

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
PART 1910 - Occupational Safety and Health Standards		
Subpart A—[Amended] ■ 1. Revise the authority citation for subpart A of part 1910 to read as follows:		
Authority: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor’s Order No. 12–71 (36 FR 8754), 8–76 (41 FR 25059), 9–83 (48 FR 35736), 1–90 (55 FR 9033), 6–96 (62 FR 111), 3–2000 (65 FR 50017), 5–2002 (67 FR 65008), 5–2007 (72 FR 31159), 4–2010 (75 FR 55355) or 1–2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable. Section 1910.6 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 553. Sections 1910.6, 1910.7, and 1910.8 also issued under 29 CFR Part 1911. Section 1910.7(f) also issued under 31 U.S.C. 9701, 29 U.S.C. 9a, 5 U.S.C. 553; Pub. L. 106–113 (113 Stat. 1501A–222); Pub. L. 111–8 and 111–317 and OMB Circular A–25 (dated July 8, 1993) (58 FR 38142, July 15, 1993).		Formatting difference between federal and state. California cites authority at each section.
■ 2. Amend § 1910.6 by revising paragraphs (a)(4) and (h), the introductory text of paragraph (q), and by adding new paragraphs (q)(37), (y), and (z) to read as follows:		
§ 1910.6 Incorporation by reference (a) * * * (4) Copies of standards listed in this section and issued by private standards organizations are available for purchase from the issuing organizations at the addresses or through the other contact information listed below for these private standards organizations. In addition,		Formatting difference between federal and state. California typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant/germane provisions into the text of its standards.

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<p>these standards are available for inspection at any Regional Office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or at the OSHA Docket Office, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N-2625, Washington, DC 20210; telephone: 202-693-2350 (TTY number: 877-889-5627). They are also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of these standards at NARA, telephone: 202-741-6030, or go to http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>		
<p>(h) Copies of the standards listed below in this paragraph (h) are available for purchase from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959; Telephone: 610-832-9585; Fax: 610-832-9555; Email: seviceastm.org; Web site: http://www.astm.org. Copies of historical standards or standards that ASTM does not have may be purchased from Information Handling Services, Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112; Telephone: 1-800-854-7179; Email: global@ihs.com; Web sites: http://global.ihs.com or http://www.store.ihs.com.</p> <p>(1) ASTM A 47-68, Malleable Iron Castings, IBR approved for § 1910.111. (2) ASTM A 53-69, Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe, IBR approved for §§ 1910.110 and 1910.111.</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. California typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant/germane provisions into the text of its standards.</p>

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<p>(3) ASTM A 126–66, Gray Iron Casting for Valves, Flanges and Pipe Fitting, IBR. approved for § 1910.111. (4) ASTM A 391–65 (ANSI G61.1–1968), Alloy Steel Chain, IBR approved for § 1910.184.</p> <p>(5) ASTM A 395–68, Ductile Iron for Use at Elevated Temperatures, IBR approved for § 1910.111.</p> <p>(6) ASTM B 88–66A, Seamless Copper Water Tube, IBR approved for § 1910.252.</p> <p>(7) ASTM B 88–69, Seamless Copper Water Tube, IBR approved for § 1910.110.</p> <p>(8) ASTM B 117–64, Salt Spray (Fog) Test, IBR approved for § 1910.268.</p> <p>(9) ASTM B 210–68, Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes, IBR approved for § 1910.110.</p> <p>(10) ASTM B 241–69, Standard Specifications for Aluminum-Alloy Seamless Pipe and Seamless Extruded Tube, IBR approved for § 1910.110.</p> <p>(11) ASTM D 5–65, Test for Penetration by Bituminous Materials, IBR approved for § 1910.106.</p> <p>(12) ASTM D 56–70, Test for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester, IBR approved for §1910.106.</p> <p>(13) ASTM D 56–05, Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester, Approved May 1, 2005, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p>(14) ASTM D 86–62, Test for Distillation of Petroleum Products, IBR approved for §§ 1910.106 and 1910.119. (15) ASTM D 86–07a, Standard Test Method for Distillation of</p>		

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<p>Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure, Approved April 1, 2007, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p>(16) ASTM D 88–56, Test for Saybolt Viscosity, IBR approved for § 1910.106. (17) ASTM D 93–71, Test for Flash Point by Pensky Martens, IBR approved for § 1910.106.</p> <p>(18) ASTM D 93–08, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky- Martens Closed Cup Tester, Approved Oct. 15, 2008, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p>(19) ASTM D 240–02 (Reapproved 2007), Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter, Approved May 1, 2007, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p>(20) ASTM D 323–68, Standard Test Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), IBR approved for § 1910.106.</p> <p>(21) ASTM D 445–65, Test for Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids, IBR approved for § 1910.106.</p> <p>(22) ASTM D 1078–05, Standard Test Method for Distillation Range of Volatile Organic Liquids, Approved May 15, 2005, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p>(23) ASTM D 1692–68, Test for Flammability of Plastic Sheeting and Cellular Plastics, IBR approved for § 1910.103.</p> <p>(24) ASTM D 2161–66, Conversion Tables for SUS, IBR approved for § 1910.106.</p> <p>(25) ASTM D 3278–96 (Reapproved 2004) E1, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Small Scale Closed-Cup Apparatus,</p>		

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<p>Approved November 1, 2004, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200. (26) ASTM D 3828-07a, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Small Scale Closed Cup Tester, Approved July 15, 2007, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200. (27) ASTM F-2412-2005, Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection, IBR approved for § 1910.136. (28) ASTM F-2413-2005, Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Protective Footwear, IBR approved for § 1910.136</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>		
<p>(q) The following material is available for purchase from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269; Telephone: 800-344-3555 or 617-770-3000; Fax: 1-800-593-6372 or 1-508-895-8301; Email: custserv@nfpa.org; Web site: http://www.nfpa.org.</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p> <p>(37) NFPA 30B, Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products, 2007 Edition, Approved August 17, 2006, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. California typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant/germane provisions into the text of its standards.</p>
<p>(y)(1) The following materials are available for purchase from the International Standards Organization (ISO) through ANSI, 25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036-7417; Telephone: 212-642-4980; Fax: 212-302-1286; Email: info@ansi.org; Web site: http://www.ansi.org.</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. California typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant/germane provisions into the text of its standards.</p>

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<p>(2) Documents not available in the ANSI store may be purchased from: (i) Document Center Inc., 111 Industrial Road, Suite 9, Belmont, 94002; Telephone: 650-591-7600; Fax: 650-591-7617; Email: info@document-center.com; Web site: www.document-center.com.</p> <p>(ii) DECO—Document Engineering Co., Inc., 15210 Stagg Street, Van Nuys, CA 91405; Telephone: 800-645-7732 or 818-782-1010; Fax: 818-782-2374; Email: doceng@doceng.com; Web site: www.doceng.com</p> <p>(iii) Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112; Telephone: 1-800-854-7179 or 303-397-7956; Fax: 303-397-2740; Email: global@ihs.com; Web sites: http://global.ihs.com or http://www.store.ihs.com;</p> <p>(iv) ILI Infodisk, Inc., 610 Winters Avenue, Paramus, NJ 07652; Telephone: 201-986-1131; Fax: 201-986-7886; Email: sales@ili-info.com; Web site: www.ili-info.com.</p> <p>(v) Techstreet, a business of Thomson Reuters, 3916 Ranchero Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48108; Telephone: 800-699-9277 or 734-780-8000; Fax: 734-780-2046; Email: techstreet.service@thomsonreuters.com; Web site: www.Techstreet.com.</p> <p>(3) ISO 10156:1996 (E), Gases and Gas Mixtures—Determination of Fire Potential and Oxidizing Ability for the Selection of Cylinder Valve Outlets, Second Edition, Feb. 15, 1996, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p>		

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<p>(4) ISO 10156–2:2005 (E), Gas cylinders—Gases and Gas Mixtures— Part 2: Determination of Oxidizing Ability of Toxic and Corrosive Gases and Gas Mixtures, First Edition, Aug. 1, 2005, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <p>(5) ISO 13943:2000 (E/F), Fire Safety—Vocabulary, First Edition, April, 15, 2000, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p>		
<p>(z)(1) The following document is available for purchase from United Nations Publications, Customer Service, c/o National Book Network, 15200 NBN Way, PO Box 190, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214; telephone: 1–888–254–4286; fax: 1–800–338–4550; email: unpublications@nbnbooks.com. Other distributors of United Nations Publications include:</p> <p>(i) Bernan, 15200 NBN Way, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214; telephone: 1–800–865–3457; fax: 1–800–865–3450; email: customercare@bernan; Web site: http://www.bernan.com; and</p> <p>(ii) Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd., 812 Proctor Avenue, Ogdensburg, NY 13669–2205; telephone: 1–888–551–7470; Fax: 1–888–551–7471; email: orders@renoufbooks.com; Web site: http://www.renoufbooks.com.</p> <p>(2) UN ST/SG/AC.10/Rev.4, The UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria, Fourth Revised Edition, 2003, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. California typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant/germane provisions into the text of its standards.</p>
Subpart H—[Amended]		

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<p>■ 3. The authority citation for subpart H is revised to read as follows:</p>		
<p>Authority: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor’s Order No. 12–71 (36 FR 8754), 8–76 (41 FR 25059), 9–83 (48 FR 35736), 1–90 (55 FR 9033), 6–96 (62 FR 111), 3–2000 (65 FR 50017), or 5–2007 (72 FR 31159), 4–2010 (75 FR 55355) or 1–2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911. Sections 1910.103, 1910.106 through 1910.111, and 1910.119, 1910.120, and 1910.122 through 1910.126 also issued under 29 CFR part 1911. Section 1910.119 also issued under Section 304, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–549), reprinted at 29 U.S.C.A. 655 Note. Section 1910.120 also issued under Section 126, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 as amended (29 U.S.C.A. 655 Note), and 5 U.S.C. 553.</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. California cites authority at each section.</p>
<p>■ 4. Amend § 1910.106 as follows:</p>		<p>Due to federal/state differences, Section 1910.106 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>
<p>■ A. Revise the section heading;</p>		
<p>■ B. Revise paragraphs (a)(13), (a)(14)(i) through (a)(14)(iii), and (a)(19);</p>		
<p>■ C. Remove the last sentence of paragraph (a)(17);</p>		
<p>■ D. Remove and reserve paragraph (a)(18);</p>		
<p>■ E. Remove the words “or combustible” wherever they appear in § 1910.106.</p>		
<p>■ F. Remove the words “and combustible” in paragraphs (d)(5)(vi) introductory text, (e)(2)</p>		

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introductory text, (j)(1) and (j)(3);		
<p>■ G. Revise paragraphs (b)(2)(iv)(f) and (g), (b)(2)(vi)(b), (b)(2)(viii)(e), (b)(3)(i), (b)(3)(iv)(a), (b)(3)(iv)(c), (b)(3)(v)(d), and (b)(4)(iv)(e);</p>		
<p>■ H. Revise paragraphs (d)(1)(ii)(b), (d)(2)(iii) introductory text and (d)(2)(iii)(a)(2), Table H-12, paragraphs (d)(3)(i), (d)(4)(iii), (d)(4)(iv), Tables H-14 through H-17, and paragraph (d)(7)(i)(b);</p>		
<p>■ I. Revise paragraphs (e)(2)(ii)(b)(1), (e)(2)(ii)(b)(2), (e)(2)(ii)(b)(3), (e)(2)(iv)(a), (e)(2)(iv)(c), (e)(3)(v)(a), (e)(3)(v)(b), (e)(4)(i), (e)(6)(ii), and (e)(7)(i)(c);</p>		
<p>■ J. Revise paragraphs (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), (f)(2)(ii), (f)(2)(iii)(a), (f)(2)(iii)(b), (f)(2)(iii)(c), (f)(3)(i), (f)(3)(ii), (f)(3)(iv)(a)(1), (f)(3)(iv)(a)(2), (f)(3)(iv)(d)(2), (f)(3)(v), (f)(3)(vi), (f)(4)(viii)(e), (f)(5)(i), (f)(6), and (f)(8);</p>		
<p>■ K. Revise paragraphs (g)(1)(i)(c), (g)(1)(i)(e) introductory text, (g)(1)(i)(f), (g)(1)(iii)(a), (g)(1)(iii)(b), (g)(1)(iii)(c), (g)(1)(v), (g)(3)(iv)(a), (g)(3)(iv)(b), (g)(3)(iv)(c), (g)(3)(v)(a), (g)(3)(vi)(a), Table H-19, and paragraphs (g)(4)(iii)(d), (g)(5)(i), (g)(6)(iv), and (g)(7); and</p>		
<p>■ L. Revise paragraphs (h)(3)(i)(a), (h)(3)(iii)(b), (h)(3)(iv), (h)(5), (h)(7)(i)(b), (h)(7)(iii)(c), and (j).</p>		
<p>§ 1910.106 Flammable and combustible liquids. * * * * *</p>		<p>Due to federal/state differences, Section 1910.106 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>
<p>(a) Definitions...</p>		

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<p>* * *</p> <p>(13) Flammable aerosol shall mean a flammable aerosol as defined by Appendix B to § 1910.1200—Physical Hazard Criteria. For the purposes of paragraph (d) of this section, such aerosols are considered Category 1 flammable liquids.</p>		
<p>(a)(14) "Flashpoint" means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, and shall be determined as follows:</p>		
<p>(i) For a liquid which has a viscosity of less than 45 SUS at 100 °F (37.8 °C), does not contain suspended solids, and does not have a tendency to form a surface film while under test, the procedure specified in the Standard Method of Test for Flashpoint by Tag Closed Tester (ASTM D-56-70), which is incorporated by reference as specified in § 1910.6, or an equivalent test method as defined in Appendix B to § 1910.1200—Physical Hazard Criteria, shall be used.</p>		
<p>(ii) For a liquid which has a viscosity of 45 SUS or more at 100 °F (37.8 °C), or contains suspended solids, or has a tendency to form a surface film while under test, the Standard Method of Test for Flashpoint by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (ASTM D-93-71) or an equivalent method as defined by Appendix B to § 1910.1200—Physical Hazard Criteria, shall be used except that the methods specified in Note 1 to section 1.1 of ASTM D-93-71 may be used</p>		

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for the respective materials specified in the Note. The preceding ASTM standard is incorporated by reference as specified in § 1910.6.		
(iii) For a liquid that is a mixture of compounds that have different volatilities and flashpoints, its flashpoint shall be determined by using the procedure specified in paragraph (a)(14)(i) or (ii) of this section on the liquid in the form it is shipped.		
Organic peroxides, which undergo auto accelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified in this subparagraph. * * * * *		
(a)(17) Liquid shall mean, for the purpose of this section, any material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with ASTM Test for Penetration for Bituminous Materials, D-5-65, which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6. When not otherwise identified, the term liquid shall include both flammable and combustible liquids.		
(a)(18) [Reserved] "Combustible liquid" means any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 deg. F. (37.8 deg. C.) Combustible liquids shall be divided into two classes as follows: 1910.106(a)(18)(i) "Class II liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 100 deg. F. (37.8 deg.		

