed metal parts of cable lugs used to connect or splice lengths of welding cables to one another completely insulated?<br><br>29 CFR 1926.351(b)(3)                                  |

10. Are current-carrying parts of manual electrode holders passing through the gripping portion or the outer surfaces of the jaws fully insulated against the maximum voltage encountered to ground?

29 CFR 1926.351(a)(2)

11. Do you prohibit the use of are welding cables that need repair?

29 CFR 1926.351(b)(4)

12. Are cable lugs used to splice or connect welding cables one to another securely fastened together to give good electrical contact?

29 CFR 1926.351(b)(3)

13. Are arc welding or cutting operations shielded by noncombustible or flame-proof screens to protect employees and other persons working in the vicinity from the direct rays of the arc?

29 CFR 1926.351(e)

#### **Barricades—Construction**

Y N N/A

14. Are barricades provided as traffic controls when needed?

29 CFR 1926.202

15. Are appropriate barricades provided for trenches and excavations?

29 CFR 1926.651(f)

16. Are appropriate barricades provided for roadways and sidewalks?

29 CFR 1926.850(k)

17. Are appropriate barricades provided for floor openings used as chutes?

29 CFR 1926.850(h)

18. Are workers warned of certain actions or hazards, such as when equipment is working, through the use of barricades?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(9)

#### **Compressed Gas Cylinders**

Y N N/A

19. Does the periodic check of low pressure fuel-gas cylinders include a close inspection of the cylinders' bottom?

29 CFR 1910.101(a)

20. Are cylinders with a water weight capacity over 30 pounds equipped with means for connecting a valve protector device, or with a collar or recess to protect the valve?

29 CFR 1910.101(c)

21. Are cylinders located or stored in areas where they will not be damaged by passing or falling objects or subjects to tampering by unauthorized persons?

29 CFR 1910.101(b)

29 CFR 1910.102(a)

29 CFR 1910.103(c)(2)(iii)(f)

22. Are cylinders located or stored in a manner to prevent them from creating a hazard by tipping, falling, or rolling?

29 CFR 1910.101(b)

29 CFR 1910.102(a)

23. Are cylinders legibly marked to clearly identify the gas contained?

29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5)

29 CFR 1910.101(b)

29 CFR 1910.103(b)(1)(i)(c)

29 CFR 1910.110(c)(2)

24. Are compressed gas cylinders stored in areas which are protected from external heat sources such as flame impingement, intense radiant heat, electric arcs, or high temperature lines?

29 CFR 1910.101(b)

29 CFR 1910.103(c)(2)(iii)(h)

29 CFR 1910.110(c)(5)(i)(i)

25. Are all valve protectors always placed on cylinders when the cylinders are not in use or connected for use?

29 CFR 1910.101(b)

29 CFR 1910.110(c)(6)(iii)

29 CFR 1910.110(c)(6)(iv)

29 CFR 1910.111(e)(5)

26. Are valves closed off before a cylinder is moved, when the cylinder is empty, and at the completion of each job?

29 CFR 1910.101(b)

27. Are low pressure fuel-gas cylinders checked periodically for corrosion, general distortion, cracks, or any other defect that might indicate a weakness or render it unfit for service?  
29 CFR 1910.101(a)

**Concrete Forming and Pouring**

Y N N/A

28. Is riding on buckets prohibited?  
29 CFR 1926.701(d)

29. Is protruding rebar protected by caps?  
29 CFR 1926.701(b)

30. Are employees provided and do they use personal protective equipment when pouring concrete?  
29 CFR 1926.28(a)  
29 CFR 1926.701(f)

31. Are workers wearing fall protection when 6 feet or more above adjacent work surfaces?  
29 CFR 1926.501(b)(5)  
29 CFR 1926.501(b)(12)

32. Are work platforms for wall, columns, beams, etc. properly guarded?  
29 CFR 1926.702(c)

33. Are pump concrete lines secured at all joints?  
29 CFR 1926.702(e)(2)

34. Are power troweling machines equipped with positive on/off switch?  
29 CFR 1926.702(c)

**Confined Spaces: Gas Welding and Cutting—Construction**

Y N N/A

35. Do you make certain that cylinders containing oxygen or acetylene or other fuel gas are not taken into confined spaces?  
29 CFR 1926.350(b)(4)

**Confined Spaces: Underground Lines—Construction**

Y N N/A

36. Are provisions made for an adequate continuous supply of air?  
29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)(iii)
37. Before using open flames in a manhole or excavation in an area where combustible gases or liquids may be present, is the atmosphere of the manhole or excavation tested and found safe or cleared of the combustible gases or liquids?  
29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)
38. Where unsafe conditions are detected, by testing or other means, is the work area ventilated and otherwise made safe before entry?  
29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)(ii)
39. Do you make certain that before an employee enters a street opening, such as a manhole or an unvented vault, it is promptly protected with a barrier, temporary cover, or other suitable guard?  
29 CFR 1926.956(a)(2)
40. When work is to be performed in a manhole or unvented vault is no entry permitted unless forced ventilation is provided or the atmosphere is found to be safe by testing for oxygen deficiency and the presence of explosive gases or fumes?  
29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)(i)
41. When open flames must be used or smoking is permitted in manholes, are extra precautions taken to provide adequate ventilation.  
29 CFR 1926.956(a)(2)
42. While work is being performed in manholes, is an employee available in the immediate vicinity to render emergency assistance as may be required?  
29 CFR 1926.956(b)(1)

**Crane Operation—Construction**

Y N N/A

43. Are only qualified and properly designated people allowed to operate cranes?
44. Are all personnel kept clear of loads about to be lifted and suspended loads?
45. Are outriggers visible to the operator or a signal person during extension or setting?
46. Are only the oiler, instructor, or competent person allowed on the crane when it is in operation?
47. Are procedures in place so that the operator does not hoist, lower, swing, or travel while anyone is on the load or hook?

48. Is proper personal protective equipment available, in good condition, and used where required or needed?

49. Are all operational requirements and safety rules complied with?

**Electrical Installation: Portable Lamps—Construction**

Y N N/A

50. Are hand lamps equipped with a handle of molded composition or other insulating material?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(B)

51. Do portable lamps using an Edison-based lamp holder have the grounded conductor identified and attached to the screw shell and the identified blade of the attachment plug?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)

52. Are hand lamps equipped with a substantial guard attached to the lamp holder or handle?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(C)

53. Are fixtures installed in wet or damp locations identified for the purpose, and are they installed so that water cannot enter or accumulate in wireways, lamp holders, or other electrical parts?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(v)

54. Are lamp holders installed in wet or damp locations of the weatherproof type?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iv)

55. Are metallic guards for portable hand lamps grounded by the means of an equipment grounding conductor run within the power supply cord?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(D)

56. Are lamp holders of the screwshell type installed for use as lamp holders only?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iv)

57. Are metal shell, paper lined lamp holders not used in portable hand lamps?  
29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(A)

**Electrical Installation: Wiring Design and Protection—Construction**

Y N N/A

58. Is a written description of the assured equipment grounding conductor program including the specific procedures adopted by you available at the jobsite for inspection and copying by the Assistant Secretary and any affected employee?  
29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(A)

59. Is each receptacle and attachment cap or plug which is not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure tested for correct attachment of the proper equipment grounding conductor and connected to its proper terminal?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(D)

60. Is damaged or defective equipment not used until it is repaired?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(C)

61. Where an assured equipment grounding program is not utilized, do all 120-volt, single-phase, 15-and 20-ampere receptacle outlets that are not a part of the permanent wiring of the structure have approved ground-fault circuit interrupters?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(ii)

62. Do you ensure that all equipment grounding conductors are tested for continuity and are electrically continuous?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(D)

63. Do you use either ground-fault circuit interrupters as specified in 1926.404(b)(1)(ii), or an assured equipment grounding conductor program as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section to protect employees on construction sites?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(i)

64. If an assured equipment grounding program is not utilized, are receptacles protected with ground-fault circuit interrupters when necessary?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(ii)

65. Is the path to ground from circuits, equipment, or enclosures permanent and continuous?

29 CFR 1926.404(f)(6)

66. Do you ensure that all required tests are performed before first use; before equipment is returned to service following repairs; and before equipment is used after any incident which can be reasonably suspected to have caused damage?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)

67. Have you designated one or more competent persons (as defined in 1926.32(f)) to implement the assured equipment grounding conductor program?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(B)

68. Do you ensure that each cord set, attachment cap, plug and receptacle of cord sets, and any equipment connected by cord and plug, are visually inspected before each day's use for external defects and for indications of possible internal damage?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(C)

69. If ground-fault circuit interrupters are not utilized, do you establish and implement an assured equipment grounding conductor program?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)

70. Do you ensure that all required tests are performed at intervals not exceeding 3 months, except that cord sets and receptacle which are fixed and not exposed to damage are tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months?

29 CFR 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)

#### Electrical Systems – Portable Electric Equipment

Y N N/A

71. Is portable equipment handled in a manner that will not cause damage?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(1)

72. Is the use of flexible cords connected to equipment for raising or lowering that equipment prohibited?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(1)

73. Is it prohibited to fasten flexible cords with staples or hang them in a manner that could damage the outer jacket or insulation?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(1)

74. Are portable cord and plug-connected equipment and flexible cord sets (extension cords) visually inspected before use every day?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(2)(i)

75. If a defect might expose employees to injury, is the defective or damaged item removed from service and are employees prohibited from using it until repairs and tests have been made?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(2)(ii)

76. Do flexible cords used with grounding-type equipment contain an equipment grounding conductor?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(3)(i)

77. Is it prohibited to connect or alter attachment plugs or receptacles in any way that would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding conductor at the point where the plugs are attached to the receptacles?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(3)(ii)

78. Is it prohibited to alter these devices to allow the grounding pole of the plug to be inserted into slots intended for connections to the current-carrying conductors?

29 CFR 1910.334(a)(3)(ii)

79. Are adapters that interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection prohibited?  
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(3)(iii)
80. Are only approved portable electric equipment and flexible cords used in highly conductive work locations or in job locations where employees are likely to contact water or conductive liquids?  
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(4)
81. Are employees required to dry their hands when plugging and unplugging flexible cords and plug-connected equipment if energized equipment is involved?  
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(5)(i)
82. Are energized plug and receptacle connections handled only with insulating protective equipment if the connection could provide a conducting path to the employees' hand?  
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(5)(ii)
83. Are locking-type connectors properly secured after connection?  
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(5)(iii)

**Emergency Action Plan**

Y N N/A

84. Does the EAP include escape procedures and routes?
85. Do the escape procedures and routes accommodate any disabled employees?
86. Does the EAP contain procedures for those remaining in the facility to perform critical operations?
87. Do you have headcount procedures (location, methods for accounting for employees, etc.)?
88. Have rescue and medical duties been assigned to appropriate personnel or outside contractors or agencies?
89. Do you have an employee assistance program or some other means to provide counseling to employees should a disaster occur?
90. If your company is located in a high-rise building, does your emergency program include appropriate escape information?
91. Is there an emergency action plan (EAP) in place detailing procedures employees should follow in an emergency?
92. Does the EAP include procedures for all anticipated emergency situations (i.e., fire, tornado, bomb threat, explosion, etc.)?

**Emergency Action Plans—Construction**

Y N N/A

93. Have you complied with all requirements for emergency action plans as provided in 1926.35?

29 CFR 1926.35

**Employee Protection: Eye and Face Protection—Construction**

Y N N/A

94. Is eye and face protective equipment used when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury?

29 CFR 1926.102(a)(1)

**Employee Protection: Head Protection—Construction**

Y N N/A

95. Do the hard hats you provide to your employees to protect against falling and flying objects meet the specifications contained in ANSI Z89.1-1969, Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection?

29 CFR 1926.100(b)

96. Do the hard hats you provide to employees exposed to high voltage electrical shocks and burns meet the specifications contained in American National Standard Institute, Z89.2-1971, Safety Requirements for Industrial Helmets for Electrical Workers Class B?

29 CFR 1926.100(c)

97. Are your employees protected by hard hats while working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, falling or flying objects, or electrical shock and burns?

29 CFR 1926.100(a)

**Employee Protection: Hearing Protection—Construction**

Y N N/A

98. Are ear protection devices that are inserted in the ear fitted or determined individually by competent persons?

29 CFR 1926.101(b)

99. Are ear protection devices provided and used when it is not feasible to reduce noise levels or duration of exposures to those specified in Table D-2, Permissible Exposure, in 29 CFR 1926.52?

29 CFR 1926.101(a)

**Employee Protection: Working in Excavations—Construction**

Y N N/A

100. Are walkways provided when employees or equipment are required to cross over excavations?

29 CFR 1926.651(l)

101. Is excavated material stored at least two feet from the edge of the excavation?  
29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2)
102. Are walkways that are six feet or more above lower levels of excavations equipped with guardrails?  
29 CFR 1926.651(l)
103. If a hazardous atmosphere is identified, is ventilation provided or is respiratory protection in use?  
29 CFR 1926.651(g)(1)(ii)
104. Have hazardous objects been removed from the excavation area or blocked securely?  
29 CFR 1926.651(a)
105. Is the location of the trench marked by banners, barricades, or other signals?  
29 CFR 1926.651(f)
106. Are damaged materials or equipment removed from service?  
29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3)
107. Are employees protected from loose material that could fall into the trench?  
29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2)
108. Are employees provided with and are they required to wear proper safety equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.28(a)

**Employee Protection: Working Over or Near Water—Construction**

Y N N/A

109. Is a lifesaving skiff immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water?  
29 CFR 1926.106(d)
110. Does the distance between ring buoys available for emergency rescue operations not exceed 200 feet?  
29 CFR 1926.106(c)
111. Are employees who work over or near water where the danger of drowning exists provided with U.S. Coast Guard approved life jackets or buoyant work vests?  
29 CFR 1926.106(a)
112. Are ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations?  
29 CFR 1926.106(c)

**Energized Substations—Construction**

Y N N/A

113. Are barricades or barriers installed to prevent accidental contact with energized lines or equipment while construction work is being performed in energized substations?

29 CFR 1926.957(c)(1)

114. When performing construction work in energized substations, are mobile cranes or derricks effectively grounded when being moved or operated in close proximity to energized lines or equipment?

29 CFR 1926.957(e)(2)

**Equipment—Construction**

Y N N/A

115. Are bulldozer and scraper blades, end-loader buckets, dump bodies, or similar equipment fully lowered or blocked when being repaired or when not in use?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(i)

116. Does equipment cab glass have no visible distortion affecting the safe operation of the machine?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(5)

117. When work is being done on equipment are controls in the neutral position, motors stopped, and brakes set when the work does not require otherwise?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(i)

118. Is the parking brake set on parked equipment?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)

119. Is heavy machinery, equipment, or parts thereof, which are suspended or held aloft by slings, hoists, or jacks, substantially blocked or cribbed to prevent falling or shifting before employees are permitted to work under or between them?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(i)

120. Does equipment parked on an incline have the wheels chocked and the parking brake set?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)

**Excavations: General Requirements—Construction**

Y N N/A

121. Are structural ramps that are used for access or egress of equipment designed by a competent person qualified in structural design, and are they constructed in accordance with the design?

29 CFR 1926.651(c)(1)(i)

122. In trench excavations that are 4 feet deep or more, is a stairway, ladder, ramp or other safe means of egress located so as to require no more than 25 feet of lateral travel for employees?

29 CFR 1926.651(c)(2)

123. Upon completion of exploration and similar operations, are temporary wells, pits, shafts, etc. backfilled?

29 CFR 1926.651(l)(2)

124. Do protective systems have the capacity to resist without failure all loads that are intended or could reasonably be expected to be applied or transmitted to the system?

29 CFR 1926.652(a)(2)

125. Are all wells, pits, shafts, etc. barricaded or covered?

29 CFR 1926.651(l)(2)

126. While the excavation is opened, are underground installations protected, supported or removed as necessary to safeguard employees?

29 CFR 1926.651(b)(4)

127. When excavation operations approach the estimated location of underground installations, is the exact location of the installations determined by safe and acceptable means?

29 CFR 1926.651(b)(3)

128. Is adequate barrier physical protection provided at all remotely located excavations?

29 CFR 1926.651(l)(2)

129. Are structural ramps that are used solely by employees as a means of access or egress from excavations designed by a competent person?

29 CFR 1926.651(c)(1)(i)

130. Where employees or equipment are required or permitted to cross over excavations, are walkways with standard guardrails provided?

29 CFR 1926.651(l)

#### Excavations: Inspections—Construction

Y N N/A

131. If the competent person finds evidence of a situation that could result in a possible cave-in or other hazardous conditions, are exposed employees removed from the hazardous area until the necessary safety precautions have been taken?

29 CFR 1926.651(k)(2)

132. Are daily inspections of the excavation, the adjacent areas, and protective systems made by a competent person for evidence of possible cave-in, or other hazardous conditions, before work and as needed throughout the shift?

29 CFR 1926.651(k)(1)

133. Is an inspection of the excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems made after every rainstorm or other hazard increasing occurrence?

29 CFR 1926.651(k)(1)

**Excavations: Prior to Opening—Construction**

Y N N/A

134. Are the estimated locations of underground utility installations determined prior to opening an excavation?

29 CFR 1926.651(b)(1)

135. Are utility companies or owners contacted within established or customary local response times, advised of the proposed work, and asked to establish the location of the utility underground installations prior to the start of an actual excavation?

29 CFR 1926.651(b)(2)

**Excavations: Requirements for Protective Systems—Construction**

Y N N/A

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

29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(ii)

137. Does backfilling progress together with the removal of support systems from excavations?

29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(vi)

138. When material or equipment that is used for protective systems is damaged, does a competent person examine the material or equipment and evaluate its suitability for continued use?

29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3)

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

29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(i)

140. Are members of the support system closely coordinated with the excavation of trenches?

29 CFR 1926.652(e)(2)(ii)

141. Are materials and equipment used for protective systems free from damage or defects that might impair their proper function?  
29 CFR 1926.652(d)(1)
142. Does removal of members from the support system begin at, and progress from, the bottom of the excavation?  
29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(v)
143. Is excavation of material to a level no greater than 2 feet below the bottom of a shield system prohibited if there are indications while the trench is open of a possible loss of soil from behind or below the bottom of the shield system?  
29 CFR 1926.652(g)(2)
144. If a competent person can not assure that the material or equipment used for protective systems is able to support the intended loads or is otherwise suitable for safe use, is the material or equipment removed from service?  
29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3)
145. Are manufactured materials and equipment used for protective systems used in a manner that prevent employee exposure to hazards?  
29 CFR 1926.652(d)(2)
146. Are manufactured materials and equipment used for protective systems maintained in a manner that is consistent with the recommendations of the manufacturer?  
29 CFR 1926.652(d)(2)
147. Before temporary removal of individual members is begun, are additional precautions taken to ensure the safety of employees, such as installing other structural members to carry the loads imposed on the support system?  
29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(iv)
148. Are shields installed in a manner to restrict lateral or other hazardous movement of the shield in the event of the application of sudden lateral loads?  
29 CFR 1926.652(g)(1)(ii)
149. Are members released slowly so as to note any indication of possible failure of the remaining members of the structure or possible cave-in of the sides of the excavation?  
29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(v)
150. Do you make certain that shield systems are not subjected to loads exceeding those which the system is designed to withstand?  
29 CFR 1926.652(g)(1)(i)

151. Is material or equipment used for protective systems that is found to be damaged and has been removed from service evaluated and approved by a registered professional engineer before being returned to service?  
29 CFR 1926.652(d)(3)

152. Do you make certain that individual members of support systems are not subjected to loads exceeding those which those members are designed to withstand?  
29 CFR 1926.652(e)(1)(iii)

**Excavations: Warning Systems—Construction**

Y N N/A

153. Is a warning system used when mobile equipment is operated adjacent to an excavation when the equipment is required to approach the edge of an excavation and the operator does not have a clear and direct view of the excavation?  
29 CFR 1926.651(f)

**Excavations: Water—Construction**

Y N N/A

154. 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?  
29 CFR 1926.651(i)(1)

155. Where water is controlled or prevented from accumulating by use of water removal equipment, is the water removal equipment and operations monitored by a competent person to ensure proper operation? O  
29 CFR 1926.651(h)(2)

156. Are excavations subject to runoff from heavy rains inspected by a competent person to ensure compliance with 1926.651(h)(1) and (2)?  
29 CFR 1926.651(h)(3)

157. Where excavation work interrupts the natural drainage of surface water, are suitable means used to prevent surface water from entering the excavation, and provide adequate drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation?  
29 CFR 1926.651(h)(3)

**Fire Prevention—Construction**

Y N N/A

158. Do you make certain that indoor storage does not obstruct or adversely affect the means of exit?  
29 CFR 1926.151(d)(1)

159. Is portable fire extinguishing equipment, suitable for the fire hazards involved, provided at convenient conspicuously accessible locations in the yard area?

29 CFR 1926.151(c)(6)

160. Is smoking prohibited at or in the vicinity of operations which constitute a fire hazard, and is "No Smoking or Open Flame" conspicuously posted?

29 CFR 1926.151(a)(3)

161. Are portable fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, placed so that maximum travel distance to the nearest unit does not exceed 100 feet?

29 CFR 1926.151(c)(6)

### Fire Protection—Construction

Y N N/A

162. Do you have an alarm system whereby the local fire department can be alerted for emergencies?

29 CFR 1926.150(e)(1)

163. Is fire fighting equipment you provide conspicuously located?

29 CFR 1926.150(a)(3)

164. Is a fire extinguisher, rated not less than 10B, provided within 50 feet of wherever more than 5 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids or 5 pounds of flammable gas is being used on the jobsite?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(vi)

165. Does travel distance from any point of the protected area to the nearest fire extinguisher not exceed 100 feet?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(i)

166. Do you have an alarm system whereby employees on the site can be alerted for emergencies?

29 CFR 1926.150(e)(1)

167. Is there at least one fire extinguisher located adjacent to stairways on each floor of a multistory building?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(iv)

168. Do you have a fire protection program for all phases of construction or demolition work?

29 CFR 1926.150(a)(1)

169. Do you prohibit the use of carbon tetrachloride or other toxic vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(vii)

170. Is fire fighting equipment periodically inspected and if defective immediately replaced?

29 CFR 1926.150(a)(4)

171. Is there at least one fire extinguisher, rated not less than 2A, provided on each floor?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(iv)

172. Is access to all available fire fighting equipment maintained at all times?

29 CFR 1926.150(a)(2)

173. Are portable fire extinguishers inspected periodically and maintained in accordance with maintenance and use of portable fire extinguishers, NFPA. No. 10A-1970?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(viii)

174. Is a fire extinguisher, rated not less than 2A, provided for each 3,000 square feet of the protected building area, or major fraction thereof?