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<p>C.) and below 140 deg. F. (60 deg. C.), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 deg. F. (93.3 deg. C.) or higher, the volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. 1910.106(a)(18)(ii) "Class III liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 140 deg. F. (60 deg. C.) Class III liquids are subdivided into two subclasses: 1910.106(a)(18)(ii)(a) "Class IIIA liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 140 deg. F. (60 deg. C.) and below 200 deg. F. (93.3 deg. C.), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 deg. F. (93.3 deg. C.), or higher, the total volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. 1910.106(a)(18)(ii)(b) "Class IIIB liquids" shall include those with flashpoints at or above 200 deg. F. (93.3 deg. C.). This section does not cover Class IIIB liquids. Where the term "Class III liquids" is used in this section, it shall mean only Class IIIA liquids. 1910.106(a)(18)(iii) When a combustible liquid is heated for use to within 30 deg. F. (16.7 deg. C.) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for the next lower class of liquids.</p>		
<p>(a)(19) Flammable liquid means any liquid having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). Flammable liquids are divided into four</p>		

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<p>categories as follows:</p> <p>(i) Category 1 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a boiling point at or below 95 °F (35 °C).</p> <p>(ii) Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) (35 °C).</p> <p>(iii) Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 °F (23 °C) and at or below 140 °F (60 °C). When a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) is heated for use to within 30 °F (16.7 °C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C).</p> <p>(iv) Category 4 shall include liquids having flashpoints above 140 °F (60 °C) and at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). When a Category 4 flammable liquid is heated for use to within 30 °F (16.7 °C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 3 liquid with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C).</p> <p>(v) When liquid with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) is heated for use to within 30 °F (16.7 °C) of its flashpoint, it shall be handled in accordance with the requirements for a Category 4 flammable liquid.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(b) Tank Storage</p> <p>(2) <i>Installation of outside aboveground tanks.</i></p> <p>(iv) <i>Normal venting for aboveground tanks.</i></p> <p>(b)(2)(iv)(f)(1) Tanks and pressure vessels storing Category 1 flammable liquids shall be</p>		

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<p>equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting under pressure or vacuum conditions, or with approved flame arresters.</p> <p>(2) Exemption: Tanks of 3,000 bbls (barrels) capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude-producing areas and outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons capacity containing other than Category 1 flammable liquids may have open vents. (See paragraph (b)(2)(vi)(b) of this section.)</p>		
<p>(b)(2)(iv)(g) Flame arresters or venting devices required in paragraph (b)(2)(iv)(f) of this section may be omitted for Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) where conditions are such that their use may, in case of obstruction, result in tank damage.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(b)(2)(vi) <i>Vent Piping for Aboveground Tanks.</i> ***</p> <p>(b) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are adjacent to buildings or public ways, they shall be located so that the vapors are released at a safe point outside of buildings and not less than 12 feet above the adjacent</p>		

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<p>ground level. In order to aid their dispersion, vapors shall be discharged upward or horizontally away from closely adjacent walls. Vent outlets shall be located so that flammable vapors will not be trapped by eaves or other obstructions and shall be at least five feet from building openings. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(b)(2)(viii) <i>Tank openings other than vents for aboveground tanks.</i> ***</p>		
<p>(e) For Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity. A fill pipe entering the top of a tank shall terminate within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank and shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(b)(3) <i>Installation of Underground Tanks.</i> (i) Location. Excavation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks or tanks under buildings shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not</p>		

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>less than 1 foot, and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than 3 feet. The distance from any part of a tank storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or property line shall be not less than 1 foot. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(b)(3)(iv) <i>Vents.</i> (a) Location and arrangement of vents for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be so located that the discharge point is outside of buildings, higher than the fill pipe opening, and not less than 12 feet above the adjacent ground level. Vent pipes shall discharge only upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipes 2 inches or less in nominal inside diameter shall not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent pipe outlets shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings, or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. If the vent pipe is less than 10 feet in length, or greater than 2 inches in nominal inside diameter, the outlet shall be provided with a vacuum and pressure relief device or there shall be an approved flame arrester located in the vent line at the outlet or within the approved distance from the outlet.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
* * * * *		
(b)(3)(iv)(c) Location and arrangement of vents for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids. Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids shall terminate outside of the building and higher than the fill pipe opening. Vent outlets shall be above normal snow level. They may be fitted with return bends, coarse screens or other devices to minimize ingress of foreign material. * * * * *		
(b)(3)(v) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i>		
(d) For Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank.		
(e) Filling and emptying connections which are made and broken shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet away from any building opening. Such connection shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The connection shall be properly identified.		
(b)(4) <i>Installation of tanks inside of buildings.</i> * * *		
(iv) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i>		
(e) For Category 2 flammable liquids and		

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<p>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), other than crude oils, gasoline, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches of the bottom of the tank.</p> <p>*****</p>		
<p>(d) <i>Container and portable tank storage.</i> (1) <i>Scope</i> (i) <i>General.</i> This paragraph shall apply only to the storage of flammable or combustible liquids in drums or other containers (including flammable aerosols) not exceeding 60 gallons individual capacity and those portable tanks not exceeding 660 gallons individual capacity.</p>		
<p>(ii) <i>Exceptions.</i> This paragraph shall not apply to the following:</p>		
<p>(a) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries;</p>		
<p>(b) Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine;</p>		
<p>(c) Flammable or combustible paints, oils, varnishes, and similar mixtures used for painting or maintenance when not kept for a period in excess of 30 days;</p>		
<p>(d) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1 gallon in size.</p>		
<p>(d)(2) <i>Design, construction, and capacity of containers.</i> ***</p>		

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(iii) <i>Size</i> . Flammable liquid containers shall be in accordance with Table H-12, [<i>continued in next row below</i>]		
except that glass or plastic containers of no more than 1-gallon capacity may be used for a Category 1 or 2 flammable liquid if: (a)(1) Such liquid either would be rendered unfit for its intended use by contact with metal or would excessively corrode a metal container so as to create a leakage hazard; and		
(2) The user's process either would require more than 1 pint of a Category 1 flammable liquid or more than 1 quart of a Category 2 flammable liquid of a single assay lot to be used at one time, or would require the maintenance of an analytical standard liquid of a quality which is not met by the specified standards of liquids available, and the quantity of the analytical standard liquid required to be used in any one control process exceeds one-sixteenth the capacity of the container allowed under Table H-12 for the category of liquid; or		
(b) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.		
<p>TABLE H-12—MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS</p> <p>Container type Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4</p> <p>Glass or approved plastic</p> <p>..... 1 pt 1 qt</p> <p>..... 1 gal 1 gal.</p> <p>Metal (other than DOT drums)</p> <p>..... 1 gal 5 gal</p> <p>..... 5 gal 5 gal.</p> <p>Safety cans</p> <p>..... 2 gal</p> <p>..... 5 gal 5 gal 5 gal.</p> <p>Metal drums (DOT specifications)</p> <p>..... 60 gal 60 gal</p>		

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<p>..... 60 gal 60 gal. Approved portable tanks 660 gal 660 gal. gal 660 gal 660 gal. Note: Container exemptions: (a) Medicines, beverages, foodstuffs, cosmetics, and other common consumer items, when packaged according to commonly accepted practices, shall be exempt from the requirements of 1910.106(d)(2)(i) and (ii).</p>		
<p>(d)(3) <i>Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets.</i> (i) Maximum capacity. Not more than 60 gallons of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Category 4 flammable liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(d)(4) <i>Design and construction of inside storage rooms.</i> *** (iii) Wiring. Electrical wiring and equipment located in inside storage rooms used for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be approved under subpart S of this part for Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations; for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids, shall be approved for general use.</p>		
<p>(d)(4)(iv) Ventilation. Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system.</p>		
<p>Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour.</p>		
<p>If a mechanical exhaust system is used, it shall</p>		

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<p>be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. A pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are dispensed within the room.</p>																																																
<p>Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhaust outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located. * * * * *</p>																																																
<p>TABLE H-14 - INDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 10%;">Class</th> <th rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">Storage level</th> <th colspan="2" style="width: 75%;">Gallons</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Protected storage maximum per pile</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Unprotected storage maximum per pile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Ground and upper floors</td> <td>2,750 (50)</td> <td>660 (12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Basement</td> <td>Not permitted</td> <td>Not permitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Ground and upper floors</td> <td>5,500 (100)</td> <td>1,375 (25)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Basement</td> <td>Not permitted</td> <td>Not permitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Ground and upper floors</td> <td>16,500 (300)</td> <td>4,125 (75)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Basement</td> <td>Not permitted</td> <td>Not permitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td>Ground and upper floors</td> <td>16,500 (300)</td> <td>4,125 (75)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Basement</td> <td>5,500 (100)</td> <td>Not permitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td>Ground and upper floors</td> <td>55,000 (1,000)</td> <td>13,750 (250)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Basement</td> <td>8,250 (450)</td> <td>Not permitted</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Storage level	Gallons		Protected storage maximum per pile	Unprotected storage maximum per pile	A	Ground and upper floors	2,750 (50)	660 (12)		Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted	B	Ground and upper floors	5,500 (100)	1,375 (25)		Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted	C	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	4,125 (75)		Basement	Not permitted	Not permitted	II	Ground and upper floors	16,500 (300)	4,125 (75)		Basement	5,500 (100)	Not permitted	III	Ground and upper floors	55,000 (1,000)	13,750 (250)		Basement	8,250 (450)	Not permitted		
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CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>NOTE 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no container is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 3 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft. (Number in parenthesis indicate corresponding number of 55-gal. drums.)</p> <p>NOTE 4: FP means Flashpoint. (Number in parenthesis indicate corresponding number of 55-gal. drums.)</p>																																															
<p>TABLE H-15 - INDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border: none;"></th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">Gallons</th> <th style="border: none;"></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="border: none; text-align: left;">Class Storage level </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">Protected </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">Unprotected </th> </tr> <tr> <th style="border: none; text-align: left;">liquid </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">storage </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">storage </th> </tr> <tr> <th style="border: none; text-align: left;"> </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">maximum per </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">maximum per </th> </tr> <tr> <th style="border: none; text-align: left;"> </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">pile </th> <th style="border: none; text-align: center;">pile </th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="border: none;">IA Ground and upper floors..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> Basement..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">IB Ground and upper floors..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">20,000 </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">2,000 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> Basement..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">IC Ground and upper floors..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">40,000 </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">5,500 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> Basement..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">II Ground and upper floors..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">40,000 </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">5,500 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> Basement..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">20,000 </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">III.... Ground and upper floors..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">60,000 </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">22,000 </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> Basement..... </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">20,000 </td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Not permitted </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTE 1: When 1 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage permitted in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate maximum gallonages.</p> <p>NOTE 2: Aisles shall be provided so that no portable tank is more than 12 ft. from an aisle. Main aisles shall be at least 8 ft. wide and side aisles at least 4 ft. wide.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Each pile shall be separated from each other by at least 4 ft.</p>		Gallons		Class Storage level	Protected	Unprotected	liquid	storage	storage		maximum per	maximum per		pile	pile	IA Ground and upper floors.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Basement.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	IB Ground and upper floors.....	20,000	2,000	Basement.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	IC Ground and upper floors.....	40,000	5,500	Basement.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	II Ground and upper floors.....	40,000	5,500	Basement.....	20,000	Not permitted	III.... Ground and upper floors.....	60,000	22,000	Basement.....	20,000	Not permitted		
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<p>(d)(5)(vi) "Flammable and combustible liquid warehouses or storage buildings."</p>																																															

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<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">gallons</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">feet</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">feet</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">IA</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">2,200</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">IB</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">4,400</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">IC</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">8,800</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">II</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">17,600</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">III</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">44,000</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> </table> <p>NOTE 1: When 2 or more classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the 2 or more separate gallonages. NOTE 2: Within 200 ft. of each portable tank, there shall be a 12 ft. wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus. NOTE 3: The distances listed apply to properties that have protection for exposures as defined. If there are exposures, and such protection for exposures does not exist, the distances in column 4 shall be doubled. NOTE 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50 percent of maximum per pile, the distances in columns 4 and 5 may be reduced 50 percent, but not less than 3 ft.</p>		gallons	feet	feet	feet	IA	2,200	5	20	10	IB	4,400	5	20	10	IC	8,800	5	20	10	II	17,600	5	10	5	III	44,000	5	10	5		
	gallons	feet	feet	feet																												
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<p>(d)(7) <i>Fire control.</i> (i) <i>Extinguishers...</i> * * *</p> <p>(b) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 12-B units must be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building. * * * * *</p>																																
<p>(e) <i>Industrial Plants</i>*** (2) <i>Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids.</i></p>																																
<p>(e)(2)(ii) <i>Containers</i> ***</p> <p>(b) The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a</p>																																

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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building shall not exceed: (1) 25 gallons of Category 1 flammable liquids in containers (2) 120 gallons of Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable liquids in containers (3) 660 gallons of Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable liquids in a single portable tank. * * * * *		
(e)(2)(iv) <i>Handling liquids at point of final use.</i> (a) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use. * * * * *		
(e)(2)(iv)(c) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within the possible path of vapor travel. * * * * *		
(e) <i>Industrial Plants</i> *** (3) <i>Unit physical operations</i> *** (v) <i>Ventilation.</i> (a) Areas as defined in paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section using Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be ventilated at a rate of not less than 1 cubic foot per minute per square foot of solid floor area. This shall be accomplished by natural or mechanical ventilation with discharge or exhaust to a safe location outside of the building. Provision shall be made for		

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introduction of makeup air in such a manner as not to short circuit the ventilation. Ventilation shall be arranged to include all floor areas or pits where flammable vapors may collect.		
(e)(3)(v)(b) Equipment used in a building and the ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than 5 feet from equipment which exposes Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment. * * * * *		
(e)(4) <i>Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.</i> (i) Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), and 15 feet for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids, measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of paragraph (f)(3)		

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of this section. * * * * *		
(e)(6) <i>Sources of ignition</i> * * * (ii) <i>Grounding.</i> Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.		
(e)(7) <i>Electrical</i> (i) <i>Equipment.</i>		
(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of subpart S of this part. These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2 area shall be classified Division 2. If only Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint		

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at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment.		
(f) <i>Bulk plants -</i> (1) <i>Storage -</i> (i) <i>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C).</i> Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be stored in closed containers, or in storage tanks above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.		
(f)(1)(ii) <i>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids.</i> Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids shall be stored in containers, or in tanks within buildings or above ground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. * * * * *		
(f)(2) <i>Buildings –</i> *** (ii) <i>Heating.</i> Rooms in which Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are stored or handled shall be heated only by means not constituting a source of ignition,		