29 CFR 1926.150(c)(1)(i)

175. Is the alarm code or reporting instructions conspicuously posted at phones or at employee entrances?

29 CFR 1926.150(e)(2)

#### First Aid

Y N N/A

176. If medical and first aid facilities are not in proximity of your workplace, is at least one employee on each shift currently qualified to render first aid?

29 CFR 1910.151(b)

177. Is there a hospital, clinic, or infirmary for medical care in close proximity of your workplace?

29 CFR 1910.151(b)

178. Are there properly trained first aid personnel and first aid supplies available where appropriate?

179. Do you have first-aid kits easily accessible to each work area, with necessary supplies available, periodically inspected and replenished as needed?

29 CFR 1910.151(b)

180. Do you have emergency eye wash and shower facilities within the immediate work area where employees are exposed to injurious corrosive materials?
- 29 CFR 1910.151(c)
- 29 CFR 1910.124(g)(2)
- 29 CFR 1910.178(g)(1)
- 29 CFR 1910.261(g)(5)

181. At fixed work places, can each employee exposed to electric shock be reached by a person trained in CPR within 4 minutes?
- 29 CFR 1910.269(b)(1)(ii)

182. Are medical personnel readily available for advice and consultation on matters of employees' health?
- 29 CFR 1910.151(a)

#### Fixed Ladders

Y N N/A

183. Is the minimum clear length of rungs or cleats 16 inches?
- 29 CFR 1910.27(b)(1)(iii)
184. Is the distance between rungs, cleats, and steps, not greater than 12 inches and uniform throughout the length of the ladder?
- 29 CFR 1910.27(b)(1)(ii)
185. Do all rungs have a minimum diameter of three-fourths inch for metal ladders, except as covered in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of 1910.27 and a minimum diameter of 1-1/8 inches for wood ladders?
- 29 CFR 1910.27(b)(1)(i)
186. Do ladders, appurtenances, and fastenings meet the design requirements listed in 1910.27(a)(1) and (2)?
- 29 CFR 1910.27(a)
187. Are all landing platforms equipped with standard railings and toeboards?
- 29 CFR 1910.27(d)(2)(ii)
188. Do you provide a landing platform where a man has to step a distance greater than 12 inches from the centerline of the rung of a ladder to the nearest edge of structure or equipment?
- 29 CFR 1910.27(d)(2)(i)

189. Where no cage, well, or ladder safety device is provided, are landing platforms provided for each 20 feet of height or fraction thereof?

29 CFR 1910.27(d)(2)

190. When ladders are used to ascend to heights exceeding 20 feet (except on chimneys), are landing platforms provided for each 30 feet of height or fraction thereof?

29 CFR 1910.27(d)(2)

191. Do ladder wells have a clear width of at least 15 inches measured each way from the centerline of the ladder?

29 CFR 1910.27(d)(1)(vi)

192. Do cages not extend less than 27 nor more than 28 inches from the centerline of the rungs of the ladder?

29 CFR 1910.27(d)(1)(v)

193. Do cages extend a minimum of 42 inches above the top of landing, unless other acceptable protection is provided?

29 CFR 1910.27(d)(1)(iii)

194. Are hazards within 30 inches of the centerline of the rungs or cleats fitted with deflector plates placed at an angle of 60 degrees from the horizontal?

29 CFR 1910.27(c)(7)

195. Do counterweighted hatch covers open a minimum of 60 degrees from the horizontal?

29 CFR 1910.27(c)(7)

196. Is the step-across distance from the nearest edge of ladder to the nearest edge of equipment or structure not more than 12 inches or less than 2 ½ inches?

29 CFR 1910.27(c)(6)

197. Is the distance from the centerline of the grab bar to the nearest permanent object in back of the grab bars not less than 4 inches?

29 CFR 1910.27(c)(5)

198. Is the distance from the centerline of rungs, cleats, or steps to the nearest permanent object in back of the ladder not less than 7 inches?

29 CFR 1910.27(c)(4)

199. For ladders without cages or wells, is a clear width of at least 15 inches provided each way from the centerline of the ladder in the climbing space?

29 CFR 1910.27(c)(2)

200. When different types of materials are used in the construction of a ladder, are the materials treated so as to have no deleterious effect one upon the other?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(7)(iii)
201. Are wood ladders, when used under conditions where decay may occur, treated with a non-irritating preservative?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(7)(ii)
202. Are metal ladders and appurtenances painted or otherwise treated to resist corrosion and rusting when location demands?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(7)(i)
203. Is all welding done in accordance with the "Code for Welding in Building Construction" (AWS D1.0-1966)?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(6)
204. Are adequate means employed to protect dissimilar metals from electrolytic action when such metals are joined?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(5)
205. Do all splices made by whatever means meet design requirements as noted in paragraph (a) of 1910.27?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(4)
206. Are fastenings made an integral part of fixed ladder design?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(3)
207. Are side rails which might be used as a climbing aid of such cross sections as to afford adequate gripping surface without sharp edges, splinters, or burrs?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(2)
208. Are the rungs of an individual-rung ladder designed so that the foot cannot slide off the end?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(1)(v)
209. Are rungs, cleats, and steps free of splinters, sharp edges, burrs, or projections which may be a hazard?  
29 CFR 1910.27(b)(1)(iv)

**Fixed Ladders—Construction**

Y N N/A

210. Are the rungs and steps of fixed metal ladders manufactured after March 15, 1991, corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material or otherwise treated to minimized slipping?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(6)(i)

211. Do you comply with all requirements for fixed ladders that have cages or wells?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)
212. Do fixed ladders equipped with self-retracting lifelines for fall protection have rest platforms installed at intervals of less than 150 feet?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(19)(ii)
213. Do fixed ladders comply with all requirements for handling loads?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)
214. If the total length of climb on a fixed ladder equals or exceeds 24 feet, is the fixed ladder equipped properly (safety devices, lifelines, rest platforms, cages, wells, multiple ladder sections)?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(19)
215. Is the perpendicular clearance sufficient?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)
216. Are rungs, cleats, and steps of portable and fixed ladders spaced between 10 inches and 14 inches apart?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(3)(i)
217. Does the bottom of the wall on the access side of fixed ladders start at a level between 7 feet and 8 feet above the point of access to the bottom of the ladder?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(21)(v)
218. If the length of climb on a fixed ladder is less than 24 feet but the top of the ladder is greater than 24 feet above lower levels, is the ladder provided with cages, wells, ladder safety devices, or self-devices, or self retracting lifelines?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(18)
219. Do fixed ladders without cages or wells have a clear width to the nearest permanent object of at least 15 inches on each side of the centerline of the ladder?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(17)
220. Is the clear distance between the side rails of fixed ladders at least 16 inches?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(i)
221. Does the step-across distance meet requirements?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(16)

**Flammable Gases and Liquids—Construction**

Y N N/A

222. Are flammable gases and liquids properly stored in fire rated cabinets?  
29 CFR 1926.152(b)(2)
223. Are fire hazards checked during after hours inspections?  
29 CFR 1926.151(c)(3)
224. Are containers of flammable gases and liquids clearly identified?  
29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5)
225. Are bulk quantities of flammable liquids properly diked?  
29 CFR 1926.152(c)(3)
226. Are bulk containers of flammable liquids bonded and grounded during dispensing?  
29 CFR 1926.152(e)(2)
227. Are only approved containers and portable tanks used for storage and handling of flammable liquids?  
29 CFR 1926.152(a)(1)

**Flammable/Combustible: Storage**

Y N N/A

228. Is vacuuming used whenever possible rather than blowing or sweeping combustible dust?  
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(4)(ii)
229. Is there one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide?  
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)(v)  
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(5)(vi)(f)  
29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(ii)
230. Is this area used to store hazardous materials? If so are all government regulations followed?
231. Are combustible scrap, debris, and waste materials (oily rags, etc.) stored in covered metal receptacles and removed from the worksite promptly?  
29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(iii)
232. Are all spills of flammable or combustible liquids cleaned up promptly?  
29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(i)

233. Are all solvent wastes, and flammable liquids kept in fire resistant, covered containers until they are removed from the worksite?

29 CFR 1910.106(e)(9)(iii)

29 CFR 1910.106(e)(2)(iv)(a)

234. Are "No Smoking" rules enforced in areas involving storage and use of hazardous materials?

29 CFR 1910.106(d)(7)(iii)

29 CFR 1910.106(b)(6)

29 CFR 1910.106(e)(6)(i)

235. Is proper storage of flammable or combustible materials practiced to minimize the risk of fire including spontaneous combustion?

#### **Fleet vehicles-Accident reporting and investigation**

Y N N/A

236. Are procedures in place for reporting and investigating crashes?

237. Are all crashes, regardless of severity, required to be reported and investigated?

238. Are top management officials notified of major traffic incidents?

#### **Forklift Training—Construction**

Y N N/A

239. Do you follow all powered industrial truck training requirements provided in 1910.178(l)?

29 CFR 1926.602(d)

#### **Gas Welding and Cutting—Construction**

Y N N/A

240. Are oxygen cylinders in storage separated properly from fuel-gas cylinders, reserve stocks of carbides, and highly combustible materials?

29 CFR 1926.350(j)

241. Do you remove from service any defective hoses carrying gases or substances which could ignite or enter into combustion or be in any way harmful to employees?