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such as steam or hot water. Rooms containing heating appliances involving sources of ignition shall be located and arranged to prevent entry of flammable vapors.		
(f)(2)(iii) <i>Ventilation</i> . (a) Ventilation shall be provided for all rooms, buildings, or enclosures in which Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are pumped or dispensed. Design of ventilation systems shall take into account the relatively high specific gravity of the vapors. Ventilation may be provided by adequate openings in outside walls at floor level unobstructed except by louvers or coarse screens. Where natural ventilation is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.		
(f)(2)(iii)(b) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein.		
(f)(2)(iii)(c) Containers of Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be drawn from or filled within buildings unless provision is made to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors in hazardous concentrations. Where mechanical ventilation is required, it shall be kept in operation while flammable liquids with a		

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flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) are being handled.		
(f)(3) <i>Loading and unloading facilities</i> – (i) <i>Separation</i> . Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings or nearest line of adjoining property that may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), and 15 feet for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill spout. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.		
(f)(3)(ii) <i>Category restriction</i> . Equipment such as piping, pumps, and meters used for the transfer of Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), between storage tanks and the fill stem of the loading rack shall not be used for the transfer of Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids. * * * * *		
(f)(3)(iv) <i>Static protection</i> . (a) Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles through open domes shall be provided: (1) Where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint		

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<p>below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are loaded, or (2) Where Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). * * * * *</p>		
<p>(f)(3)(iv)(d) Bonding as specified in (a), (b), and (c) of this subdivision is not required: * * * (2) Where no Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids; and * * * * *</p>		
<p>(f)(3)(v) <i>Stray currents</i>. Tank car loading facilities where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are loaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure if of metal. Multiple lines entering the rack area shall be electrically bonded together. In addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipe entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping</p>		

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<p>from the pipelines. No bonding between the tank car and the rack or piping is required during either loading or unloading of Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids.</p>		
<p>(f)(3)(vi) <i>Container filling facilities.</i> Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with.</p>		
<p>(f)(4) <i>Wharves -</i> (viii) <i>Piping and fittings.</i> Piping, valves, and fittings shall be in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, with the following exceptions and additions: * * *</p>		
<p>(f)(4)(e) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (f)(4)(viii)(d) of this section, each line conveying Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), leading to a wharf shall be provided with a readily accessible block valve located on shore near the approach to the wharf and outside of any diked area. Where more than one line is involved, the</p>		

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valves shall be grouped in one location. * * * * *		
(f)(5) <i>Electrical equipment</i> - (i) <i>Application.</i> This paragraph (f)(5)(i) shall apply to areas where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are stored or handled. For areas where only Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids are stored or handled, the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of Subpart S of this part, for ordinary locations. * * * * *		
(f)(6) <i>Sources of ignition.</i> Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be handled, drawn, or dispensed where flammable vapors may reach a source of ignition. Smoking shall be prohibited except in designated localities. “No Smoking” signs shall be conspicuously posted where hazard from flammable liquid vapors is normally present. * * * * *		
(f)(8) <i>Fire control.</i> Suitable fire-control devices, such as small hose or portable fire extinguishers, shall be available to locations where fires are likely to occur. Additional fire-control equipment may be required where a tank of more than 50,000 gallons individual capacity contains Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3		

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flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), and where an unusual exposure hazard exists from surrounding property. Such additional fire-control equipment shall be sufficient to extinguish a fire in the largest tank. The design and amount of such equipment shall be in accordance with approved engineering standards. * * * * *		
(g) <i>Service stations</i> - (1) <i>Storage and handling</i> - (i) <i>General provisions</i> . * * * (b) Aboveground tanks, located in an adjoining bulk plant, may be connected by piping to service station underground tanks if, in addition to valves at aboveground tanks, a valve is also installed within control of service station personnel. (c) Apparatus dispensing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles of the public shall not be located at a bulk plant unless separated by a fence or similar barrier from the area in which bulk operations are conducted. * * * * *		
(g)(1)(i)(e) The provisions of paragraph (g)(1)(i)(a) of this section shall not prohibit the dispensing of flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle. Such dispensing shall be permitted provided: (1) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank		

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<p>Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966. (2) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public. (3) [Reserved] (4) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length. (5) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latchopen device.</p>		
<p>(g)(1)(i)(f) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be stored or handled within a building having a basement or pit into which flammable vapors may travel, unless such area is provided with ventilation designed to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors therein. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(g)(1)(iii) <i>Inside buildings.</i> (a) Except where stored in tanks as provided in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this section, no Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be stored within any service station building except in closed containers of aggregate capacity not exceeding 60 gallons. One container not exceeding 60 gallons capacity equipped with an approved pump is permitted.</p>		
<p>(b) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), may be transferred from one container to another in lubrication or service rooms of a service station building</p>		

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provided the electrical installation complies with Table H-19 and provided that any heating equipment complies with paragraph (g)(6) of this section.		
(c) Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids may be stored and dispensed inside service station buildings from tanks of not more than 120 gallons capacity each. * * * * *		
(g)(1)(v) <i>Dispensing into portable containers.</i> No delivery of any Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal, has a tight closure with screwed or spring cover, and is fitted with a spout or so designed so the contents can be poured without spilling. * * * * *		
(g)(3) <i>Dispensing systems – (iv) Dispensing units.</i> (a) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be transferred from tanks by means of fixed pumps so designed and equipped as to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge.		
(g)(3)(iv)(b)(1) Only listed devices may be used for dispensing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). No such		

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device may be used if it shows evidence of having been dismantled.		
(2) Every dispensing device for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), installed after December 31, 1978, shall contain evidence of listing so placed that any attempt to dismantle the device will result in damage to such evidence, visible without disassembly or dismounting of the nozzle.		
(g)(3)(iv)(c) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be dispensed by pressure from drums, barrels, and similar containers. Approved pumps taking suction through the top of the container or approved self-closing faucets shall be used. * * * * *		
(g)(3) <i>Dispensing systems</i> – (v) <i>Remote pumping systems</i> . (a) This paragraph (g)(3)(v) shall apply to systems for dispensing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), where such liquids are transferred from storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units. * * * * *		
(g)(3) <i>Dispensing systems</i> – (vi) <i>Delivery nozzles</i> . (a) A listed manual or automatic closing type hose nozzle valve shall be provided on dispensers used for the dispensing of Category 1		

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(g)(4) <i>Marine service stations - (iii) Piping.</i>																																
TABLE H-19 - ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS - SERVICE STATIONS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Location</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Class I Group D division</th> <th style="width: 70%;">Extent of classified area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Underground tank:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fill opening.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet from a tight fill connection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vent-Discharging Upward.</td> <td>1</td> <td>Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dispenser: Pits</td> <td>1</td> <td>Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dispenser enclosure ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outdoor</td> <td>2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indoor: With mechanical</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area	Underground tank:			Fill opening.....	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.		2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet from a tight fill connection.	Vent-Discharging Upward.	1	Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.		2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.	Dispenser: Pits	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.	Dispenser enclosure ..	1	The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.	Outdoor	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.	Indoor: With mechanical				
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	2	Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.																														
Dispenser: Pits	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.																														
Dispenser enclosure ..	1	The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.																														
Outdoor	2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.																														
Indoor: With mechanical																																

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>ventilation 2 Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</p> <p>With gravity ventilation 2 Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 25 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</p> <p>Remote pump - Outdoor grade 1 Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of the pump.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2 Within 3 feet of any edge of the pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of the pump.</p> <p>Remote pump - Indoor 1 Entire area within any pit.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2 Within 5 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.</p> <p>Lubrication or service room 1 Entire area within any pit.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2 Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room.</p> <p>Dispenser for Class I liquids 2 Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.</p> <p>Special enclosure inside building per 1910.106(f)(1)(ii). 1 Entire enclosure.</p> <p>Sales, storage and rest rooms..... (1) If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.</p>		
Footnote(1) Ordinary		
(g)(4)(iii) (d) Piping handling Category 1 or 2 flammable		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be grounded to control stray currents.		
<p>(g)(5) <i>Electrical equipment</i> - (i) <i>Application</i>. This paragraph (g)(5) shall apply to areas where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are stored or handled. For areas where Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids are stored or handled the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of subpart S of this part, for ordinary locations. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(g)(6) <i>Heating equipment</i> - *** (iv) <i>Work areas</i>. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel may be installed in the lubrication, sales, or service room where there is no dispensing or transferring of Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids or 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), provided the bottom of the combustion chamber is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage by vehicles. Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel listed for use in garages may be installed in the lubrication or service room where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are dispensed provided the equipment is installed at least 8 feet above the floor.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
* * * * *		
<p>(g)(7) <i>Drainage and waste disposal.</i> Provision shall be made in the area where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), are dispensed to prevent spilled liquids from flowing into the interior of service station buildings. Such provision may be by grading driveways, raising door sills, or other equally effective means. Crankcase drainings and flammable liquids shall not be dumped into sewers but shall be stored in tanks or drums outside of any building until removed from the premises.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(h) <i>Processing plants -</i> (3) <i>Processing building -</i>(i) <i>Construction.</i> (a) Processing buildings shall be of fire-resistance or noncombustible construction, except heavy timber construction with load-bearing walls may be permitted for plants utilizing only stable Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids. Except as provided in paragraph (h)(2)(ii) of this section or in the case of explosion resistant walls used in conjunction with explosion relieving facilities, see paragraph (h)(3)(iv) of this section, load-bearing walls are prohibited. Buildings shall be without basements or covered pits.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(h)(3)(iii) <i>Ventilation.</i> (b) Equipment used in a building and the</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>ventilation of the building shall be designed so as to limit flammable vapor-air mixtures under normal operating conditions to the interior of equipment, and to not more than 5 feet from equipment which exposes Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), to the air. Examples of such equipment are dispensing stations, open centrifuges, plate and frame filters, open vacuum filters, and surfaces of open equipment.</p>		
<p>(h)(3)(iv) <i>Explosion relief.</i> Areas where Category 1 or unstable liquids are processed shall have explosion venting through one or more of the following methods: (a) Open air construction. (b) Lightweight walls and roof. (c) Lightweight wall panels and roof hatches. (d) Windows of explosion venting type.</p>		
<p>(h)(5) <i>Tank vehicle and tank car loading and unloading.</i> Tank vehicle and tank car loading or unloading facilities shall be separated from aboveground tanks, warehouses, other plant buildings, or nearest line of adjoining property which may be built upon by a distance of 25 feet for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), and 15 feet for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill stem. Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of paragraph (f)(3) of this section. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(h)(7) Sources of ignition - (i) General. *** (b) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall not be dispensed into containers unless the nozzle and container are electrically interconnected. Where the metallic floorplate on which the container stands while filling is electrically connected to the fill stem or where the fill stem is bonded to the container during filling operations by means of a bond wire, the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been complied with. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(h)(7)(iii) Electrical. * * *</p>		
<p>(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations shall be classified Division 2 according to the requirements of subpart S of this part. These locations include an area within 20 feet horizontally, 3 feet vertically beyond a Division 1 area, and up to 3 feet above floor or grade level within 25 feet, if indoors, or 10 feet if outdoors, from any pump, bleeder, withdrawal fitting, meter, or similar device handling Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). Pits provided with adequate mechanical ventilation within a Division 1 or 2</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
area shall be classified Division 2. If Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids only are handled, then ordinary electrical equipment is satisfactory though care shall be used in locating electrical apparatus to prevent hot metal from falling into open equipment. * * * * *		
(j) <i>Scope</i> . This section applies to the handling, storage, and use of flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C) unless otherwise noted. This section does not apply to: * * * * *		
(j)(1) Bulk transportation of flammable and combustible liquids;		
(j)(3) Storage of flammable and combustible liquids on farms;		
§ 1910.107 Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials. * * * * *		Due to federal/state differences, Section 1910.107 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.
5. Amend § 1910.107 as follows: ■ A. Amend paragraphs (c)(9)(i), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(6)(iv), (e)(8), and (e)(9) by removing the terms “flammable or combustible liquids” wherever it appears and adding in its place the phrase “flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C)”;		
1910.107(c) <i>Electrical and other sources of ignition</i> -(9) <i>Grounding</i> (i) All metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, and piping systems conveying <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> flammable or combustible liquids or aerated solids shall be properly		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

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electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.		
1910.107(e) <i>Flammable and combustible liquids - storage and handling</i>		
(1) <i>Conformance.</i> The storage of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> flammable or combustible liquids in connection with spraying operations shall conform to the requirements of 1910.106, where applicable.		
1910.107(e)(2) Quantity. The quantity of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> flammable or combustible liquids kept in the vicinity of spraying operations shall be the minimum required for operations and should ordinarily not exceed a supply for 1 day or one shift. Bulk storage of portable containers of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> flammable or combustible liquids shall be in a separate, constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off in a standard manner.		
1910.107(e)(3) Containers. Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans or a properly arranged system of piping shall be used for bringing <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> flammable or combustible liquids into spray finishing room. Open or glass containers shall not be used.		
1910.107(e)(6)(iv) Piping systems conveying <u>flammable liquids or</u>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) flammable or combustible liquids shall be of steel or other material having comparable properties of resistance to heat and physical damage. Piping systems shall be properly bonded and grounded.		
1910.107(e)(8) Pump relief. If flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, the pump discharge line shall be provided with an approved relief valve discharging to a pump suction or a safe detached location, or a device provided to stop the prime mover if the discharge pressure exceeds the safe operating pressure of the system.		
1910.107(e)(9) Grounding. Whenever flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity.		
■ B. Revise the heading of paragraph (e), and (e)(4) to read as follows:		
(e) Flammable and combustible liquids—storage and handling—liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) * * * * *		
(4) Transferring liquids. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section the withdrawal of flammable liquids and liquids with a		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

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<p>flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) from containers having a capacity of greater than 60 gallons shall be by approved pumps. The withdrawal of flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) from containers and the filling of containers, including portable mixing tanks, shall be done only in a suitable mixing room or in a spraying area when the ventilating system is in operation. Adequate precautions shall be taken to protect against liquid spillage and sources of ignition. * * * * *</p>		
<p>§ 1910.119 Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals. * * * * *</p>		
<p>■ 6. Amend § 1910.119 to revise paragraphs (a)(1)(ii) introductory text, (a)(1)(ii)(B) and the definition of “Trade secret” in paragraph (b) to read as follows:</p>		
<p>(a) <i>Application.</i> (1) This section applies to the following: (i) A process which involves a chemical at or above the specified threshold quantities listed in Appendix A to this section; (ii) A process which involves a Category 1 flammable gas (as defined in 1910.1200(c)) or a flammable liquid with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) on site in one location, in a quantity of 10,000 pounds (4535.9 kg) or more except for: * * * * *</p>		
<p>(B) Flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) stored in atmospheric tanks or transferred which are kept below their normal</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
boiling point without benefit of chilling or refrigeration. * * * * *		
(b) <i>Definitions.</i> * * * <i>Trade secret</i> means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. See Appendix E to § 1910.1200—Definition of a Trade Secret (which sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets). * * * * *		
<p>1910.119(d)(1)(vii) Hazardous effects of inadvertent mixing of different materials that could foreseeably occur.</p> <p>Note: Safety data sheets meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) may be used to comply with this requirement to the extent they contain the information required by this subparagraph.</p>	<p>§ 5189. Process Safety Management of Acutely Hazardous Materials.</p> <p>(a) ...</p> <p>(b) Application.</p> <p>(1) These regulations shall apply to a process which involves a chemical at or above the specified threshold quantities listed in Appendix A or a process which involves a flammable liquid or gas as defined in subsection (e) <u>Category 1 flammable gas (as defined in Section 5194) or a flammable liquid with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) on site in one location, in a quantity of 10,000 pounds (4535.9 kg) or more.</u></p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <p>(1) Flammable liquids <u>with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> stored in atmospheric tanks or transferred which are kept below their normal boiling point without benefit of chilling or refrigeration.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(d) Process Safety Information.</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p> <p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial corrections to §1910.119,</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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	<p>*****</p> <p>(1) Information pertaining to hazards of the acutely hazardous and flammable materials used in the process. This information shall consist of at least the following:</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(G) Hazardous effects of incompatible mixtures which could foreseeably <u>foreseeably</u> occur.</p> <p>Note: Material Safety Data Sheets meeting the requirements of Section 5194(g) may be used to comply with this requirement to the extent they meet the information provisions.</p>	<p>Process Safety Management, which consisted of correcting the term “material safety data sheet” and the acronym “MSDS” to “safety data sheet” and “SDS”, respectively in subsection (d) and Appendix C. California has not adopted non-mandatory Appendix C, so there is no additional California action to be taken in regard to Appendix C.</p> <p>An editorial change is also proposed here to correct the spelling of “foreseeably” which has existed incorrectly spelled in the regulation for many years.</p>
<p>§ 1910.120 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.</p>	<p>§5192. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.</p>	
<p>■ 7. In § 1910.120, revise the definition of the term Health hazard in paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:</p>		
<p>(a) <i>Scope, application, and definitions.</i> -- (3) <i>Definitions.</i> *** <u>Health hazard</u> means a chemical or a pathogen where acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. The term health hazard includes chemicals that are classified in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation;</p>	<p>(a) Scope, Application, and Definitions. (3) Definitions. *** Health hazard: A chemical, mixture of chemicals or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles, that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens; toxic or highly toxic agents; reproductive toxins; irritants; corrosives; sensitizers; hepatotoxins; nephrotoxins; neurotoxins; agents which act on the hematopoietic system; and</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); aspiration toxicity or simple asphyxiant. (See Appendix A to §1910.1200—Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory) for the criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard.) * * * * *</p>	<p>agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. Further definition of the terms used above can be found in Title 8, California Code of Regulations, Section 5194. <u>The term health hazard includes chemicals that are classified in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard, Section 5194, as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); aspiration toxicity or simple asphyxiant. (See Appendix A to Section 5194 -- Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory) for the criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard.)</u></p>	
<p>1910.120(g)(2) <i>Engineering controls, work practices, and PPE for substances not regulated in Subparts G and Z.</i> An appropriate combination of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment shall be used to reduce and maintain employee exposure to or below published exposure levels for hazardous substances and health hazards not regulated by 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts G and Z. The employer may use the published literature and SDS as a guide in making the employer's determination as to what level of protection the employer believes is appropriate for hazardous substances and health hazards for which there is no permissible exposure limit or published exposure limit. *****</p>	<p>§5192. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. ***** g) Engineering Controls... ***** (2) Engineering controls, work practices, and PPE for substances not regulated in 8 CCR, Ch. 4, Subch. 7, Groups 14, 15, and 16: An appropriate combination of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment shall be used to reduce and maintain employee exposure to or below the published exposure levels for hazardous substances and health hazards not regulated by 8 CCR, Ch. 4, Subch. 7, Groups 14, 15, and 16. The employer may use the published literature and Material Safety Data Sheets</p>	<p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial corrections to §1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations, which consisted of correcting the term “material safety data sheet” and the acronym “MSDS” to “safety data sheet” and “SDS”, respectively in subsection (g) and Appendices A and E. California has not adopted non-mandatory Appendix E, so there is no additional California action to be taken in regard to Appendix E.</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>1910.120 App A *****</p> <p>B. Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit qualitative leak test *****</p> <p>5.1 Concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide, NH(4)OH, is a corrosive volatile liquid requiring eye, skin, and respiratory protection. The person conducting test shall review the MSDS for aqueous ammonia.</p>	<p>(MSDS's) as a guide in making the employer's determination as to what level of protection the employer believes is appropriate for hazardous substances and health hazards for which there is no PEL or published exposure level. *****</p> <p>§5192. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, Appendix A *****</p> <p>B. Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit qualitative leak test. *****</p> <p>5.1 Concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide, NH4OH, is a corrosive volatile liquid requiring eye, skin, and respiratory protection. The person conducting the test shall review the MSDS for aqueous ammonia. *****</p>	
<p>■ 8. Amend paragraph (d) of § 1910.123 by removing the definition of “Combustible liquid” and revising the definitions of the terms “Flammable liquid” and “Flashpoint” to read as follows:</p>		
<p>§ 1910.123 Dipping and coating operations: Coverage and definitions. * * * * *</p>		<p>Due to federal/state differences, Section 1910.123 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>
<p>(d) * * *</p> <p>Flammable liquid means any liquid having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).</p>		
<p>Flashpoint means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite if tested in accordance with the test methods in Appendix B to</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
§ 1910.1200—Physical Hazard Criteria. *****		
■ 9. In § 1910.124, revise paragraph (c)(2) introductory text to read as follows:		
§ 1910.124 General requirements for dipping and coating operations. ***		Due to federal/state differences, Section 1910.124 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.
(c) What requirements must I follow to recirculate exhaust air into the workplace? (1) You may not recirculate exhaust air when any substance in that air poses a health hazard to employees or exceeds 25% of its LFL.		
(2) You must ensure that any exhaust air re-circulated from a dipping or coating operation using flammable liquids or liquids with flashpoints greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) is: *****		
(i) Free of any solid particulate that poses a health or safety hazard for employees; and (ii) Monitored by approved equipment. (3) ...		
■ 10. Amend § 1910.125 by revising the section heading and the introductory text (including the table) to read as follows:		
§ 1910.125 Additional requirements for dipping and coating operations that use flammable liquids or liquids with flashpoints greater than 199.4 ≥F (93 ≥C). If you use flammable liquids, you must comply with the requirements of this section as well as the requirements of §§ 1910.123, 1910.124, and 1910.126, as applicable.		Due to federal/state differences, Section 1910.125 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.
You must also comply with this section if:	And:	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flashpoint of the liquid is 199.4 °F (93 °C) or above • The liquid is heated as part of the operation; or • A heated object is placed in the liquid. 		
<p>■ 11. Amend the introductory text of paragraph (c) of § 1910.126 by removing the words “or combustible”.</p>		
<p>§1910.146. Permit-Required Confined Spaces.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(b) Definitions. * * * * *</p> <p>"Hazardous atmosphere" means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: * * * * *</p> <p>(5) Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health. NOTE: For air contaminants for which OSHA has not determined a dose or permissible exposure limit, other sources of information, such as Material Safety Data Sheets that comply with the Hazard Communication Standard, section 1910.1200 of this Part, published information, and internal documents can provide guidance in establishing acceptable atmospheric conditions. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) Rescue and emergency services *****</p>	<p>§5157. Permit-Required Confined Spaces.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(b) Definitions.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Hazardous atmosphere means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: *****</p> <p>(5) Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health.</p> <p>Note: For air contaminants for which a dose is not published in Group 14 for Radiation and Radioactivity or a permissible exposure limit is not published in section 5155 for Airborne contaminants, other sources of information such as: Material Safety Data Sheets that comply with section 5194, published information, and internal documents can provide guidance in establishing acceptable atmospheric conditions. *****</p> <p>(k) Rescue and emergency services. *****</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
(4) If an injured entrant is exposed to a substance for which a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or other similar written information is required to be kept at the worksite, that MSDS or written information shall be made available to the medical facility treating the exposed entrant.	(4) If an injured entrant is exposed to a substance for which a Material -Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or other similar written information is required to be kept at the worksite, that MSDS or written information shall be made available to the medical facility treating the exposed entrant.	
Subpart Q - Welding, Cutting, and Brazing—[Amended]		
<p>■ 12. The authority citation for subpart Q continues to read as follows: Authority: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, and 657); Secretary of Labor’s Orders Nos. 12–71 (36 FR 8754), 8–76 (41 FR 25059), 9–83 (48 FR 35736), 1–90 (55 FR 9033), 6–96 (62 FR 111), 3–2000 (65 FR 50017), 5–2002 (67 FR 65008), 5–2007 (72 FR 31159), 4–2010 (75 FR 55355), or 1–2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.</p>		Formatting difference between federal and state. California cites authority at each section.
<p>■ 13. Amend § 1910.252 as follows; ■ A. Revise paragraph (c)(1)(iv); ■ B. Add new paragraphs (c)(1)(v) and (c)(1)(vi).</p>		
<p>Subpart Q - Welding, Cutting, and Brazing—[Amended] § 1910.252 General requirements. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(c) <i>Health protection and ventilation.</i> (1) <i>General.</i> *** (iv) <i>Hazard communication.</i> The employer shall include the potentially hazardous materials</p>	<p>§5150. Ventilation and Personal Protective Equipment Requirements for Welding, Brazing and Cutting. ***** (f) <i>Hazard communication.</i> The employer shall include <u>the potentially hazardous materials employed in fluxes,</u></p>	Adopt federal verbiage minor formatting differences for California.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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<p>employed in fluxes, coatings, coverings, and filler metals, all of which are potentially used in welding and cutting, or are released to the atmosphere during welding and cutting, in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (§ 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of such materials and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of § 1910.1200. Potentially hazardous materials shall include but not be limited to the materials itemized in paragraphs (c)(5) through (c)(12) of this section.</p>	<p><u>coatings, coverings, and filler metals, all of which are potentially used in welding and cutting, or are released to the atmosphere during welding and cutting, in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of such materials and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of Section 5194. Potentially hazardous materials shall include but not be limited to the materials listed in Articles 107, 109 and 110 of these Orders. Precautionary Labels. Hazardous materials used in welding and cutting shall bear precautionary labels as described by this subsection. Any label may be used which describes the hazards of and lists the precautionary measures for a hazardous material in a manner equivalent to that included in this subsection.</u></p>	
<p>(v) <u>Additional considerations for hazard communication in welding, cutting, and brazing.</u> (A) The suppliers shall determine and shall label in accordance with § 1910.1200 any hazards associated with the use of their materials in welding, cutting, and brazing. (B) In addition to any requirements imposed by § 1910.1200, all filler metals and fusible granular materials shall carry the following notice, as a minimum, on tags, boxes, or other containers: Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation. See ANSI Z49.1–1967 Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes published by the American Welding Society. (C) Where brazing (welding) filler metals</p>	<p>(1) <u>Additional considerations for hazard communication in welding, cutting, and brazing.</u> (A) <u>The suppliers shall determine and shall label in accordance with Section 5194 any hazards associated with the use of their materials in welding, cutting, and brazing.</u> (B) <u>In addition to any requirements imposed by Section 5194, all filler metals and fusible granular materials shall carry the following notice, as a minimum, on tags, boxes, or other containers:</u> <u>Do not use in areas without adequate ventilation. See ANSI Z49.1–1967 Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes published by the American Welding Society.</u> (C) <u>Where brazing (welding) filler metals contain cadmium in significant amounts, the labels shall</u></p>	<p>Adopt federal verbiage minor formatting differences for California.</p>

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<p>contain cadmium in significant amounts, the labels shall indicate the hazards associated with cadmium including cancer, lung and kidney effects, and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(D) Where brazing and gas welding fluxes contain fluorine compounds, the labels shall indicate the hazards associated with fluorine compounds including eye and respiratory tract effects.</p>	<p><u>indicate the hazards associated with cadmium including cancer, lung and kidney effects, and acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p><u>(D) Where brazing and gas welding fluxes contain fluorine compounds, the labels shall indicate the hazards associated with fluorine compounds including eye and respiratory tract effects.</u></p>	
<p>(vi) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section:</p> <p>(A) All filler metals and fusible granular materials shall carry the following notice, as a minimum, on tags, boxes, or other containers: CAUTION Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. Use adequate ventilation. See ANSI Z49.1–1967 Safety in Welding and Cutting published by the American Welding Society.</p> <p>(B) Brazing (welding) filler metals containing cadmium in significant amounts shall carry the following notice on tags, boxes, or other containers: WARNING CONTAINS CADMIUM— POISONOUS FUMES MAY BE FORMED ON HEATING Do not breathe fumes. Use only with adequate ventilation such as fume collectors, exhaust ventilators, or air-supplied respirators. See ANSI Z49.1–1967. If chest pain, cough, or</p>	<p><u>(2) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (f)(1):</u></p> <p><u>(A) (4) All filler metals and fusible granular materials shall carry the following notice, as a minimum, on tags, boxes or other containers:</u> CAUTION Welding may produce fumes and gases hazardous to health. Avoid breathing these fumes and gases. Use adequate ventilation.</p> <p><u>(B) (2) Filler metals containing cadmium and cadmium-plated materials shall carry the following notice on tags, boxes or other containers:</u> WARNING CONTAINS CADMIUM. POISONOUS FUMES MAY BE FORMED ON HEATING. Do not breathe fumes. Use only with adequate ventilation such as fume collectors, exhaust ventilators, or supplied-air respirators. If chest pain, cough, or fever develops after use, call physician immediately. NOTE: The intent of calling a physician is to provide</p>	<p>California provisions (essentially same as fed) may be used until June 1, 2015.</p>

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<p>fever develops after use call physician immediately.</p> <p>(C) Brazing and gas welding fluxes containing fluorine compounds shall have a cautionary wording to indicate that they contain fluorine compounds. One such cautionary wording recommended by the American Welding Society for brazing and gas welding fluxes reads as follows:</p> <p>CAUTION CONTAINS FLUORIDES</p> <p>This flux when heated gives off fumes that may irritate eyes, nose and throat.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid fumes—use only in well-ventilated spaces. 2. Avoid contact of flux with eyes or skin. 3. Do not take internally. <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>immediate medical services.</p> <p>(C) (3) Containers of fluoride fluxes shall bear the following statement:</p> <p align="center">CAUTION CONTAINS FLUORIDES</p> <p>This flux when heated gives off fumes that may irritate eyes, nose, and throat.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid fumes--use only in well-ventilated spaces. 2. Avoid contact of flux with eyes or skin. 3. Do not take internally. (Title 24, T8-5150(a), (b)) 	
<p>Sec. 1910.1001 Asbestos.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that containers of contaminated protective devices or work clothing, which are to be taken out of change rooms or the workplace for cleaning, maintenance or disposal, bear labels in accordance with paragraph (j) of this section.</p> <p>(3) * * *</p> <p>(vi) The employer shall ensure that contaminated clothing is transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with paragraph (j) of this section.</p>	<p>§5208. Asbestos.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(D) <u>The employer shall ensure that c</u>Containers of contaminated protective devices or work clothing which are to be taken out of change rooms or the workplace for cleaning, maintenance or disposal, shall bear labels in accordance with subsection (j)(4) of this section.</p> <p>(3) * * *</p> <p>(F) The employer shall inform any person who launders or cleans protective clothing or equipment contaminated with asbestos of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to asbestos.</p> <p>(G) <u>The employer shall ensure that c</u>Contaminated</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>* * * * *</p> <p>(j) * * *</p> <p>(1) Hazard communication--general.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for asbestos.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of asbestos at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer and lung effects.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include asbestos in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of asbestos and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (j)(7) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with subsection (j) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(j) * * *</p> <p>(1) <u>Hazard communication--general.</u></p> <p>(A) <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for asbestos.</u></p> <p>(B) <u>In classifying the hazards of asbestos at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer and lung effects.</u></p> <p>(C) <u>Employers shall include asbestos in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of asbestos and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (j)(7) of this section.</u></p> <p>(2) Installed Asbestos Containing Material: Employers and building owners are required to treat installed TSI and sprayed on and troweled-on surfacing materials as ACM in buildings constructed no later than 1980 for purposes of this standard. These materials are designated "presumed ACM" or "PACM", and are defined in subsection (b) of this section. Asphalt and vinyl flooring material installed no later than 1980 also must be treated as asbestos-containing. The employer or building owner may demonstrate that PACM and flooring material do not contain asbestos by complying with subsection (j)(8)(C) of this section.</p> <p>(32) Duties of employers and building and facility</p>	