29 CFR 1926.350(f)(3)

242. Are compressed gas cylinders that are being transported by powered vehicles secured in a vertical position?

29 CFR 1926.350(a)(4)

243. Are fire resistant shields provided when it is impractical to keep compressed gas cylinders far enough away from actual welding or cutting operations so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them?  
29 CFR 1926.350(b)(1)
244. Do you make certain valves on fuel gas cylinders are not opened more than 1 1/2 turns?  
29 CFR 1926.350(d)(2)
245. Are valve protection caps in place and secured on compressed gas cylinders?  
29 CFR 1926.350(a)(1)
246. Are fuel gas cylinders placed with the valve end up while in use?  
29 CFR 1926.350(b)(3)
247. Are compressed gas cylinders kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them  
29 CFR 1926.350(b)(1)
248. Are compressed gas cylinders secured in an upright position?  
29 CFR 1926.350(a)(9)
249. Do you make certain that fuel gas cylinders are not placed in a location where they would be subjected to sources of artificial heat?  
29 CFR 1926.350(b)(3)
250. Unless cylinders are firmly secured on a special carrier intended for this purpose, are regulators removed and valve protection caps put in place before cylinders are moved?  
29 CFR 1926.350(a)(6)
251. Are boxes which are used for the storage of gas hose ventilated?  
29 CFR 1926.350(f)(6)
252. Are compressed gas cylinder valves closed when work is finished, when cylinders are empty, and when the cylinders are being moved?  
29 CFR 1926.350(a)(8)
253. Do you make certain that compressed gas cylinders containing oxygen or fuel gas are not taken into a confined space?  
29 CFR 1926.350(b)(4)

254. Do you make certain the top of fuel gas cylinders in use do not contain items which could damage the safety device or interfere with the quick closing of the valve?  
29 CFR 1926.350(d)(2)
255. Are passageways, ladders, and stairs kept clear of gas welding equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.350(f)(7)
256. Is the special wrench required to close the valve on fuel gas cylinders left in position on the stem of the valve while the cylinders are in use?  
29 CFR 1926.350(d)(2)
257. Is a suitable cylinder truck, chain, or other steadying device used to keep compressed gas cylinders from being knocked over while in use?  
29 CFR 1926.350(a)(7)
258. Are oxygen and fuel gas pressure regulators, or their related gauges, in proper working order while in use?  
29 CFR 1926.350(h)

**General Demolition**

Y N N/A

259. Is overhead protection provided to employees who have access to building?  
29 CFR 1926.850(k)
260. Has the worksite been inspected before operations begin?  
29 CFR 1926.20(b)(2)
261. Are floor openings protected?  
29 CFR 1926.850(i)
262. Are chutes erected properly and drop areas barricaded off?  
29 CFR 1926.852(b)  
29 CFR 1926.852(e)
263. Are access stairways properly lit and maintained?  
29 CFR 1926.851(c)
264. Are workers provided with dust respirators and goggles, as needed?  
29 CFR 1926.28(a)

**General Safety and Health Provisions—Construction**

Y N N/A

265. Are tools, machinery, material, or equipment which are not in compliance with 29 CFR 1926 either identified as unsafe by tagging, or locking the controls to render them inoperable, or physically removed from their place of operation?

29 CFR 1926.20(b)(3)

#### Hand Tools—Construction

Y N N/A

266. Are impact tools free of mushroomed heads?

29 CFR 1926.301(c)

267. Is effective chip guarding provided for the protection of employees who are cleaning with compressed air?

29 CFR 1926.302(b)(4)

268. Do powder actuated tools in use meet applicable requirements of the American Standards Institute, A10.3-1970, Safety Requirements for Explosive-Actuated Fastening Tools?

29 CFR 1926.302(e)(12)

269. Do you only issue safe hand tools?

29 CFR 1926.301(a)

270. Are pneumatic power tools secured to the hose or whip by some positive means to prevent the tool from becoming accidentally disconnected?

29 CFR 1926.302(b)(1)

271. Are wooden handles of tools free of splinters or cracks, and tight in the tool?

29 CFR 1926.301(d)

272. Do compressed air hoses exceeding a 1/2 inch inside diameter have a safety device at the source of supply or branch line to reduce pressure in case of hose failure?

29 CFR 1926.302(b)(7)

273. Are safety clips or retainers securely installed or maintained on pneumatic impact (percussion) tools to prevent attachments from being accidentally expelled?

29 CFR 1926.302(b)(2)

274. Are loaded powder actuated tools always attended?

29 CFR 1926.302(e)(6)

275. Are the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of electrical power operated hand tools grounded or of the approved double-insulated type?

29 CFR 1926.302(a)(1)

276. Is compressed air, not reduced to less than 30 p.s.i., prohibited to be used for cleaning purposes?  
29 CFR 1926.302(b)(4)

277. Do only trained employees operate powder actuated tools?  
29 CFR 1926.302(e)(1)

**Hazard Assessment**

Y N N/A

278. Has a regular inspection schedule been set up to survey work area conditions and degree of employee exposure to risk?

279. Have noise levels been monitored to determine the need for a hearing conservation program?  
29 CFR 1910.95(a)

280. Does type of PPE used match the needs of current operations?  
29 CFR 1910.132(d)(1)(i)

281. Has the facility's log of occupational injuries and illnesses or workers' compensation claims records been reviewed to identify jobs, functions, activities, or situations that cause accidents or injuries?

282. Have employees been interviewed or surveyed to gather data on areas where "close calls" occur?

283. Are work practices efficient and up-to-date?

**Heavy Equipment/Motor Vehicles—Construction**

Y N N/A

284. Does the company require that wheels be chocked when necessary?  
29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)

285. Does all heavy equipment receive regular inspection, maintenance, and servicing?  
29 CFR 1926.601(b)(14)  
29 CFR 1926.602(c)(1)(vi)

286. Does all heavy equipment operate properly?  
29 CFR 1926.601(b)(1)

287. Are flagmen available where needed?  
29 CFR 1926.601(b)(4)(ii)

288. Are dump bed chocks and tie downs required?

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(i)

29 CFR 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)

289. Are back up alarms checked and maintained on a regular basis?

29 CFR 1926.601(b)(3)

29 CFR 1926.601(b)(4)(i)

290. Are all personnel on heavy equipment seated (no persons allowed to stand)?

29 CFR 1926.601(b)(8)

29 CFR 1926.602(c)(1)(vii)

291. Are weight limits and load sizes observed?

292. Are state and local vehicle regulations observed?

#### Hoists, Cranes, Derricks, and Rigging

Y N N/A

293. Is an accessible fire extinguisher of 5BC rating or higher, available in the cab?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(14)(i)

294. Are inspection and maintenance logs maintained and is a dynamometer used for testing?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(6)

295. Are elevators, hoists, and man cages in good condition and capacities posted?

29 CFR 1926.552 (a)(2)

296. Are barricades erected warning of swing radius dangers?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(9)

297. Do signalmen work as instructed and trained?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(4)

298. Do attachments not exceed the capacity, rating, or scope recommended by the manufacturer?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(1)

299. Are wire ropes in good operating condition?

29 CFR 1926.550(a)(7)

300. Are the crane load charts, operating speeds, special hazard warnings and instructions kept in the cab?  
29 CFR 1926.550(a)(1)
301. Are tag lines used when material is swinging?  
29 CFR 1926.953(d)
302. Are rented cranes inspected and all deficiencies corrected before start of work on project?  
29 CFR 1926.550(a)(5)
303. Are proper signals understood and posted?  
29 CFR 1926.550(a)(4)
304. Are operators qualified and properly designated?
305. Are nearby power lines deenergized, clearances maintained, removed at safe distance, and proper ground used?  
29 CFR 1926.550(a)(15)(iv)  
29 CFR 1926.550(a)(15)(vii)

**Housekeeping—Construction**

Y N N/A

306. During construction, is form or scrap lumber with protruding nails kept clear from work areas, passageways and stairs, and in and around buildings or other structures?  
29 CFR 1926.25(a)
307. Are containers used for garbage or other oily, flammable or hazardous waste equipped with covers?  
29 CFR 1926.25(c)
308. Is combustible scrap and debris removed at regular intervals during the course of construction?  
29 CFR 1926.25(b)
309. Are safe means provided to help remove combustible scrap and debris at regular intervals during construction?  
29 CFR 1926.25(b)

**HVAC: Factors**

Y N N/A

310. Do you establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee with occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens?

29 CFR 1910.1030(h)(1)(i)

29 CFR 1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(A)

29 CFR 1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(B)

29 CFR 1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(C)

29 CFR 1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(D)

29 CFR 1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(E)

#### HVAC: Housekeeping

Y N N/A

311. Is trash stored in a location that will not affect the HVAC system and is refuse removed frequently?

312. Do pest control activities occur other than the use of pesticides in a manner which takes into consideration any effect on the HVAC system?

313. Are pesticides applied in locations and times such that they will not affect airflow?

#### HVAC: Operations

Y N N/A

314. Are appropriate measures of temperature, humidity, and airflow taken and recorded?

315. Are HVAC operating cycles scheduled according to whether they are occupied/unoccupied?

316. Are loading dock vehicles located to prevent exhaust fumes from entering the HVAC intake duct?

317. Are odors, dusts, and emissions from painting, roof repair, and other contaminant-producing activities isolated?

29 CFR 1910.141(a)(3)

318. Is the HVAC maintenance cycle conducted according to manufacturer's instructions?

319. Are plant chemicals used and stored such that vapors do not escape into the HVAC system?

#### Illumination—Construction

Y N N/A

320. While work is in progress, are construction areas, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops or storage areas lighted to the minimum illumination intensities listed in table D-3 of 1926.56?

29 CFR 1926.56(a)

321. Are areas or operations lighted to, or greater than, the recommended values of illumination referred to in the American National Standard (A11.1-1965, R1970) practice for industrial lighting?  
29 CFR 1926.56(b)

**Injury and Illness - Form 300 - Recordkeeping**

Y N N/A

322. Are you summarizing the previous year's records, and then posting this summary in the workplace from February 1 - April 30?  
29 CFR 1904.32(b)(6)

323. Are you retaining the OSHA 200 and 201 Forms for 5 years?  
29 CFR 1904.44

324. Are you maintaining a log of occupational injuries and illnesses?  
29 CFR 1904.4(a)

325. Are you retaining the OSHA 300 and 301 Forms for 5 years?  
29 CFR 1904.33(a)

**Ladder Extensions**

Y N N/A

326. Do the side rails of through or side-step ladder extensions extend 3.5 feet above parapets and landings?  
29 CFR 1910.27(d)(3)

**Ladder Maintenance**

Y N N/A

327. Are all ladders maintained in a safe condition, and inspected regularly at intervals between inspections being determined by use and exposure?  
29 CFR 1910.27(f)

**Ladder Safety Devices—Construction**

Y N N/A

328. Do side rails of through or side-step fixed parapet ladders meet regulatory requirements?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(24)

329. Are all applicable requirements of 1926.1053 followed?  
29 CFR 1926.1053

330. Do ladder safety devices and related support systems for fixed ladders meet applicable regulations?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(22)  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(23)

#### Ladder Use—Construction

Y N N/A

331. Are ladders never loaded beyond the manufacturer's rated capacity?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(3)
332. Do you make sure that the ladder's extension is such that ladder deflection, under a load would not, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(1)
333. Are ladders maintained free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(2)
334. Are ladders used only for the purposes for which they were designed?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(4)
335. Do you follow the requirements of 1926.1053 with regard to ladder use?  
29 CFR 1926.1053
336. Is the maximum intended load for which ladders are built never exceeded?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(3)

#### Ladders

Y N N/A

337. Is scaffolding capable of carrying intended load safely?  
29 CFR 1910.28(a)(4)
338. Are ladders free from sharp edges and splinters?  
29 CFR 1910.25(b)(1)(i)
339. Are all step ladders in use, under 20' in length?  
29 CFR 1910.25(c)(2)
340. Do fixed ladders have cages or wells, if required?  
29 CFR 1910.27(d)(1)(ii)

341. Are only ladders with safety feet used?

29 CFR 1910.25(d)(2)(xix)

#### Ladders and Scaffolding

Y N N/A

342. If ladders or scaffolding are present are they properly maintained and used according to government standards?

#### Ladders: General—Construction

Y N N/A

343. If the side rails of ladders are spliced, is the strength of the resulting side rail at least equivalent to a one-piece side rail made of the same material?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(9)

344. Are ladder rungs, cleats, and steps parallel, level, and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in position for use?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(2)

345. Is a double-cleated ladder or two or more separate ladders provided when a ladder is to serve simultaneous traffic?

29 CFR 1926.1051(a)(2)

346. Is a metal spreader or locking device provided on each stepladder to hold the front and back sections in an open position when the ladder is being used?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(8)

347. If ladders are tied or fastened together to provide longer sections, are they designed for this?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(7)

348. Do the side rails of through or side-step ladders extend 42 inches above the top of the access level or landing platform served by the ladder?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(24)

349. Are rungs, cleats, and steps of step stools at least 8 but not more than 12 inches apart?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(3)(ii)

350. If two or more separate ladders are used to reach an elevated work area, are the ladders offset with a platform or landing between them?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(10)

351. Are wood ladders not coated with an opaque covering?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(12)

352. Is a double cleated ladder or two or more separate ladders provided when ladders are the only means of access or exit from a working area for 25 or more employees?

29 CFR 1926.1051(a)(2)

353. Are the rungs of individual-rung/step ladders shaped such that employees' feet cannot slide off the end of the rungs?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(5)

354. Are ladder components surfaced so as to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(11)

355. Is the minimum clear distance between the sides of individual-rung/step ladders at least 16 inches?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(i)

356. Do individual-rung/step ladders, except those that have access openings covered with manhole covers or hatches, extend at least 42 inches above the access level or landing by providing grab bars?

29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(27)

#### Ladders: Inspections—Construction

Y N N/A

357. Are ladders inspected periodically by your competent person for visible defects, and after an occurrence that could affect their safe use?

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(15)

358. Do ladder repairs restore the ladder to original design criteria before it is returned to use?

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(18)

359. Are portable ladders with structural defects immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective, or tagged with "Do Not Use" or similar language, and withdrawn from service until repaired?

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(16)

360. Are fixed ladders with structural defects withdrawn from service until repaired?

29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(17)

#### Ladders: Training—Construction

Y N N/A

361. Do you provide a training program containing elements provided in 1926.1060 for employees using ladders and stairways?

29 CFR 1926.1060(a)

**Lead**

Y N N/A

362. Is a container provided for the disposal of clothing or equipment exposed to lead dust?  
29 CFR 1926.62(i)(2)(ii)

363. Is the container properly labeled?  
29 CFR 1926.59  
29 CFR 1926.62(l)(1)(i)

364. Are warning signs posted where exposure to lead exceeds the permissible exposure limit?  
29 CFR 1926.62(m)(2)(i)

**Lockout/Tagout of Circuits—Construction**

Y N N/A

365. Are tags placed to identify plainly the equipment or circuits being worked on?  
29 CFR 1926.417(c)

366. Are deenergized equipment or circuits rendered inoperative or have tags attached at all points where the equipment or circuits could be energized?  
29 CFR 1926.417(b)

367. When working on energized or deenergized equipment or circuits, are deactivated controls tagged?  
29 CFR 1926.417(a)

**Machine Guarding: Portable Power Tools**

Y N N/A

368. Are power tools used with the correct shield, guard, or attachment recommended by the manufacturer?

369. Does each portable power tool have a constant pressure switch (dead man switch) that will shut off the power when pressure is released?  
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(2)

370. Are grinders, saws, and similar equipment provided with appropriate safety guards?
- 29 CFR 1910.243(a)(1)
- 29 CFR 1910.243(c)(1)
- 29 CFR 1910.243(c)(2)
- 29 CFR 1910.243(c)(3)
- 29 CFR 1910.243(c)(4)
- 29 CFR 1910.243(e)(1)(i)

**Machine Guarding: Stationary Equipment**

Y N N/A

371. Is equipment and machinery securely placed and anchored, to prevent moving?
- 29 CFR 1910.212(b)
372. Is fixed machinery provided with appropriate safety guards to prevent injuries to the operator and other employees resulting from point of operation, ingoing nip point, rotating parts, flying chip, and spark hazards?
- 29 CFR 1910.212(a)(1)
- 29 CFR 1910.217(c)(1)
373. Is there a power shut-off switch within reach of the operator's position at each machine?
- 29 CFR 1910.213(b)(1)
374. Are splash guards mounted on machines that use coolant to prevent the coolant from reaching employees?
375. Are foot-operated switches guarded or arranged to prevent accidental actuation by personnel or falling objects?
- 29 CFR 1910.218(b)(2)
376. Are fan blades protected with a guard having openings no larger than 1/2 in., when operating within 7 ft of the floor?
- 29 CFR 1910.212(a)(5)
377. Are all pulleys and belts that are within 7 ft of the floor or working level properly guarded?
- 29 CFR 1910.213(a)(9)
- 29 CFR 1910.219(b)(1)
- 29 CFR 1910.219(c)(3)
- 29 CFR 1910.219(d)(1)

378. Do arbors and mandrels have firm and secure bearings and are they free from play?  
29 CFR 1910.213(a)(2)

379. Are saws used for ripping equipped with anti-kick back devices and spreaders?  
29 CFR 1910.213(c)(2)  
29 CFR 1910.213(c)(3)

380. Are radial arm saws so arranged that the cutting head will gently return to the back of the table when released?  
29 CFR 1910.213(h)(4)

381. Are machines constructed so as to be free from excessive vibration when the largest size tool is mounted and run at full speed?  
29 CFR 1910.213(a)(1)

382. Are workers protected from fixed objects that may cause injury, such as sharp machine edges?

**Material Handling Equipment—Construction**

Y N N/A

383. Does lifting and hauling equipment have the rated capacity clearly posted on the vehicle so as to be clearly visible to the operator?  
29 CFR 1926.602(c)(1)(i)

384. Is material handling equipment with rollover protective structures or adequate canopy protection provided with seat belts?  
29 CFR 1926.602(a)(2)(i)

385. If earth moving or compacting equipment, having an obstructed view to the rear, is operated in reverse gear, does it have an operable and acceptable reverse signal alarm or does an employee signal that it is safe to operate in reverse gear?  
29 CFR 1926.602(a)(9)(ii)

386. Are bidirectional machines equipped with an operable horn, distinguishable from the surrounding noise level?  
29 CFR 1926.602(a)(9)(i)

**Material Handling—Construction**

Y N N/A

387. During framing operations, if employees work under a pole or structure suspended by hoisting equipment, is the pole or structure adequately supported?  
29 CFR 1926.953(f)

388. Prior to unloading material such as steel, poles, or crossarms, are the loads thoroughly examined to see if the loads have shifted, binders or stakes have broken, or the loads were otherwise hazardous to employees?  
29 CFR 1926.953(a)

389. Are tag lines or other suitable devices used to control loads being handled by hoisting equipment where hazards to employees exist?  
29 CFR 1926.953(d)

**Materials Storage: General—Construction**

Y N N/A

390. Are noncompatible materials segregated in storage?  
29 CFR 1926.250(b)(3)

391. Are materials stored in tiers stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling or collapse?  
29 CFR 1926.250(a)(1)

392. Inside buildings under construction, do you prohibit the storage of materials within 10 feet of exterior walls which do not extend above the top of the material being stored?  
29 CFR 1926.250(b)(1)

393. If masonry blocks are stacked higher than 6 feet, are the stacks tapered back one-half block per tier above the 6-foot level?  
29 CFR 1926.250(b)(7)

394. Are aisles or passageways that are provided for the movement of materials handling equipment or employees kept in good repair?  
29 CFR 1926.250(a)(3)

395. Are cylindrical materials stacked and blocked so as to prevent spreading or tilting?  
29 CFR 1926.250(b)(9)

396. Are aisles and passageways kept clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees?  
29 CFR 1926.250(a)(3)

397. Do you withdraw all the nails from used lumber before it is stacked?  
29 CFR 1926.250(b)(8)(i)

398. Do you ensure maximum safe floor load limits are never exceeded?

29 CFR 1926.250(a)(2)

399. Inside buildings under construction, do you prohibit the storage of material within 6 feet of hoistways or inside floor openings?

29 CFR 1926.250(b)(1)

400. Is the storage of materials in excess of supplies needed for immediate operations prohibited to be stored on scaffolds or runways?

29 CFR 1926.250(b)(5)

#### Noise Exposure—Construction

Y N N/A

401. Do you make certain employees are not exposed to impulsive or impact noise that exceeds 140 decibels peak sound pressure level?

29 CFR 1926.52(e)

402. Is protection against the effects of noise provided for employees exposed to sound levels which exceed those listed in table D-2 of 29 CFR 1926.52?

29 CFR 1926.52(a)

403. Do you administer a continuing, effective hearing conservation program?

29 CFR 1926.52(d)(1)

404. Where required, are feasible administrative or engineering controls utilized to reduce sound levels?

29 CFR 1926.52(b)

#### Noise Levels

Y N N/A

405. Do workplace noise levels conform to government standards?

406. Is approved hearing protection available to every employee working in noisy areas?

#### Orderliness and Material Storage—Construction

Y N N/A

407. Is material handling equipment used correctly?

29 CFR 1926.602(c)

408. Is the site generally orderly and neat?

29 CFR 1926.25(a)

- 409. Is waste and trash disposed of regularly?  
 29 CFR 1926.25(b)  
 29 CFR 1926.252(c)
- 410. Is traffic controlled in storage areas?  
 29 CFR 1926.250(a)(3)  
 29 CFR 1926.250(a)(4)
- 411. Have unstable terrain hazards been identified and dealt with?
- 412. Have storage area safety hazards been identified and rectified?
- 413. Have mixed terrain hazards been identified and dealt with?
- 414. Have entry and exit obstacles been identified and removed?  
 29 CFR 1926.250(a)(3)
- 415. Are clear passageways maintained?  
 29 CFR 1926.34(c)  
 29 CFR 1926.250(a)(3)  
 29 CFR 1926.250(c)
- 416. Are stored materials arranged so that they are stable?  
 29 CFR 1926.250(a)(1)
- 417. Are spills cleaned up promptly?  
 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(5)
- 418. Are reactive, flammable, or highly corrosive materials stored appropriately?
- 419. Are noncompatible materials segregated while in storage?  
 29 CFR 1926.250(b)(3)
- 420. Are nails removed or bent down on disassembled structural members?  
 29 CFR 1926.25(a)  
 29 CFR 1926.250(b)(8)(i)

**Personal Protective Equipment—Construction**

Y N N/A

421. Is appropriate respiratory protective equipment provided and is it worn by workers exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, or gases above the permitted exposure level?  
29 CFR 1926.103
422. Have appropriate hearing protective devices been provided and worn by workers where noise levels are excessive?  
29 CFR 1926.101(a)
423. Have appropriate hard hats been provided and are they worn by workers?  
29 CFR 1926.100(a)
424. Has appropriate eye and face protection been provided and is it worn by workers exposed to potential eye or face injury?  
29 CFR 1926.102(a)(1)
425. Are workers required to wear footwear appropriate for their job duties?  
29 CFR 1926.96
426. Is appropriate personal protective equipment worn by employees in all operations where there is exposure to hazardous conditions?  
29 CFR 1926.28(a)
427. Aside from the exceptions in 1926.95(d)(2)-(d)(6), is required personal protective equipment provided by the employer at no cost to employees?  
29 CFR 1926.95(d)(1)
428. Does the employer pay for replacement PPE, except when the employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE?  
29 CFR 1926.95(d)(5)