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<p>(4) Warning signs--(i) Posting. Warning signs shall be provided and displayed at each regulated area. In addition, warning signs shall be posted at all approaches to regulated areas so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.</p> <p>(ii) Sign specifications: (A) The warning signs required by paragraph (j)(4)(i) of this section shall bear the following legend: DANGER ASBESTOS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (B) In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following: WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (j)(4)(ii)(A) of this section: DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (j)(4)(ii)(B) of this section:</p>	<p>owners. * * * *</p> <p>(43) Warning signs. (A) Posting. 1. Warning signs shall be provided and displayed at each regulated area. 2. In addition, warning signs shall be posted at all approaches to regulated areas so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area. (B) Sign specifications: 1. The warning signs required by subsection (j)(43)(A) of this section shall bear the following <u>legend information</u>: DANGER ASBESTOS MAY CAUSE CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</u> AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY 2. In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following: <u>WEAR RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> <u>3. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(4)(B)1. of this section:</u> <u>DANGER ASBESTOS</u> <u>CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>4. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(4)(B)2. of this section:</u></p>	

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<p>RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that employees working in and contiguous to regulated areas comprehend the warning signs required to be posted by paragraph (j)(4)(i) of this section. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs and graphics.</p> <p>(iv) At the entrance to mechanical rooms/areas in which employees reasonably can be expected to enter and which contain ACM and/or PACM, the building owner shall post signs which identify the material which is present, its location, and appropriate work practices which, if followed, will ensure that ACM and/or PACM will not be disturbed. The employer shall ensure, to the extent feasible, that employees who come in contact with these signs can comprehend them. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, graphics, and awareness training.</p> <p>(5) Warning labels--(i) Labeling. Labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers. When a building owner or employer identifies previously installed ACM and/or PACM, labels or signs shall be affixed or posted so that employees will be notified of what materials</p>	<p>RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(C) Where minerals in the regulated area are only tremolite, anthophyllite or actinolite, the employer may replace the term "asbestos" with the appropriate mineral name.</p> <p>(D) The employer shall ensure that employees working in and contiguous to regulated areas comprehend the warning signs required to be posted by subsection (j)(43)(A) of this section. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs and graphics.</p> <p>(DE) At the entrance to mechanical rooms/areas in which employees reasonably can be expected to enter and which contain ACM and/or PACM, the building owner shall post signs which identify the material which is present, its location, and appropriate work practices which, if followed, will ensure that ACM and/or PACM will not be disturbed. The employer shall ensure, to the extent feasible, that employees who come in contact with these signs can comprehend them. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, graphics, and awareness training.</p> <p>(54) Warning labels.</p> <p>(A) Labeling: Warning ILabels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers. When a building owner or employer identifies previously installed ACM and/or PACM, labels or signs shall be affixed or posted so that employees will be notified of what materials contain</p>	

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<p>contain ACM and/or PACM. The employer shall attach such labels in areas where they will clearly be noticed by employees who are likely to be exposed, such as at the entrance to mechanical room/areas. Signs required by paragraph (j) of this section may be posted in lieu of labels so long as they contain the information required for labeling.</p> <p>(ii) Label specifications. In addition to the requirements of paragraph (j)(1), the employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers include the following information: DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST</p> <p>(iii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (j)(1)(i) and (j)(5)(ii) of this section: DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</p>	<p>ACM and/or PACM. The employer shall attach such labels in areas where they will clearly be noticed by employees who are likely to be exposed, such as at the entrance to mechanical rooms/areas. Signs required by subsection (j)(3) of this section may be posted in lieu of labels so long as they contain information required for labeling.</p> <p>(B) Label specifications: <u>In addition to the requirements of subsection (j)(1), the employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers</u> The labels shall comply with the requirements of Section 5194 (f) of the Hazard Communication standard, and shall include the following information: <u>DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST</u></p> <p>(C) <u>Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsections (j)(1)(A) and (j)(5)(B) of this section:</u> DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</p> <p>(5) Material safety data sheets: Employers who are manufacturers or importers of asbestos or asbestos products shall comply with the requirements regarding</p>	

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<p>(6) The provisions for labels and for safety data sheets required by paragraph (j) of this section do not apply where: * * * * *</p>	<p>development of material safety data sheets as specified in Section 5194(g) of the Hazard Communication standard, except as provided by subsection (j)(6) of this section. (6) The provisions for labels <u>and for</u> required by subsection (j)(4) of this section or for material safety data sheets required by subsection (j)(5) of this section do not apply where: * * * * *</p>	
<p>1910.1001 App J ***** 3.1. Safety ***** (e) Some of the solvents used, such as THF (tetrahydrofuran), are toxic and should only be handled in an appropriate fume hood and according to instructions given in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)</p>	<p>Appendix J Polarized Light Microscopy of Asbestos Non-Mandatory * * * * * 3.1. Safety ***** (e) Some of the solvents used, such as THF (tetrahydrofuran), are toxic and should only be handled in an appropriate fume hood and according to instructions given in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).</p>	<p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial corrections to Appendix J of §1910.1001, Asbestos, which consisted of correcting the term “material safety data sheet” and the acronym “MSDS” to “safety data sheet” and “SDS”, respectively.</p>
<p>Sec. 1910.1003 13 Carcinogens (4-nitrobiphenyl, etc.). * * * * * (e) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for each carcinogen listed in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section. (ii) In classifying the hazards of carcinogens listed in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section, at least the hazards listed in paragraph (e)(1)(iv)</p>	<p>§ 5209. Carcinogens. * * * * * (e) <u>Communication of hazards Signs, Information and Training.</u> (1) <u>Hazard communication.</u> (A) <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for each carcinogen listed in paragraph (e)(1)(D) of this section.</u> (B) <u>In classifying the hazards of carcinogens listed in paragraph (e)(1)(D) of this section, at least the hazards listed in paragraph (e)(1)(D) are to be addressed.</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>are to be addressed.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include the carcinogens listed in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) of this section in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of the carcinogens listed in paragraph (e)(1)(iv) and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (e)(4) of this section.</p>	<p><u>(C) Employers shall include the carcinogens listed in paragraph (e)(1)(D) of this section in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of the carcinogens listed in paragraph (e)(1)(D) and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (e)(4) of this section.</u></p>	
<p>(iv) List of Carcinogens:</p> <p>(A) 4-Nitrobiphenyl: Cancer.</p> <p>(B) alpha-Naphthylamine: Cancer; skin irritation; and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(C) Methyl chloromethyl ether: Cancer; skin, eye and respiratory effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(D) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts): Cancer and skin sensitization.</p> <p>(E) bis-Chloromethyl ether: Cancer; skin, eye, and respiratory tract effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(F) beta-Naphthylamine: Cancer and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(G) Benzidine: Cancer and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(H) 4-Aminodiphenyl: Cancer.</p> <p>(I) Ethyleneimine: Cancer; mutagenicity; skin and eye effects; liver effects; kidney effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(J) beta-Propiolactone: Cancer; skin irritation; eye effects; and acute toxicity effects.</p>	<p><u>(D) List of Carcinogens:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>4-Nitrobiphenyl: Cancer.</u> 2. <u>alpha-Naphthylamine: Cancer; skin irritation; and acute toxicity effects.</u> 3. <u>Methyl chloromethyl ether: Cancer; skin, eye and respiratory effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</u> 4. <u>3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts): Cancer and skin sensitization.</u> 5. <u>bis-Chloromethyl ether: Cancer; skin, eye, and respiratory tract effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</u> 6. <u>beta-Naphthylamine: Cancer and acute toxicity effects.</u> 7. <u>Benzidine: Cancer and acute toxicity effects.</u> 8. <u>4-Aminodiphenyl: Cancer.</u> 9. <u>Ethyleneimine: Cancer; mutagenicity; skin and eye effects; liver effects; kidney effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</u> 10. <u>beta-Propiolactone: Cancer; skin irritation; eye effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u> 11. <u>2-Acetylaminofluorene: Cancer.</u> 	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>(K) 2-Acetylaminofluorene: Cancer. (L) 4-Dimethylaminoazo-benzene: Cancer; skin effects; and respiratory tract irritation. (M) N-Nitrosodimethylamine: Cancer; liver effects; and acute toxicity effects.</p>	<p><u>12. 4-Dimethylaminoazo-benzene: Cancer; skin effects; and respiratory tract irritation.</u> <u>13. N-Nitrosodimethylamine: Cancer; liver effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u></p>	
<p>(2) Signs. (i) The employer shall post entrances to regulated areas with signs bearing the legend: DANGER (CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION) MAY CAUSE CANCER AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (ii) The employer shall post signs at entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section. The signs shall bear the legend: DANGER (CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION) MAY CAUSE CANCER WEAR AIR-SUPPLIED HOODS, IMPERVIOUS SUITS, AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (iii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (iv) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES,</p>	<p><u>(2) Signs.</u> <u>(A) The employer shall post eEntrances to regulated areas shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>(CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION)</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>(B) The employer shall post signs at entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section. The signs shall bear the legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>(CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION)</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>WEAR AIR-SUPPLIED HOODS, IMPERVIOUS SUITS, AND PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (e)(2)(A) of this section:</u> <u>CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>(B) Entrances to regulated areas containing operations covered in paragraph (c)(5) of this section shall be posted with signs bearing the legend:</u> <u>(D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (e)(2)(B) of this section:</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>BOOTS, AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p>CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT EXPOSED IN THIS AREA IMPERVIOUS SUIT INCLUDING GLOVES, BOOTS AND AIR-SUPPLIED HOOD REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	
<p>(v) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas, informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area. * * * * *</p>	<p>(E) Appropriate signs and instructions shall be posted at the entrance to, and exit from, regulated areas informing employees of the procedures that must be followed in entering and leaving a regulated area. (F) Prescribed emergency procedures shall be posted in an appropriate location. (2) Container Contents Identification: (A) Containers of a carcinogen and containers required under subparagraphs (c)(4)(E), (c)(6)(H) and (c)(7)(C) of this section which are accessible only to, and handled only by, authorized employees or other employees trained in accordance with paragraph (e)(5) may have the identification of their contents limited to a generic or proprietary name, or other proprietary identification, of the carcinogen and percent. (B) Containers of a carcinogen and containers required under subparagraphs (c)(4)(E), (c)(6)(H) and (c)(7)(C) of this section which are accessible to, or handled by, employees other than authorized employees or employees trained in accordance with paragraph (e)(5); shall have contents identification which includes the full chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number as listed in subsection (a) of this section. (C) Containers shall display the following warning immediately under, or adjacent to, the contents identification:</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
	<p>CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</p> <p>(D) Containers which have carcinogen contents with corrosive or irritating properties shall have label statements warning of such hazards, noting, if appropriate, particularly sensitive or affected portions of the body.</p> <p>(3) Lettering. Lettering on signs required by subparagraphs (e)(1)(A), (B) and (C) of this section shall be a minimum height of 2 inches. Instructions required by subparagraphs (e)(1)(C) and (D) shall be legible and no smaller than standard pica type. The letter height of labels required on containers under this section shall be not less than one half the size of the largest other lettering on the package, and not less than 8 point type in any instance, but no such required lettering need be more than 1 inch in height.</p> <p>(4) Prohibited Statements. No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information or instruction.</p> <p>(45) Training and Indoctrination.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1017 Vinyl chloride. * * * * *</p> <p>(1) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of vinyl chloride at least the following hazards are to be</p>	<p>§5210. Vinyl Chloride. * * * * *</p> <p><u>(I) Communication of Hazards.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Hazard communication--general.</u></p> <p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of vinyl chloride at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; central nervous system effects; liver effects; blood effects; and flammability.</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>addressed: Cancer; central nervous system effects; liver effects; blood effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include vinyl chloride in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of vinyl chloride and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (j) of this section.</p>	<p><u>(C) Employers shall include vinyl chloride in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of vinyl chloride and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (j) of this section.</u></p>	
<p>(2) Signs. (i) The employer shall post entrances to regulated areas with legible signs bearing the legend: DANGER VINYL CHLORIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(ii) The employer shall post signs at areas containing hazardous operations or where emergencies currently exist. The signs shall be legible and bear the legend: DANGER VINYL CHLORIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(iii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (1)(2)(i) of this section: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p>(2) Signs and Labels. (A) The employer shall post entrances to regulated areas shall be posted with legible signs bearing the legend: DANGER VINYL CHLORIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p><u>(B) The employer shall post signs at areas containing hazardous operations or where emergencies currently exist. The signs shall be legible and bear the legend: DANGER VINYL CHLORIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p><u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (D)(2)(A) of this section: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>(iv) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (l)(2)(ii) of this section: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT IN THIS AREA PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p>(2) Areas containing hazardous operations or where an emergency currently exists shall be posted with legible signs bearing the legend: <u>(D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (l)(2)(B) of this section:</u> CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT IN THIS AREA PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	
<p>(3) Labels. (i) In addition to the other requirements in this paragraph (l), the employer shall ensure that labels for containers of polyvinyl chloride resin waste from reactors or other waste contaminated with vinyl chloride are legible and include the following information: CONTAMINATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER (ii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on labels of containers of polyvinyl chloride resin waste from reactors or other waste contaminated with vinyl chloride in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (l)(3)(i) of this section: CONTAMINATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</p>	<p>(3) <u>Labels.</u> <u>(A) In addition to the other requirements in this paragraph (l), the employer shall ensure that labels for containers of polyvinyl chloride resin waste from reactors or other waste contaminated with vinyl chloride are legible and include the following information:</u> <u>CONTAMINATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>(B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on labels of containers of polyvinyl chloride resin waste from reactors or other waste contaminated with vinyl chloride in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (l)(3)(A) of this section:</u> Containers of polyvinyl chloride resin waste from reactors or other waste contaminated with vinyl chloride shall be legibly labeled: CONTAMINATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(4) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information for containers of polyvinyl chloride in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (l)(1)(i) of this section:</p>	<p><u>(4) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information for containers of polyvinyl chloride in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (l)(1)(A) of this section:</u> Containers of polyvinyl chloride shall be legibly</p>	

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<p>POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (OR TRADE NAME) Contains VINYL CHLORIDE VINYL CHLORIDE IS A CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</p>	<p>labeled: POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (OR TRADE NAME) Contains VINYL CHLORIDE VINYL CHLORIDE IS A CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</p>	
<p>(5)(i) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include either the following information in either paragraph (l)(5)(i) or (l)(5)(ii) of this section on containers of vinyl chloride in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (l)(1)(i) of this section: VINYL CHLORIDE EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS UNDER PRESSURE CANCER-SUSPECT AGEN</p>	<p><u>(5)(A) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include either the following information in either paragraph (l)(5)(A) or (l)(5)(B) of this section on containers of vinyl chloride in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (l)(1)(A) of this section:</u> Containers of vinyl chloride shall be legibly labeled either: (A) VINYL CHLORIDE EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS UNDER PRESSURE CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</p>	
<p>(ii) In accordance with 49 CFR Parts 170-189, with the additional legend applied near the label or placard: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT (6) No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information, or instruction. * * * * *</p>	<p>(B) or, i<u>In accordance with 49 CFR Parts 170-189, with the additional legend applied near the label or placard:</u> CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT applied near the label or placard. (6) No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of, any required warning, information or instruction. * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1018 Inorganic arsenic. * * * * * (j) * * * (2) * * * (vii) Labels on contaminated protective clothing and equipment. (A) The employer shall ensure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing</p>	<p>§5214. Inorganic Arsenic. * * * * * (i) * * * (2) * * * (F) <u>Labels on contaminated protective clothing and equipment.</u> <u>1. The employer shall ensure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment in the</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising</p>

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<p>and equipment in the workplace or which are to be removed from the workplace are labeled and that the labels include the following information: DANGER: CONTAMINATED WITH INORGANIC ARSENIC. MAY CAUSE CANCER. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF INORGANIC ARSENIC CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS. (B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (j)(2)(vii) of this section: CAUTION: Clothing contaminated with inorganic arsenic; do not remove dust by blowing or shaking. Dispose of inorganic arsenic contaminated wash water in accordance with applicable local, State or Federal regulations. * * * * * (p) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--General. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for inorganic</p>	<p><u>workplace or which are to be removed from the workplace are labeled and that the labels include the following information:</u> <u>DANGER: CONTAMINATED WITH INORGANIC ARSENIC. MAY CAUSE CANCER. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF INORGANIC ARSENIC CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</u> <u>2. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (i)(2)(F) of this section:</u> <u>CAUTION: Clothing contaminated with inorganic arsenic; do not remove dust by blowing or shaking. Dispose of inorganic arsenic contaminated wash water in accordance with applicable local, State or Federal regulations.</u> The employer shall require that inorganic arsenic-contaminated clothing and equipment or such items of clothing and equipment which are to be replaced in accordance with Section 5214(i)(2)(C) be immediately placed, upon removal, in impermeable bags or containers which shall be securely sealed or closed, and labeled in accordance with Section 5214(l)(3) before removal from the change room. * * * * * <u>(l) Communication of Hazards.</u> <u>(1) Hazard Communication--General.</u> <u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for inorganic arsenic.</u></p>	<p>the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>arsenic.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of inorganic arsenic at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; liver effects; skin effects; respiratory irritation; nervous system effects; and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include inorganic arsenic in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of inorganic arsenic and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (o) of this section.</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph (p) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign or label.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall post signs demarcating regulated areas bearing the legend: DANGER INORGANIC ARSENIC MAY CAUSE CANCER DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of inorganic arsenic at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer; liver effects; skin effects; respiratory irritation; nervous system effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include inorganic arsenic in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of inorganic arsenic and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (m) of this section.</u></p> <p><u>(D) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this subsection (l) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign or label.</u></p> <p>Signs and Labels.</p> <p>(1) General.</p> <p>(A) Labels or signs required by other regulations or statutes may be used in addition to, or in combination with, signs or labels required by this subsection.</p> <p>(B) No statement shall appear on or near any sign, label, or instruction required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information, or instruction.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(A) <u>The employer shall post signs demarcating regulated areas bearing the legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>INORGANIC ARSENIC</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p>	

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<p>(ii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section:</p> <p>DANGER INORGANIC ARSENIC CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY NO SMOKING OR EATING RESPIRATOR REQUIRED</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (p) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p>	<p><u>(B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (p)(2)(A) of this section:</u> All entrances or approaches to a regulated area shall be posted with a sign bearing the following legend: DANGER (INSERT APPLICABLE CHEMICAL NAME) <u>INORGANIC ARSENIC</u> CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY NO SMOKING OR EATING RESPIRATOR REQUIRED</p> <p>(B) The applicable provisions of Section 3340 shall govern the design of caution and danger signs required by this section.</p> <p>(C) The employer shall assure that signs required by this section are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(3) Labels. (A) Precautionary labels shall be prominently affixed to containers of raw materials, intermediates, products, byproducts, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, contaminated clothing and any other material containing inorganic arsenic and the labels shall remain affixed whenever any such products or materials are sold, consigned, or distributed or otherwise leave a place of employment. Exception: When the inorganic arsenic is encapsulated or bound within the product in such a manner as to make unlikely the possibility of exposure to airborne inorganic arsenic. Examples include semiconductors, light emitting diodes, and glass. (B) Labels required by this paragraph shall be legible and understandable and shall bear the following</p>	

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<p>(3)(i) Prior to June 1, 2015, in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (p)(1)(i) of this section, employers may apply precautionary labels to all shipping and storage containers of inorganic arsenic, and to all products containing inorganic arsenic, bearing the following legend: DANGER CONTAINS INORGANIC ARSENIC CANCER HAZARD HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION OR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION</p> <p>(ii) Labels are not required when the inorganic arsenic in the product is bound in such a manner so as to make unlikely the possibility of airborne exposure to inorganic arsenic. (Possible examples of products not requiring labels are semiconductors, light emitting diodes and glass.) * * * * *</p>	<p>legend: <u>Prior to June 1, 2015, in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (D)(1)(A) of this section, employers may apply precautionary labels to all shipping and storage containers of inorganic arsenic, and to all products containing inorganic arsenic, bearing the following legend:</u> DANGER CONTAINS INORGANIC ARSENIC CANCER HAZARD HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION OR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION <u>(B) Labels are not required when the inorganic arsenic in the product is bound in such a manner so as to make unlikely the possibility of airborne exposure to inorganic arsenic. (Possible examples of products not requiring labels are semiconductors, light emitting diodes and glass.)</u> (C) The label warning, CANCER HAZARD, required by Subsection 5214(1)(3)(B) shall be at least one-half the height of the largest other lettering on the container or product and not less than 8 point type in any instance. Note: Authority cited: Labor Code Section 142.3. Reference: Health and Safety Code 24230. * * * * *</p>	
<p>§1910.1020. Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records.</p> <p>***** (c) Definitions. * * * * *</p>	<p>§3204. Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records.</p> <p>***** (c) Definitions. *****</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages</p>

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<p>(5) Employee Exposure Record. A record containing any of the following kinds of information concerning employee exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents: * * * * *</p> <p>(iii) Material safety data sheets indicating that the material may pose a hazard to human health; or *****</p> <p>(13) Toxic Substance or Harmful Physical Agent. Any chemical substance, biological agent (bacteria, virus, fungus, etc.), or physical stress (noise, heat, cold, vibration, repetitive motion, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, hypo- or hyperbaric pressure, etc.) which: * * * * *</p> <p>(D) Is the subject of a material safety data sheet kept by or known to the employer which indicates that the material may pose a hazard to human health. *****</p> <p>(d) Preservation of Records. (1) Unless a specific occupational safety and health regulation provides a different period of time, each employer shall assure the preservation and retention of records as follows: *****</p> <p>(ii) Employee Exposure Records. Each employee exposure record shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty (30) years, except that:</p>	<p>(5) Employee Exposure Record. A record containing any of the following kinds of information concerning employee exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents: *****</p> <p>(C) Material s Safety data sheets indicating that the material may pose a hazard to human health; or *****</p> <p>(13) Toxic Substance or Harmful Physical Agent. Any chemical substance, biological agent (bacteria, virus, fungus, etc.), or physical stress (noise, heat, cold, vibration, repetitive motion, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, hypo- or hyperbaric pressure, etc.) which: *****</p> <p>(D) Is the subject of a material-safety data sheet kept by or known to the employer which indicates that the material may pose a hazard to human health. *****</p> <p>(d) Preservation of Records. (1) Unless a specific occupational safety and health regulation provides a different period of time, each employer shall assure the preservation and retention of records as follows: *****</p> <p>(B) Employee Exposure Records. Each employee exposure record shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty (30) years, except that: *****</p> <p>2. Material s Safety data sheets shall be retained as</p>	<p>17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>*****</p> <p>(B) Material safety data sheets and paragraph (c)(5)(iv) records concerning the identity of a substance or agent need not be retained for any specified period as long as some record of the identity (chemical name if known) of the substance or agent, where it was used, and when it was used is retained for at least thirty (30) years(1); and</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Footnote(1) Material safety data sheets must be kept for those chemicals currently in use that are effected by the Hazard Communication Standard in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(g).</p>	<p>necessary to comply with the provisions of section 5194. Where material-safety data sheets are destroyed, a record of the identity (chemical name if known) of the substance or agent, where it was used, and when it was used shall be retained for at least thirty years; and</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1025 Lead. * * * * *</p> <p>(g) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(vii) Labeling of contaminated protective clothing and equipment.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment include the following information: DANGER: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD. CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN HANDLING. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY</p>	<p>§5198. Lead. * * * * *</p> <p>(g) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(G) <u>Labeling of contaminated protective clothing and equipment.</u></p> <p><u>1. The employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment include the following information:</u> <u>DANGER: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD. CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN HANDLING. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

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<p>BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</p> <p>(B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (g)(2)(vii)(A) of this section:</p> <p>CAUTION: CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(m) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for lead.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of lead at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Reproductive/developmental toxicity; central nervous system effects; kidney effects; blood effects; and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include lead in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has</p>	<p><u>ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</u></p> <p><u>2. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsections (g)(2)(G)1. of this section:</u></p> <p>The employer shall assure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by subsection (g)(2)(E) are labeled as follows:</p> <p>CAUTION: CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p><u>(m) Communication of Hazards.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Hazard Communication--General.</u></p> <p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for lead.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of lead at least the following hazards are to be addressed:</u></p> <p><u>Reproductive/developmental toxicity; central nervous system effects; kidney effects; blood effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include lead in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of lead and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (l) of this</u></p>	

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<p>access to labels on containers of lead and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (l) of this section.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where the PEL is exceeded: DANGER LEAD MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(ii) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this paragraph (m)(2) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (m)(2) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(iv) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this paragraph (m)(2).</p>	<p><u>section.</u></p> <p><u>Signs:</u></p> <p>(1) General.</p> <p>(A) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this section.</p> <p>(B) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this section which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where the PEL is exceeded: <u>DANGER</u> <u>LEAD</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</u> <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</u></p> <p><u>(B) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection (m)(2) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.</u></p> <p><u>(C) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this subsection (m)(2) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u></p> <p><u>(D) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this subsection (m)(2).</u></p> <p><u>(E) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (m)(2)(B) of this section:</u></p>	

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<p>(v) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (m)(2)(ii) of this section: WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING * * * * *</p> <p>Appendix B to Sec. 1910.1025--Employee Standard Summary * * * * *</p> <p>xi. SIGNS--PARAGRAPH (m) The standard requires that the following warning sign be posted in the work areas when the exposure to lead exceeds the PEL: DANGER LEAD MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA However, prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified above: WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING * * * * *</p>	<p>WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING (B) The employer shall assure that signs required by this section are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible. * * * * *</p> <p>Appendix B Section 5198 Summary * * * * *</p> <p>XI. Signs The <u>standard requires that the</u> following warning sign must be posted in work areas where the exposure to lead exceeds the PEL: <u>DANGER</u> <u>LEAD</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</u> <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</u> <u>However, prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified above:</u> WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1026 Chromium (VI). * * * * *</p>	<p>§ 5206. Chromium (VI). * * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to</p>

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<p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing or equipment that are removed from change rooms for laundering, cleaning, maintenance, or disposal are labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Sec. 1910.1200.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(1) * * *</p> <p>(1) Hazard communication--general</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for chromium (VI).</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of chromium (VI) at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer, eye irritation, and skin sensitization.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include chromium (VI) in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chromium (VI) and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (1)(2) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(D) The employer shall ensure that bBags or containers of contaminated protective clothing or equipment that are removed from change rooms for laundering, cleaning, maintenance, or disposal shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication standard, Section 5194.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(l) * * *</p> <p>(1) General. In addition to the requirements of the Hazard Communication standard, Section 5194, employers shall comply with the following requirements.</p> <p><u>Hazard communication—general.</u></p> <p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for chromium (VI).</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of chromium (VI) at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer, eye irritation, and skin sensitization.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include chromium (VI) in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chromium (VI) and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (l)(2) of this section.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>Sec. 1910.1027 Cadmium. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * * (7) Waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, personal protective equipment, and clothing contaminated with cadmium and consigned for disposal shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags or other closed, impermeable containers. These bags and containers shall be labeled in accordance with paragraph (m) of this section. * * * * *</p> <p>(m) * * * (1) Hazard communication.--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for cadmium. (ii) In classifying the hazards of cadmium at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; lung effects; kidney effects; and acute toxicity effects. (iii) Employers shall include cadmium in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has</p>	<p>§ 5207. Cadmium. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * * (7) Waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, personal protective equipment, and clothing contaminated with cadmium and consigned for disposal shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags or other closed, impermeable containers. These bags and containers shall be labeled in accordance with subsection (m)(3) of this section. * * * * *</p> <p>(m) * * * (1) General. In communications concerning cadmium hazards, employers shall comply with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, section 5194, including but not limited to the requirements concerning warning signs and labels, material safety data sheets (MSDS), and employee information and training. In addition, employers shall comply with the following requirements: <u>Hazard Communication.--General.</u> <u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for cadmium.</u> <u>(B) In classifying the hazards of cadmium at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; lung effects; kidney effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u> <u>(C) Employers shall include cadmium in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>access to labels on containers of cadmium and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (m)(4) of this section.</p> <p>(2) Warning signs.</p> <p>(i) Warning signs shall be provided and displayed in regulated areas. In addition, warning signs shall be posted at all approaches to regulated areas so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.</p> <p>(ii) Warning signs required by paragraph (m)(2)(i) of this section shall bear the following legend: DANGER CADMIUM MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (m)(2) are illuminated, cleaned, and maintained as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(iv) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (m)(2)(ii) of this section: DANGER CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE</p>	<p><u>cadmium and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (m)(4) of this section.</u></p> <p>(2) Warning Signs.</p> <p>(A) Warning signs shall be provided and displayed in regulated areas. In addition, warning signs shall be posted at all approaches to regulated areas so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.</p> <p>(B) Warning signs required by subsection (m)(2)(A) shall bear the following information: <u>of this section shall bear the following legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>CADMIUM</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p><u>(C) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this subsection (m)(2) are illuminated, cleaned, and maintained as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u></p> <p><u>(D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (m)(2)(B) of this section:</u> DANGER CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	