**Portable Fire Extinguishers**

Y N N/A

429. Are appropriate fire extinguishers mounted, located, and identified so that they are readily accessible to employees?  
29 CFR 1910.157(c)(1)
430. Are all fire extinguishers inspected and recharged regularly, and noted on the inspection tag?  
29 CFR 1910.157(e)
431. Are portable fire extinguishers provided in adequate number and type?  
29 CFR 1910.157(d)

**Portable Ladders—Construction**

Y N N/A

432. Are self-supporting and non self-supporting portable ladders, capable of supporting, without failure, at least four times the maximum intended load?
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(1)(i)
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(1)(ii)

433. Are the rungs and steps of portable metal ladders corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material or otherwise treated to minimized slipping?
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(6)(ii)

434. If portable ladders used for access to an upper landing surface, do the ladder side rails extend at least 3 feet above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access?
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(1)

435. Is the clear distance between the side rails of portable ladders at least 11.5 inches?
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(4)(ii)

436. If the ladder side rails do not extend to at least 3 feet above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access, is the ladder secured at its top and is a grasping device provided?
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(1)

437. Are extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic self-supporting and non self-supporting portable ladders capable of supporting, without failure, at least 3.3 times the maximum intended load?
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(1)(i)
- 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(1)(ii)

**Portable Metal Ladders**

Y N N/A

438. If ladders tip over, do you inspect the ladder for side rails dents or bends, or excessively dented rungs? Check all rung-to-side-rail connections? Check hardware connections? Check rivets for shear?
- 29 CFR 1910.26(c)(2)
439. Are ladders maintained in good usable condition at all times?
- 29 CFR 1910.26(c)(2)(iv)
440. Are rungs and steps corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize the possibility of slipping?
- 29 CFR 1910.26(a)(1)(v)

441. Is the spacing of rungs or steps on 12-inch centers?  
29 CFR 1910.26(a)(1)(iii)

**Portable Wood Ladders**

Y N N/A

442. Are rungs kept free of grease and oil?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(xi)
443. Are ladders inspected frequently and are those ladders that have developed defects withdrawn from service for repair or destruction and tagged or marked as "Dangerous, Do Not Use?"  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(x)
444. Are safety feet and other auxiliary equipment kept in good condition to insure proper performance?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(iv)
445. Are frayed or badly worn rope replaced?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(iii)
446. Are metal bearings of locks, wheels, pulleys, etc., frequently lubricated?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(ii)
447. Do movable parts operate freely without binding or undue play?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(i)
448. Are all hardware and fittings securely attached?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(i)
449. Is the joint between the steps and side rails tight?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(i)
450. Are ladders maintained in good condition at all times?  
29 CFR 1910.25(d)(1)(i)
451. Are all wood parts free from sharp edges and splinters, and sound and free from accepted visual inspection from shake, wane, compression failures, decay, or other irregularities?  
29 CFR 1910.25(b)(1)(i)

**Postings: Caution**

Y N N/A

452. Are signs concerning exiting from buildings, room capacities, floor landing, biohazards, exposure to x-ray, microwave, or other harmful radiation or substances posted where appropriate?
453. Are signs reading "DANGER NO SMOKING, MATCHES, OR OPEN LIGHTS" or the equivalent, posted in the welding area?
454. Are "No Smoking" signs posted in spray areas, paint rooms, paint booths, and paint storage areas?  
29 CFR 1910.107(g)(7)
455. Have work areas where noise levels make voice communication between employees difficult been identified and posted?

**Postings: Emergency Information**

Y N N/A

456. Is emergency information posted near a telephone?  
40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(ii)
457. Is emergency information posted in every area where you store hazardous waste?  
40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(ii)
458. Are fire evacuation procedures posted?
459. Are emergency phone numbers posted where they can be readily found in case of an emergency?  
29 CFR 1926.50(f)
460. Are tornado shelter and fire evacuation locations posted?

**Power Transmission and Distribution: General—Construction**

Y N N/A

461. Is operating voltage of equipment and/or lines determined before working on or near energized parts?  
29 CFR 1926.950(b)(3)
462. Is training provided, and are employees required to be knowledgeable and proficient in procedures involving emergency situations?  
29 CFR 1926.950(e)(1)(i)
463. Is electric equipment and/or lines considered energized until determined to be deenergized by tests or other appropriate methods or means?  
29 CFR 1926.950(b)(2)

464. Are existing conditions determined by an inspection or test before starting work?  
29 CFR 1926.950(b)(1)

465. Is training provided, and are employees required to be knowledgeable and proficient in first aid fundamentals, including resuscitation?  
29 CFR 1926.950(e)(1)(ii)

**Power Transmission and Distribution: Grounding for Protection of Employees—Construction**

Y N N/A

466. Are the ends of grounds, other than the ground ends, attached or removed by means of insulated tools or other suitable devices?  
29 CFR 1926.954(e)(1)

467. Are bare wire communications conductors on power poles or structures treated as energized lines?  
29 CFR 1926.954(c)

468. When attaching grounds, are the ground ends attached first?  
29 CFR 1926.954(e)(1)

**Power Transmission and Distribution: Material Handling—Construction**

Y N N/A

469. During framing operations, if employees work under a pole or structure suspended by hoisting equipment, is the pole or structure adequately supported?  
29 CFR 1926.953(f)

470. Where hazards to employees exist, do you use tag lines or other suitable devices to control loads being handled by hoisting equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.953(d)

471. Prior to unloading material such as steel, poles, or crossarms, are the loads thoroughly examined to see if the loads have shifted, binders or stakes have broken, or the loads are otherwise hazardous to employees?  
29 CFR 1926.953(a)

**Power Transmission and Distribution: Mechanical Equipment—Construction**

Y N N/A

472. Are aerial lift trucks grounded or barricaded and considered as energized equipment when working near energized lines or equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.952(b)(2)

473. Is equipment or material never passed between a pole or structure and an aerial lift while an employee working from the basket is within reaching distance of energized conductors or equipment?

29 CFR 1926.952(b)(3)

**Power Transmission and Distribution: Underground Lines—  
Construction**

Y N N/A

474. Is the atmosphere of a manhole or excavation where combustible gases or liquids could be present tested and found safe or cleared of combustible gases or liquids before using open flames?

29 CFR 1926.956(b)(3)

475. Is forced ventilation provided in manholes or unvented vaults, or have tests been performed to determine safe conditions?

29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)(i)

476. Are barriers, temporary covers, or other suitable guards used to promptly protect street openings before employees enter?

29 CFR 1926.956(a)(2)

477. While working on buried cable or on cable in manholes, is metallic sheath continuity maintained across the opening by bonding or by other equivalent means?

29 CFR 1926.956(c)(7)

478. Are provisions made for an adequate continuous supply of air in manholes or vaults where work is performed?

29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)(iii)

479. Are unsafe conditions detected in a manhole or unvented vault corrected before entry?

29 CFR 1926.956(a)(3)(ii)

**PPE: Eye and Face**

Y N N/A

480. Is personal protective equipment provided and are all employees required to use PPE as needed to protect against eye and face injury?

29 CFR 1910.132(a)

29 CFR 1910.133(a)(1)

481. Are employees who need corrective lenses (glasses or contacts) in working environments having harmful exposures required to wear only approved safety glasses, protective goggles, or use other medically approved precautionary procedures?

29 CFR 1910.133(a)(3)

482. Are approved safety glasses required to be worn at all times in areas where there is a risk of eye injuries such as punctures, abrasions, contusions, or burns?

29 CFR 1910.133(a)(2)

483. Are appropriate safety glasses, face shields, etc., used while using hand tools or equipment which might produce flying materials or be subject to breakage?

29 CFR 1910.133(a)(1)

484. Are protective goggles or face shields provided and worn where there is any danger of spraying blood or other potentially infectious materials?

29 CFR 1910.1030(d)(2)(i)

485. Are protective goggles or face shields provided and worn where there is any danger of flying particles or corrosive materials?

29 CFR 1910.133(a)(1)

**PPE: Fall Protection**

Y N N/A

486. Is appropriate fall protection provided?

29 CFR 1910.27(d)(5)

29 CFR 1910.28(j)(4)

29 CFR 1910.28(s)(3)

29 CFR 1910.269(g)(2)

**PPE: Foot**

Y N N/A

487. Is appropriate foot protection required where there is the risk of foot injuries?

29 CFR 1910.132(a)

29 CFR 1910.136(a)

**PPE: Hand**

Y N N/A

488. Is appropriate hand protection required where there is the risk of hand injury?

29 CFR 1910.132(a)

29 CFR 1910.138(a)

489. If special handtools are used for placing and removing material, do they protect the operator's hands?

29 CFR 1910.212(a)(3)(iii)

**PPE: Head**

Y N N/A

490. Is personal protective equipment provided and are all employees required to use PPE as needed to protect against head injury?

29 CFR 1910.135(a)(1)

29 CFR 1910.132(a)

491. Are hard hats provided and worn where danger of falling objects exists?

29 CFR 1910.135(a)(1)

492. Are hard hats inspected periodically for damage to the shell and suspension system?

29 CFR 1910.135(b)

**PPE: Respiratory**

Y N N/A

493. Is the correct type of respirator being worn by personnel?

29 CFR 1910.132(d)(1)(i)

**Recordkeeping: Employee Exposure and Medical Records—Construction**

Y N N/A

494. Do you maintain all employee exposure records for at least the duration of employment plus 30 years?

29 CFR 1926.33

495. Do you maintain all employee medical records for at least the duration of employment plus 30 years?

29 CFR 1926.33

**Recordkeeping: Occupational Injuries and Illnesses—Construction**

Y N N/A

496. Is the log and summary completed appropriately?

29 CFR 1904.29(a)

497. Is the annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (applicable portion of OSHA Form No. 300) for the previous calendar year completed at the end of each calendar year?

29 CFR 1904.32(a)

498. Is a log and summary of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses (OSHA Form No. 300 or equivalent) maintained at your company?

29 CFR 1904.4(a)

499. Is the annual summary of occupational injuries and illnesses (applicable portion of OSHA Form No. 300) certified as true and complete by a company executive?

29 CFR 1904.32(b)(3)

500. Are oral reports of any employment accident resulting in one fatality or hospitalization of three or more employees made within 8 hours after the occurrence to the nearest OSHA Area office?

29 CFR 1904.39(a)

501. Are the 300 and 301 Forms completed within 7 calendar days after receiving information that a recordable case has occurred?

29 CFR 1904.29(b)(3)

502. Are records (OSHA Form No. 300 and its predecessor OSHA Forms No. 200 and 201) retained at your company for five years following the end of the year to which they relate?