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<p>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA (3) Warning labels. (i) Shipping and storage containers containing cadmium or cadmium compounds shall bear appropriate warning labels, as specified in paragraph (m)(1) of this section. (ii) The warning labels for containers of contaminated protective clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris shall include at least the following information: DANGER CONTAINS CADMIUM MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS AVOID CREATING DUST (iii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on shipping and storage containers containing cadmium, cadmium compounds, or cadmium contaminated clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris in lieu of the labeling requirements specified in paragraphs (m)(1)(i) and (m)(3)(ii) of this section: DANGER CONTAINS CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD AVOID CREATING DUST CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE (iv) Where feasible, installed cadmium products shall have a visible label or other indication that cadmium is present.</p>	<p>RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA (C) The employer shall assure that signs required by this subsection are illuminated, cleaned, and maintained as necessary so that the legend is readily visible. (3) Warning Labels. (A) Shipping and storage containers containing cadmium, cadmium compounds, or cadmium contaminated clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris shall bear appropriate warning labels, as specified in subsection (m)(3)(B)(1) of this section. (B) The warning labels <u>for containers of contaminated protective clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris</u> shall include at least the following information: <u>DANGER</u> <u>CONTAINS CADMIUM</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS</u> <u>AVOID CREATING DUST</u> <u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on shipping and storage containers containing cadmium, cadmium compounds, or cadmium contaminated clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris in lieu of the labeling requirements specified in subsections (m)(1)(A) and (m)(3)(B) of this section:</u> DANGER CONTAINS CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD AVOID CREATING DUST CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE (CD) Where feasible, installed cadmium products shall have a visible label or other indication that cadmium is present.</p>	

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* * * * *	* * * * *	
<p>Sec. 1910.1028 Benzene. * * * * *</p> <p>(j) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for benzene.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of benzene at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; central nervous system effects; blood effects; aspiration; skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation; and flammability.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include benzene in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of benzene and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (j)(3) of this section.</p> <p>(2) Warning signs and labels.</p> <p>(i)The employer shall post signs at entrances to regulated areas. The signs shall bear the following legend: DANGER BENZENE MAY CAUSE CANCER HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR DO NOT SMOKE WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN</p>	<p>§5218. Benzene. * * * * *</p> <p>(j) Communication of Benzene Hazards to Employees.</p> <p>(1) <u>Hazard Communication--General.</u></p> <p>(A) <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for benzene.</u></p> <p>(B) <u>In classifying the hazards of benzene at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer; central nervous system effects; blood effects; aspiration; skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritation; and flammability.</u></p> <p>(C) <u>Employers shall include benzene in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of benzene and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (j)(3) of this section.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>Warning Signs and Labels.</u></p> <p>(A) The employer shall post signs at entrances to regulated areas. The signs shall bear the following legend: <u>DANGER</u> <u>BENZENE</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR</u> <u>DO NOT SMOKE</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p>(B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (ii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (j)(2)(i) of this section: DANGER BENZENE CANCER HAZARD FLAMMABLE--NO SMOKING AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATOR REQUIRED (iii) The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of benzene within the workplace. There is no requirement to label pipes. The labels shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (j)(1) of this section and Sec. 1910.1200(f). (iv) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers shall include the following legend or similar language on the labels or other appropriate forms of warning: DANGER CONTAINS BENZENE CANCER HAZARD * * * * *</p>	<p>following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(2)(A) of this section: DANGER BENZENE CANCER HAZARD EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE - NO SMOKING AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATOR REQUIRED (C) The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of benzene within the workplace. There is no requirement to label pipes. The labels shall comply with the requirements of <u>subsection (j)(1) of this section and section 5194(f)</u>. (D) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers and in addition shall include the following legend <u>or similar language on the labels or other appropriate forms of warning</u>: DANGER CONTAINS BENZENE CANCER HAZARD (2) Material Safety Data Sheets: (A) Employers shall obtain or develop, and shall provide access to their employees, to a material safety data sheet (MSDS) which addresses benzene and complies with section 5194. (B) Employers who are manufacturers or importers shall: 1. Comply with subsection (a) of this section; and 2. Comply with the requirement in section 5194 (g)(6) that they deliver to downstream employers an MSDS which addresses benzene. * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1029 Coke oven emissions.</p>	<p>§5211. Coke Oven Emissions.</p>	

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<p>*****</p> <p>(1) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general. The employer shall include coke oven emissions in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chemicals and substances associated with coke oven processes and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (k) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazard is addressed: Cancer.</p> <p>(2) Signs. (i) The employer shall post signs in the regulated area bearing the legend: DANGER COKE OVEN EMISSIONS MAY CAUSE CANCER DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</p>	<p>*****</p> <p>(u) <u>Communication of Hazards.</u> <u>(1) Hazard Communication--General.</u> <u>The employer shall include coke oven emissions in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chemicals and substances associated with coke oven processes and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and subsection (t) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazard is addressed: Cancer.</u> <u>Precautionary Signs and Labels.</u> <u>(1) General.</u> <u>(A) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs and labels required by paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.</u> <u>(B) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any required sign which contradicts or detracts from the effects of the sign.</u> <u>(C) The employer shall assure that required signs are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u> (2) Signs. (A) The employer shall post signs in the regulated area bearing the legends: <u>DANGER</u> <u>COKE OVEN EMISSIONS</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(ii) In addition, the employer shall post signs in the areas where the permissible exposure limit is exceeded bearing the legend: WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this paragraph (l) which contradicts or detracts from the effects of the required sign.</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (l)(2) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(v) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (l)(2)(i) of this section: DANGER CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY NO SMOKING OR EATING</p> <p>(vi) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (l)(2)(ii) of this section: DANGER RESPIRATOR REQUIRED</p> <p>(3) Labels.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall ensure that labels of</p>	<p>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p><u>(B) In addition, the employer shall post signs in the areas where the permissible exposure limit is exceeded bearing the legend:</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u></p> <p><u>(C) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection (u) which contradicts or detracts from the effects of the required sign.</u></p> <p><u>(D) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this subsection (u)(2) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u></p> <p><u>(E) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (u)(2)(A) of this section:</u> DANGER CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY NO SMOKING OR EATING</p> <p><u>(F) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (u)(2)(B) of this section:</u> (B) In addition, not later than January 20, 1978, the employer shall post signs in the areas where the permissible exposure limit is exceeded bearing the legend: DANGER RESPIRATOR REQUIRED</p> <p>(3) Labels. The employer shall apply precautionary labels to all containers of protective clothing contaminated with coke oven emissions bearing the legend:</p> <p><u>(A) The employer shall ensure that labels of containers</u></p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment include the following information: CONTAMINATED WITH COKE EMISSIONS MAY CAUSE CANCER DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING (ii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on contaminated protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (l)(3)(i) of this section: CAUTION CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH COKE EMISSIONS DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING * * * * *</p>	<p><u>of contaminated protective clothing and equipment include the following information:</u> <u>CONTAMINATED WITH COKE EMISSIONS MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING</u> <u>(B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on contaminated protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (u)(3)(A) of this section:</u> CAUTION CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH COKE EMISSIONS DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1043 Cotton dust. * * * * * (j) Signs. (1) The employer shall post the following warning sign in each work area where the permissible exposure limit for cotton dust is exceeded: DANGER COTTON DUST CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS (BYSSINOSIS) WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA (2) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in</p>	<p>§5190. Cotton Dust. * * * * * (j) Signs. (1) The employer shall post the following warning sign in each work area where the permissible exposure limit for cotton dust is exceeded: <u>DANGER</u> <u>COTTON DUST</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</u> <u>(BYSSINOSIS)</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u> (2) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(1) of this section:</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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<p>paragraph (j)(1) of this section: WARNING COTTON DUST WORK AREA MAY CAUSE ACUTE OR DELAYED LUNG INJURY (BYSSINOSIS) RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA * * * * *</p>	<p>WARNING! COTTON DUST WORK AREA May Cause Lung Injury (Byssinosis) RESPIRATOR REQUIRED IN THIS AREA * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1044 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane. * * * * *</p> <p>(j) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(v) Containers of DBCP-contaminated protective devices or work clothing which are to be taken out of change rooms or the workplace for cleaning, maintenance or disposal shall bear labels with the following information: CONTAMINATED WITH 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), MAY CAUSE CANCER. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(1) * * *</p> <p>(iii) * * *</p> <p>(b) Portable vacuum units used to collect DBCP may not be used for other cleaning purposes and shall be labeled as prescribed by paragraph (j)(2)(v) of this section. * * * * *</p> <p>(o) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all</p>	<p>§ 5212. 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP). * * * * *</p> <p>(j) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(E) Containers of DBCP-contaminated protective devices or work clothing which are to be taken out of change rooms or the workplace for cleaning, maintenance or disposal, shall bear labels in accordance with paragraph (o)(3). <u>with the following information:</u> <u>CONTAMINATED WITH 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), MAY CAUSE CANCER. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD.</u> * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(1) * * *</p> <p>(C) * * *</p> <p>2. Portable vacuum units used to collect DBCP may not be used for other cleaning purposes and shall be labeled as prescribed by paragraph (j)(2)(E) (o)(3) of this section. * * * * *</p> <p>(o) <u>Communication of hazards.</u> (1) <u>Hazard Communication--General.</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and to retain more effective state language.</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for DBCP.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of DBCP at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; reproductive effects; liver effects; kidney effects; central nervous system effects; skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation; and acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include DBCP in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of DBCP and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (n) of this section.</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph (o) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign or label.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all regulated areas. These signs shall bear the legend: DANGER 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane</p>	<p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for DBCP.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of DBCP at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer; reproductive effects; liver effects; kidney effects; central nervous system effects; skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation; and acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include DBCP in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of DBCP and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (n) of this section.</u></p> <p><u>(D) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph (o) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign or label.</u></p> <p>Signs and Labels.</p> <p>(1) General.</p> <p>(A) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to or in combination with, signs and labels required by this subsection.</p> <p>(B) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the required sign or label.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p><u>(A) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all regulated areas. These signs shall bear the legend: DANGER</u></p>	

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<p>MAY CAUSE CANCER WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (ii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (o)(2) of this section: DANGER 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (Insert appropriate trade or common names) CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATOR REQUIRED</p> <p>(3) Labels.</p> <p>(i) Where DBCP or products containing DBCP are sold, distributed or otherwise leave the employer's workplace bearing appropriate labels required by EPA under the regulations in 40 CFR Part 162, the labels required by this paragraph (o)(3) need not be affixed. (ii) The employer shall ensure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph (o)(3) are readily visible and legible. (iii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of DBCP or products containing DBCP, DBCP-contaminated protective devices or work</p>	<p><u>1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>(B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (o)(2) of this section:</u> DANGER 1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE (Insert Appropriate Trade or Common Names) CANCER HAZARD MAY CAUSE STERILITY AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATOR REQUIRED (3) Labels. (A) The employer shall assure that precautionary labels are <u>in compliance with paragraph (o)(1)(A), and</u> affixed to all containers of DBCP and of products containing DBCP in the workplace, and that the labels remain affixed when the DBCP or products containing DBCP are sold, distributed, or otherwise leave the employer's workplace. Where DBCP or products containing DBCP are sold, distributed, or otherwise leave the employer's workplace bearing appropriate labels required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the regulations in 40 CFR Part 162, the labels required by this paragraph (o)(3) need not be affixed. (B) The employer shall assure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph (o)(3) are readily visible and legible. The labels shall bear the following</p>	

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<p>clothing or DBCP-contaminated portable vacuums in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (j)(2)(v), (k)(1)(iii)(b) and (o)(1)(i) of this section: DANGER 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane CANCER HAZARD * * * * *</p>	<p>legend: <u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of DBCP or products containing DBCP, DBCP-contaminated protective devices or work clothing or DBCP-contaminated portable vacuums in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (j)(2)(E), (k)(1)(C)2. and (o)(1)(A) of this section:</u> DANGER 1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE CANCER HAZARD MAY CAUSE STERILITY * * * * *</p>	
<p>1910.1044 App B Substance technical guidelines for DBCP ***** II. FIRE EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA Fire ***** 7. For purposes of complying with the requirements of 1910.106, liquid DBCP is classified as a Category 4 flammable liquid.</p>	<p>Appendix B Substance Technical Guidelines for DBCP ***** II. Fire Explosion and Reactivity Hazard Data A. Fire ***** 7. For purposes of complying with the requirements of Group 20 of the General Industry Safety Orders, liquid DBCP is classified as Class III A combustible a <u>Category 4 flammable liquid.</u> *****</p>	<p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial correction to Appendix B of §1910.1044, 1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP), which consisted of correcting a reference to “Class IIIA combustible liquid” to “Category 4 flammable liquid”.</p>
<p>Sec. 1910.1045 Acrylonitrile. * * * * * (p) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for AN and AN-based materials not exempted under</p>	<p>§5213. Acrylonitrile. * * * * * (p) <u>Communication of hazards Signs and Labels.</u> (1) <u>Hazard communication - gGeneral.</u> (A) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs and labels required by this subsection. <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard</p>