29 CFR 1904.44

29 CFR 1904.33(a)

503. Is the annual summary posted (from February 1 through April 30) in a conspicuous place or places where notices to your employees are customarily posted?

29 CFR 1904.32(b)(6)

#### **Safety Belts, Lifelines, and Lanyards—Construction**

Y N N/A

504. Are safety belt lanyards a minimum of 1/2 inch nylon, or equivalent?

29 CFR 1926.104(d)

505. Do safety belts worn by employees have a nominal breaking strength of 5,400 pounds?

29 CFR 1926.104(d)

506. Are lifelines attached to employees secured to an anchorage located above the point of operation?

29 CFR 1926.104(b)

507. Are safety belt lanyards worn by employees a maximum length that will provide for a fall no greater than 6 feet?

29 CFR 1926.104(d)

508. Are lifelines secured above the point of operation to an anchorage or structural member capable of supporting a minimum-dead weight of 5,400 pounds?

29 CFR 1926.104(b)

#### **Safety Training and Education—Construction**

Y N N/A

509. Are employees who are required to enter into confined or enclosed spaces instructed as to the nature of the hazards involved, the necessary precautions to be taken, and in the use of protective and emergency equipment required?

29 CFR 1926.21(b)(6)(i)

510. Do you instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to their work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury

29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2)

### Scaffolding—Construction

Y N N/A

511. Does employee access to scaffolding comply with the requirements in 29 CFR 1926.451(e)?

29 CFR 1926.451(e)

512. Are your scaffolds and scaffold components inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift and after each occurrence that could affect a scaffold's structural integrity?

29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3)

513. Is your scaffold platform fully planked or decked—between the front uprights and the guardrail supports—according to the requirements in 29 CFR 1926.451(b)?

29 CFR 1926.451(b)

514. Do you provide employees with protection from falling objects through the installation of toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems, or through the erection of debris nets, catch platforms, or canopy structures?

29 CFR 1926.451(h)

515. Do you retrain an employee, when you have reason to believe that that employee lacks the skill or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use or dismantling of scaffolds, so that the requisite proficiency is regained?

29 CFR 1926.454(c)

516. Are your scaffolds designed by a qualified person and constructed and loaded according to that design?

29 CFR 1926.451(a)(6)

517. Do you have a competent person determine the feasibility and safety of providing fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds?

29 CFR 1926.451(g)(2)

518. If you are using supported scaffolds, do the poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundations?

29 CFR 1926.451(c)(2)

519. Are you meeting the criteria for employee access when erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds?

29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)

520. Do you have a competent person train each employee who is involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold to recognize any hazards associated with the work in question?

29 CFR 1926.454(b)

521. Do your scaffold and scaffold components, including direct connections and suspension rope, meet the capacity requirements in 29 CFR 1926.451(a)?

29 CFR 1926.451(a)

522. Do you have a person qualified in the subject matter train each employee who performs work while on a scaffold?

29 CFR 1926.454(a)

523. If you are using supported scaffolds, are the poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights plumb and braced to prevent swaying and displacement?

29 CFR 1926.451(c)(3)

524. Before using the suspension scaffold, have direct connections been evaluated by a competent person who has confirmed, based on the evaluation, that the supporting surfaces are capable of supporting the loads to be imposed?

29 CFR 1926.451(d)(3)(i)

525. Do your scaffold and scaffold components meet the requirements for scaffold use?

29 CFR 1926.451(f)

526. If you are using supported scaffolds with a height to base width ratio of more than four to one (4:1), is the scaffolding restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalent means?

29 CFR 1926.451(c)(1)

527. Are you supplying fall protection to employees (and requiring those employee to wear the fall protection) when they are working on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level?

29 CFR 1926.451(g)(1)

528. For suspension scaffolds, do the scaffolding support devices, outrigger beams, counterweights, tiebacks, winding drums hoists, wire rope, and wire rope clips meet the criteria for loading, structural composition, and correct placement?

29 CFR 1926.451(d)

529. Do your aerial lifts meet the requirements in 29 CFR 1926.453?

29 CFR 1926.453

### Signs, Signals, and Barricades—Construction

Y N N/A

530. Are required signs and symbols removed or covered promptly when the hazard no longer exists?

29 CFR 1926.200(a)

531. Do barricades for protection of employees conform to Part VI of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (1988 Edition, Revision 3, Sept. 3, 1993, or Millennium Edition)?

29 CFR 1926.202

532. Are required signs and symbols visible when work is being performed?

29 CFR 1926.200(a)

### Spray Booths—Construction

Y N N/A

533. Do you comply with design and construction requirements for spray booths as provided in 1926.66?

29 CFR 1926.66

### Stairrails and Handrails—Construction

Y N N/A

534. Are midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members provided between the top rail of the stairrail system and the stairway steps?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(4)

535. Are stairways that have four or more risers or rising more than 30 inches, whichever is less, equipped with one handrail and one stairrail system along each unprotected side or edge?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(1)

536. Are the ends of stairrail systems and handrails constructed so as not to constitute a projection hazard?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(10)

537. Are intermediate vertical members, such as balusters, used in stairrail systems between posts, less than 19 inches apart?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(4)(iii)

538. Do screens or mesh used in stairrail systems extend from the top rail to the stairway step and along the entire opening between top rail supports?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(4)(ii)

539. If the top edge of a stairrail system serves as a handrail, does the height of the top edge meet government requirements?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(7)

540. Are unprotected sides and edges of stairway landings provided with guardrail systems which meet the criteria of Subpart M of 29 CFR 1926?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(12)

541. Do handrails for stairways provide adequate handholds for employees grasping them to avoid falling?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(9)

542. Are handrails and the top rails of stairrail systems capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds, applied within 2 inches of the top edge, in any downward or outward direction, at every point along the top edge?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(5)

543. Are midrails, when used in a stairrail system, located at a height midway between the top edge of the stairrail system and the stairway steps?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(4)(i)

544. Are stairrail systems and handrails surfaced to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(8)

545. Do temporary handrails have a minimum clearance of 3 inches between the handrail and walls, stairrail systems, and other objects?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(11)

546. Is the height of handrails at least 30 but not more than 37 inches from the upper surface of the handrail to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread?

29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(6)

547. Are winding and spiral stairways equipped with a handrail offset sufficiently to prevent walking on those portions of the stairways where the tread width is less than 6 inches?  
29 CFR 1926.1052(c)(2)

**Stairways: Temporary Services—Construction**

Y N N/A

548. Are the temporary treads and landings of pan stairs not worn below the level of the top edge of the pan?  
29 CFR 1926.1052(b)(1)
549. Is foot traffic prohibited on the stairway when the treads and/or landings of pan stairs are to be filled in with concrete or other material at a later date?  
29 CFR 1926.1052(b)(1)
550. Are treads for temporary stairway service made of wood or other solid material, and are they installed the full width and depth of the stair?  
29 CFR 1926.1052(b)(3)
551. Is foot traffic prohibited on skeleton metal stairs where permanent treads and/or landings are to be installed at a later date?  
29 CFR 1926.1052(b)(2)

**Steel erection cranes: Pre-Operational Daily Inspection**

Y N N/A

552. Are control and drive mechanism in good shape and not contaminated by lubricants, water or other foreign matter?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(B)
553. Are electrical apparatus functioning properly with no signs of excessive deterioration, dirt, or moisture accumulation?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(G)
554. Is wire rope reeving in compliance with hoisting equipment manufacturer's specifications?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(F)
555. If any deficiency is identified, is an immediate determination made by the competent person as to whether the deficiency constitutes a hazard?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(ii)
556. Are air, hydraulic, and other pressurized lines in good condition (i.e., not leaking)?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(D)

557. Are safety devices, including boom angle indicators, boom stops, boom kick out devices, anti-two block devices, and load moment indicators operating properly?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(C)

558. Does the hydraulic system have proper fluid level?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(H)

559. Are cranes operated and maintained in compliance with all the provisions of §1926.550 (except 1926.550(g)(2), which pertains to personnel platforms)?

29 CFR 1926.753(a)

560. If a hazard is found, is the hoisting equipment removed from service until the deficiency has been corrected?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(iii)

561. Is there no deformation, chemical damage, cracks, or wear on hooks and latches?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(E)

562. Are tires inflated properly and in good condition?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(I)

563. Do ground conditions around the hoisting equipment provide proper support?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(J)

564. Are all control mechanisms adjusted properly?

29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(A)

#### Steel Erection—Beams and Columns

Y N N/A

565. During the final placing of solid web structural members, is the load released from the hoisting line under safe conditions (i.e. members are secured with at least two bolts per connection, of the same size and strength as shown in the erection drawings)?

29 CFR 1926.756(a)(1)

566. If a seat or equivalent device is used, is it attached to both the supporting member and the first member before the nuts on the shared bolts are removed?

29 CFR 1926.756(d)

#### Steel Erection—Column Anchorage

Y N N/A

567. Do columns have the required four anchor rods/bolts?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(1)
568. Are bolts of sufficient size and strength?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(2)
569. If leveling nuts are used, does the column rest on all four nuts?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(3)
570. Are shims used properly (i.e. not loose)?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(3)
571. When used, are there enough shims to support the load?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(3)
572. Does a competent person evaluate all columns to determine whether guying or bracing is needed?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(4)
573. If used, is guying and bracing in good shape and safe condition?  
29 CFR 1926.755(a)(4)
574. Are all anchor bolt/rod repairs approved by the project structural engineer?  
29 CFR 1926.755(b)(1)

**Steel Erection—Fall Protection**

- Y N N/A
575. Have you determined what activities are covered by Subpart R—Steel Erection or Subpart M—Fall Protection?
576. Are you effectively communicating and enforcing your fall protection program?
577. Is fall protection equipment inspected before each use?
578. Are employees who are not connectors, or are not working in a controlled decking zone, provided fall protection above 15 feet?  
29 CFR 1926.760(a)(1)
579. Are any controlled decking zones in compliance with .760(c)?
580. Are connectors, working above 30 feet/2 stories, provided and do they use fall protection?  
29 CFR 1926.760(b)(1)

**Steel Erection–Falling Object Protection**

Y N N/A

581. Do you make sure there are no unsecured materials, tools, and equipment that are not in use?  
29 CFR 1926.759(a)

582. When it is necessary to have work performed below on-going steel erection activities, is effective overhead protection provided to prevent injuries from falling objects?  
29 CFR 1926.759(b)

**Steel Erection–Hoisting and Rigging**

Y N N/A

583. Do you have a qualified rigger?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(2)

584. Does a qualified rigger do a preshift rigging inspection?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(2)

585. Does a competent person inspect the crane before each shift?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(1)(i)

586. Does the inspection include all items as specified in 29 CFR 1926.753(c)?

587. Are cranes operated in compliance with all the provisions of §29 CFR 1926.550 (except 29 CFR 1926.550(g)(2), which pertains to personnel platforms)?  
29 CFR 1926.753(a)

588. Does the crane operator and/or rigger have load charts, operator manual, or rigger’s handbook?

589. Has the heaviest anticipated lift been calculated?

590. Is below-hook rigging inspected before each shift?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(2)

591. Is all rigging to be used during a shift inspected according to 29 CFR 1926.251?

592. Are hoisting hook safety latches deactivated ONLY when a qualified rigger makes the determination that it is safer for the connectors during placement of purlins and single joists?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(5)(i)  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(5)(ii)

**Steel Erection–Open Web Steel Joists**

Y N N/A

593. Are open web steel joists erected properly?

29 CFR 1926.757(a)

594. Are joists released from the crane only after the seat at each end is field bolted and each end of the bottom chord is restrained by the column stabilizer plate?

29 CFR 1926.757(a)(1)(iii)

595. Is proper fall protection being used during joist and erection bridging installation?

596. Do any welded joist connections meet requirements of 29 CFR 1926.757(b)?

597. Are columns framed in at least two directions?

598. Are joists in bays of 40 feet or more field bolted?

29 CFR 1926.757(a)(8)

599. Are joists secured safely?

29 CFR 1926.757(a)

600. Are proper bridging terminus points used?

29 CFR 1926.757(a)(10)

29 CFR 1926.757(c)(5)

#### Steel Erection—Recordkeeping

Y N N/A

601. If you are the steel erector, do you have written notification that the concrete in the footings, piers, and walls and the mortar in the masonry piers and walls has attained the required strength?

29 CFR 1926.752(a)(1)

602. If you are the steel erector, do you keep proper documentation of any repairs, replacement, and modifications to the anchor bolts?

29 CFR 1926.752(a)(2)

29 CFR 1926.755(b)

#### Steel Erection—Site Layout

Y N N/A

603. Is there communication between the controlling contractor and the steel erector prior to beginning steel erection?

29 CFR 1926.752(a)

604. Has the steel erector conducted preplanning to minimize overhead exposure during hoisting operations?  
29 CFR 1926.752(d)

605. Has the controlling contractor provided adequate road access on the site for the delivery and movement of derricks, cranes, trucks, steel erection materials, and other equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.752(c)(1)

606. Are there means and methods for pedestrian and vehicular control?  
29 CFR 1926.752(c)(1)

607. Is a firm, properly graded, drained area, readily accessible to the work with adequate space for safe storage of materials and safe operation of equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.752(c)(2)

**Steel Erection–Site-Specific Plan**

Y N N/A

608. If safety latches on hooks are being deactivated or made inoperable, do you have a site-specific erection plan?  
29 CFR 1926.753(c)(5)  
29 CFR 1926.752(e)

609. Do you have a site-specific erection plan when joists at or near columns that span more than 60 feet are not being set in tandem with all bridging installed?  
29 CFR 1926.757(a)(4)

610. Do you have a site-specific erection plan when bundles of decking are being placed on steel joists before all bridging has been installed and anchored and all joist bearing ends attached?  
29 CFR 1926.757(e)(4)

**Steel Erection–Structural Steel Assembly**

Y N N/A

611. Is structural stability maintained throughout the structural steel erection process?  
29 CFR 1926.754(a)

612. If shear connectors are field-installed, are proper procedures followed?  
29 CFR 1926.754(c)(1)  
29 CFR 1926.754(c)(2)

613. Is plumbing-up equipment installed properly (i.e., Are the wire rope components (U clips) installed according to the cable manufacturer's requirements?)?

29 CFR 1926.754(d)

614. If banding straps are being used for hoisting decking bundle, are they approved for that purpose?

29 CFR 1926.754(e)(1)

615. If loose items such as dunnage, flashing, or other materials are placed on the top of metal decking bundles to be hoisted, are the items secured to the bundles?

29 CFR 1926.754(e)(1)(ii)

616. Are bundles of metal decking landed on joists in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.757(e)(4)?

29 CFR 1926.754(e)(1)(iii)

617. Are metal decking bundles landed on framing members so that enough support is provided to allow the bundles to be unbanded without dislodging the bundles from the supports?

29 CFR 1926.754(e)(1)(iv)

618. Are roof and floor holes and openings decked over?

29 CFR 1926.754(e)(2)(ii)

619. Are covers secured and marked visibly with "HOLE" or "COVER"?

29 CFR 1926.754(e)(3)(iii)

#### Steel Erection—Systems—Engineered Metal Buildings

Y N N/A

620. Do column base plates have four anchor bolts/rods?

29 CFR 1926.758(b)

621. Are joists fully bolted or welded prior to release of the hoisting cable?

29 CFR 1926.758(f)

#### Tools: General—Construction

Y N N/A

622. Are hand tools, power tools, or similar equipment maintained in a safe condition?

29 CFR 1926.300(a)

623. Are power operated tools designed to accommodate guards, equipped with the guards when in use?

29 CFR 1926.300(b)(1)

624. Are moving parts of equipment that are exposed to contact by employees or which otherwise create a hazard, guarded?  
29 CFR 1926.300(b)(2)

**Trestle Ladders—Construction**

Y N N/A

625. Is the rung spacing on the expansion section of extension trestle ladders between 6 inches and 12 inches?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(3)(iii)

626. Are rungs, cleats, and steps of the base section of extension trestle ladders between 8 and 18 inches apart?  
29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(3)(iii)

**Ventilation and Protection in Welding, Cutting, and Heating—Construction**

Y N N/A

627. Is general mechanical or local exhaust ventilation that meets the requirements of 1926.353(a) provided where welding, cutting, and heating is performed in a confined space and employees are not otherwise protected?  
29 CFR 1926.353(b)(1)

628. Are welders and other employees exposed to radiation from inert-gas metal-arc welding suitably protected by completely covering the skin to prevent burns and other damage by ultraviolet rays?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(iii)

629. Is suitable mechanical ventilation or respiratory protective equipment provided during general welding, cutting or heating operations where, because of unusual physical or atmospheric conditions, an unsafe accumulation of contaminants exists?  
29 CFR 1926.353(e)(1)

630. During the process of inert-gas metal-arc welding, are hand shields used to protect the welder against flashes and radiant energy when either the helmet is lifted or the shield is removed?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(ii)

631. Are employees in a confined space where welding, cutting, or heating is performed and where sufficient ventilation cannot be obtained without blocking the means of access, protected properly by air line respirators?  
29 CFR 1926.353(b)(2)

632. Are employees in the inert-gas metal-arc welding area who are not protected from the arc by screening protected by filter lenses?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(ii)

633. Are welding helmets and hand shields used in inert-gas metal-arc welding operations free of leaks and openings, and highly reflective surfaces?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(iii)

634. Are employees who perform welding, cutting, or heating protected by suitable eye protective equipment?  
29 CFR 1926.353(e)(2)

635. Do you prohibit the use of oxygen for ventilation purposes, comfort cooling, blowing dust from clothing, or cleaning the work area?  
29 CFR 1926.353(a)(6)

636. Are employees who perform inert-gas metal-arc welding on stainless steel protected against dangerous concentrations of nitrogen dioxide?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(iv)

637. Do you make certain employees are not permitted to engage in, or be exposed to the process of inert-gas metal-arc welding without taking required special precautions?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)

638. Are filter lens goggles of suitable type worn under welding helmets when two or more welders are exposed to each other's arc during the process of inert-gas metal-arc welding?  
29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(ii)

639. In confined spaces where welding, cutting, or heating is performed and employees are wearing air line respirators, is an employee assigned outside of the confined space to maintain communication with and aid those working within it?  
29 CFR 1926.353(b)(2)

**Ventilation—Construction**

Y N N/A

640. Are local exhaust ventilation systems designed to prevent air contaminants from being drawn through the work area of employees?  
29 CFR 1926.57(b)

641. Are local exhaust ventilation systems designed to prevent dusts, fumes, mists, vapors and gases from being dispersed into the air in concentrations causing harmful exposure?  
29 CFR 1926.57(b)

642. Do employees wearing respiratory equipment continue wearing it until the atmosphere is clear of contaminants?  
29 CFR 1926.57(d)(2)

643. Does the air outlet from every dust separator and the dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases collected by the exhaust system discharge to the outside atmosphere?

29 CFR 1926.57(e)

644. Is dust and refuse discharging from the exhaust system disposed in such a way that it does not result in harmful exposure to employees?

29 CFR 1926.57(e)

645. Are exhaust systems operated continually during all operations of processes, or after cessation of processes for a period while employees remain in contaminated zones?

29 CFR 1926.57(d)(1)

646. Do exhaust ventilation system components maintain airflow sufficient to gather air contaminants from equipment or processes and convey them to suitable points for safe disposal?

29 CFR 1926.57(c)

#### **Welding and Cutting—Construction**

Y N N/A

647. Is all electrical equipment properly grounded?

29 CFR 1926.351(c)(5)

648. If cylinders are not in special carriers, are flow gauges and regulators maintained when not in use?

29 CFR 1926.350(a)(6)

649. Are gas cylinders secure and upright?

29 CFR 1926.350(a)(9)

650. Are fuel gas cylinders separated from oxygen tanks when not in use?

29 CFR 1926.350(a)(10)

651. Are electrodes removed from their holders when not in use?

29 CFR 1926.351(d)(1)

652. Are cylinder caps used as required?

29 CFR 1926.350(a)(1)

29 CFR 1926.350(a)(6)

653. Are all power cables and hoses protected and in good repair?

29 CFR 1926.351(b)(2)

29 CFR 1926.350(f)(3)

654. Are welding hoses and cords controlled and out of the way (positioned to eliminate tripping hazards)?

29 CFR 1926.350(f)(7)

655. Are shields and spark catchers provided and used?

29 CFR 1926.352(b)

29 CFR 1926.351(e)

29 CFR 1926.350(j)

#### Woodworking Tools—Construction

Y N N/A

656. Are radial saws provided with an adjustable stop to prevent the forward travel of the blade beyond the position necessary to complete the cut in repetitive operations?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

657. Are circular hand-fed rip saws equipped with a spreader to prevent material from squeezing the saw or being thrown back on the operator?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

658. Do radial saws have an upper hood that completely encloses the upper portion of the blade down to a point including the end of the saw arbor?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

659. Are circular hand-fed rip saws guarded by an automatically adjusting hood which completely encloses that portion of the saw above the table and above the material being cut?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

660. Do circular hand-fed rip saws have nonkickback fingers on dogs so located as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up the material or to throw it back toward the operator?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

661. Are radial saws installed in a manner so as to cause the cutting head to return gently to the starting position when released by the operator?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

662. Is a permanent label reading "Danger: Do Not Rip Or Plough From This End" affixed to the rear of the guard at approximately the level of the arbor on radial saws?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

663. Are the sides of the lower exposed portion of the blade of radial saws guarded to the full diameter of the blade by a device that automatically adjusts itself to the thickness of the stock and remains in contact with the material being cut?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

664. Are portable, power-driven circular saws equipped with a guard above and below the base plate or shoe?

29 CFR 1926.304(d)

665. Are radial saws used for ripping provided with nonkickback fingers or dogs located on both sides of the saw so as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up material or throw it back toward the operator?

29 CFR 1926.304(f)

666. Does the lower guard of portable, power-driven circular saws automatically and instantly return to the covering position when the tool is withdrawn from the work?

29 CFR 1926.304(d)