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<p>paragraph (a)(2) of this section.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of AN and AN-based materials at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; central nervous system effects; liver effects; skin sensitization; skin, respiratory, and eye irritation; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include AN and AN-based materials in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of AN and AN-based materials and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (o) of this section.</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph (p) that contradicts or detracts from the required sign or label.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all workplaces where AN concentrations exceed the permissible exposure limits. The signs shall bear the following legend: DANGER ACRYLONITRILE (AN) MAY CAUSE CANCER RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(ii) The employer shall ensure that signs</p>	<p><u>requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for AN and AN-based materials not exempted under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of AN and AN-based materials at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer; central nervous system effects; liver effects; skin sensitization; skin, respiratory, and eye irritation; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include AN and AN-based materials in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of AN and AN-based materials and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (o) of this section.</u></p> <p><u>(DB) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph (p) which contradicts or detracts from the required sign or label.</u></p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate all workplaces where AN concentrations exceed the permissible exposure limits. The signs shall bear the following legend: <u>DANGER</u> <u>ACRYLONITRILE (AN)</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p><u>(B) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (p)(2) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u></p>	<p>(HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>required by this paragraph (p)(2) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(iii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section: DANGER ACRYLONITRILE (AN) CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS MAY BE REQUIRED</p> <p>(3) Labels.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall ensure that precautionary labels are in compliance with paragraph (p)(1)(i) of this section and are affixed to all containers of liquid AN and AN-based materials not exempted under paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The employer shall ensure that the labels remain affixed when the materials are sold, distributed, or otherwise leave the employer's workplace.</p> <p>(ii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on precautionary labels required by this paragraph (p)(3) in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (p)(1) of this section: DANGER CONTAINS ACRYLONITRILE (AN) CANCER HAZARD</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph (p)(3) are readily visible and legible.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p><u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (p)(2)(A) of this section:</u> DANGER ACRYLONITRILE (AN) CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATOR REQUIRED</p> <p>(B) The employer shall assure that signs required by this paragraph are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(3) Labels.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall assure that precautionary labels are in compliance with paragraph (p)(1)(A) of this section and are affixed to all containers of liquid AN and AN-based materials not exempted under Section 5213(a)(2). The employer shall assure that the labels remain affixed when the materials are sold, distributed, or otherwise leave the employer's workplace.</p> <p>(B) The employer shall assure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph are readily visible and legible. The labels shall bear the following legend: <u>Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on precautionary labels required by this paragraph (p)(3) in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (p)(1) of this section:</u> DANGER CONTAINS ACRYLONITRILE (AN) CANCER HAZARD</p> <p><u>(C) The employer shall ensure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph (p)(3) are readily visible and legible.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	

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<p>Sec. 1910.1047 Ethylene oxide. *****</p> <p>(j) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for EtO.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of EtO at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; reproductive effects; mutagenicity; central nervous system; skin sensitization; skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include EtO in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of EtO and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (j)(3) of this section.</p> <p>(2) Signs and labels--(i) Signs. (A) The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access ways to regulated areas that bear the following legend: DANGER ETHYLENE OXIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE</p>	<p>§5220. Ethylene Oxide. *****</p> <p>(j) Communication of EtO Hazards, to Employees:</p> <p>(1) <u>Hazard communication--general.</u></p> <p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for EtO.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of EtO at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer; reproductive effects; mutagenicity; central nervous system; skin sensitization; skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include EtO in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of EtO and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (j)(3) of this section.</u></p> <p>(2) Signs and Labels.</p> <p>(A) <u>Signs.</u></p> <p><u>1. The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access ways to regulated areas that bear the following legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>ETHYLENE OXIDE</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u> <u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (j)(2)(i)(A) of this section: DANGER ETHYLENE OXIDE CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA (ii) Labels. (A) The employer shall ensure that labels are affixed to all containers of EtO whose contents are capable of causing employee exposure at or above the action level or whose contents may reasonably be foreseen to cause employee exposure above the excursion limit, and that the labels remain affixed when the containers of EtO leave the workplace. For the purposes of this paragraph (j)(2)(ii), reaction vessels, storage tanks, and pipes or piping systems are not considered to be containers.</p>	<p>2. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(2)(A)1. of this section: DANGER ETHYLENE OXIDE CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA (B) <u>Labels.</u> <u>1. The employer shall ensure that precautionary labels are affixed to all containers the contents of which are capable of causing employee exposure at or above the action level, or the contents of which may reasonably be foreseen to cause employee exposure above the <u>excursion limit STEL</u>, and that the labels remain affixed when the containers leave the workplace. The labels shall comply with Section 5194 (f) and shall include the following legend:</u> 1. DANGER CONTAINS ETHYLENE OXIDE CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD; and 2. An appropriate statement warning against the breathing of EtO such as: USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION OR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION. (C) In lieu of affixing the label prescribed by subsection (j)(1)(B) on individual stationary process containers such as <u>For the purposes of this subsection (j)(2)(B),</u> reaction vessels, storage tanks and pipes or piping systems, the employer may use signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures or</p>	

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<p>(B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of EtO in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section: (1) DANGER CONTAINS ETHYLENE OXIDE CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD; (2) A warning statement against breathing airborne concentrations of EtO. (C) The labeling requirements under this section do not apply where EtO is used as a pesticide, as such term is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.), when it is labeled pursuant to that Act and regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency. * * * * *</p>	<p>other such written materials to convey the prescribed labeling information. The written materials shall be readily accessible to the employees in their work area throughout each work shift. are not considered to be containers. <u>2. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of EtO in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (j)(1)(A) of this section:</u> <u>a. DANGER</u> <u>CONTAINS ETHYLENE OXIDE</u> <u>CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD;</u> <u>b. A warning statement against breathing airborne concentrations of EtO.</u> (C) The labeling requirements under this section do not apply where EtO is used as a pesticide, as such term is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (& 7 U.S.C.136 et seq.), when it is labeled pursuant to that Act and regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency. (2) Material Safety Data Sheets: (A) Employers who are manufacturers of EtO or mixtures containing EtO, or any person other than a manufacturer who sells EtO or mixtures containing EtO, shall comply with requirements for the preparation and provision of material safety data sheets specified by the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act (Labor Code Section 6360, et seq.). (B) Employers who are users of EtO or mixtures containing EtO shall obtain material safety data sheets and provide for their availability in accordance with Section 5194.</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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<p>Sec. 1910.1048 Formaldehyde. * * * * *</p> <p>(e) * * *</p> <p>(1) Signs. (i) The employer shall establish regulated areas where the concentration of airborne formaldehyde exceeds either the TWA or the STEL and post all entrances and access ways with signs bearing the following legend: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES SKIN, EYE, AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (ii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE IRRITANT AND POTENTIAL CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY * * * * *</p> <p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(ii) When formaldehyde-contaminated clothing and equipment is ventilated, the employer shall establish storage areas so that employee exposure is minimized.</p> <p>(A) Signs. Storage areas for contaminated clothing and equipment shall have signs bearing</p>	<p>§5217. Formaldehyde. * * * * *</p> <p>(e) * * *</p> <p>(1) <u>Signs.</u> (A) The employer shall establish regulated areas where the concentration of airborne formaldehyde exceeds either the TWA or the STEL, and post all entrances and access_ ways with signs bearing the following information <u>legend</u>: <u>DANGER</u> <u>FORMALDEHYDE</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES SKIN, EYE, AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> (B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (e)(1)(A) of this section: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE IRRITANT AND POTENTIAL CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY * * * * *</p> <p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(B) When ventilating formaldehyde contaminated clothing and equipment, the employer shall establish a storage area so that employee exposure is minimized. Containers for contaminated clothing, equipment, and storage areas shall have labels and signs containing the following information: <u>1. Signs. Storage areas for contaminated clothing and equipment shall have signs bearing the following</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>the following legend: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED [CLOTHING] EQUIPMENT MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DO NOT BREATHE VAPOR DO NOT GET ON SKIN</p> <p>(B) Labels. The employer shall ensure containers for contaminated clothing and equipment are labeled consistent with the Hazard Communication Standard, Sec. 1910.1200, and shall, as a minimum, include the following: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED [CLOTHING] EQUIPMENT MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES SKIN, EYE, AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DO NOT BREATHE VAPOR DO NOT GET ON SKIN</p> <p>(C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (h)(2)(ii)(A) of this section: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED [CLOTHING] EQUIPMENT AVOID INHALATION AND SKIN CONTACT</p> <p>(D) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of protective clothing and equipment in lieu of</p>	<p><u>legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED</u> <u>(CLOTHING) EQUIPMENT</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION</u> <u>DO NOT BREATHE VAPOR</u> <u>DO NOT GET ON SKIN</u></p> <p><u>2. Labels. The employer shall ensure containers for contaminated clothing and equipment are labeled consistent with the Hazard Communication Standard, Section 5194, and shall, as a minimum, include the following:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED</u> <u>(CLOTHING) EQUIPMENT</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES SKIN, EYE, AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATION</u> <u>DO NOT BREATHE VAPOR</u> <u>DO NOT GET ON SKIN</u></p> <p><u>3. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (h)(2)(B)1. of this section:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED</u> <u>(CLOTHING) EQUIPMENT</u> <u>AVOID INHALATION AND SKIN CONTACT</u></p> <p><u>4. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on containers of protective clothing and equipment in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (h)(2)(B)2. of this section:</u> <u>DANGER</u></p>	

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<p>the labeling requirements in paragraphs (h)(2)(ii)(B) of this section: DANGER FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED [CLOTHING] EQUIPMENT AVOID INHALATION AND SKIN CONTACT * * * * *</p> <p>(j) * * * (4) Formaldehyde-contaminated waste and debris resulting from leaks or spills shall be placed for disposal in sealed containers bearing a label warning of formaldehyde's presence and of the hazards associated with formaldehyde. The employer shall ensure that the labels are in accordance with paragraph (m) of this section. * * * * *</p> <p>(m) Communication of hazards. (1) Hazard communication--General. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for formaldehyde.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of formaldehyde at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; skin and respiratory sensitization; eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include formaldehyde in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has</p>	<p><u>FORMALDEHYDE-CONTAMINATED (CLOTHING) EQUIPMENT AVOID INHALATION AND SKIN CONTACT</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(j) * * * (4) Formaldehyde contaminated waste and debris resulting from leaks or spills shall be placed for disposal in sealed containers bearing a label warning of formaldehyde's presence and of the hazards associated with formaldehyde. <u>The employer shall ensure that the labels are in accordance with subsection (m) of this section.</u> * * * * *</p> <p>(m) Hazard c<u>ommunication of hazards.</u> (1) <u>Hazard communication - General.</u> (A) <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for formaldehyde.</u> (B) <u>In classifying the hazards of formaldehyde at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; skin and respiratory sensitization; eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation; acute toxicity effects; and flammability.</u> (C) <u>Employers shall include formaldehyde in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of formaldehyde and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (n) of this section.</u> (D) <u>Subsections (m)(1)(A), (m)(1)(B), and (m)(1)(C) of this section apply to chemicals associated with formaldehyde gas, all mixtures or solutions composed</u></p>	

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<p>access to labels on containers of formaldehyde and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (n) of this section.</p> <p>(iv) Paragraphs (m)(1)(i), (m)(1)(ii), and (m)(1)(iii) of this section apply to chemicals associated with formaldehyde gas, all mixtures or solutions composed of greater than 0.1 percent formaldehyde, and materials capable of releasing formaldehyde into the air at concentrations reaching or exceeding 0.1 ppm.</p> <p>(v) In making the determinations of anticipated levels of formaldehyde release, the employer may rely on objective data indicating the extent of potential formaldehyde release under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>(2)(i) In addition to the requirements in paragraphs (m)(1) through (m)(1)(iv) of this section, for materials listed in paragraph (m)(1)(iv) capable of releasing formaldehyde at levels above 0.5 ppm, labels shall appropriately address all hazards as defined in paragraph (d) of Sec. 1910.1200 and Appendices A and B to Sec. 1910.1200, including cancer and respiratory sensitization, and shall contain the hazard statement "May Cause Cancer."</p> <p>(ii) As a minimum, for all materials listed in paragraph (m)(1)(i) and (iv) of this section capable of releasing formaldehyde at levels of 0.1 ppm to 0.5 ppm, labels shall identify that the product contains formaldehyde; list the name and address of the responsible party; and state that physical and health hazard information is readily available from the employer and from</p>	<p><u>of greater than 0.1 percent formaldehyde, and materials capable of releasing formaldehyde into the air at concentrations reaching or exceeding 0.1 ppm.</u></p> <p><u>(E) In making the determinations of anticipated levels of formaldehyde release, the employer may rely on objective data indicating the extent of potential formaldehyde release under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.</u></p> <p><u>(2)(A) In addition to the requirements in subsections (m)(1) through (m)(1)(D) of this section, for materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(D) capable of releasing formaldehyde at levels above 0.5 ppm, labels shall appropriately address all hazards as defined in subsection (d) of Section 5194 and Appendices A and B to Section 5194, including cancer and respiratory sensitization, and shall contain the hazard statement "May Cause Cancer."</u></p> <p><u>(B) As a minimum, for all materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(A) and (D) of this section capable of releasing formaldehyde at levels of 0.1 ppm to 0.5 ppm, labels shall identify that the product contains formaldehyde; list the name and address of the responsible party; and state that physical and health hazard information is readily available from the employer and from safety data sheets.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the phrase "Potential Cancer Hazard" in lieu of "May Cause Cancer" as specified in subsection (m)(2)(A) of this section.</u></p> <p>Communication of the hazards associated with formaldehyde in the workplace shall be governed by the requirements of this subsection. The definitions of Section 5194(e) shall apply under this subsection.</p> <p>(A) The following shall be subject to the hazard</p>	

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<p>safety data sheets.</p> <p>(iii) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the phrase "Potential Cancer Hazard" in lieu of "May Cause Cancer" as specified in paragraph (m)(2)(i) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>communication requirements of this subsection: formaldehyde gas, all mixtures or solutions composed of greater than 0.1 percent formaldehyde, and materials capable of releasing formaldehyde into the air, under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, at concentrations reaching or exceeding 0.1 ppm.</p> <p>(B) As a minimum, specific health hazards that the employer shall address are: cancer, irritation and sensitization of the skin and respiratory system, eye and throat irritation, and acute toxicity.</p> <p>(2) Manufacturers and importers who produce or import formaldehyde or formaldehyde-containing products shall provide downstream employers using or handling these products with an objective determination through the required labels and MSDSs if these items may constitute a health hazard within the meaning of Section 5194(d) under normal conditions of use.</p> <p>(3) Labels.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall assure that hazard warning labels complying with the requirements of Section 5194(f) are affixed to all containers of materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(A), except to the extent that Section 5194(f) is inconsistent with this subsection.</p> <p>(B) Information on labels. As a minimum, for all materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(A) capable of releasing formaldehyde at levels of 0.1 ppm to 0.5 ppm, labels shall identify that the product contains formaldehyde; list the name and address of the responsible party; and state that physical and health hazard information is readily available from the employer and from material safety data sheets.</p> <p>(C) For materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(A) capable of releasing formaldehyde at levels above 0.5</p>	

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	<p>ppm, labels shall appropriately address all hazards as defined in Section 5194(d) and Section 5194 Appendices A and B, including respiratory sensitization, and shall contain the words "Potential Cancer Hazard."</p> <p>(D) In making the determinations of anticipated levels of formaldehyde release, the employer may rely on objective data indicating the extent of potential formaldehyde release under reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>(E) Substitute warning labels. The employer may use warning labels required by other statutes, regulations, or ordinances which impart the same information as the warning statements required by this subsection.</p> <p>(4) Material safety data sheets.</p> <p>(A) Any employer who uses formaldehyde-containing materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(A) shall comply with the requirements in Section 5194(g) with regard to the development and updating of material safety data sheets</p> <p>(B) Manufacturers, importers, and distributors of formaldehyde-containing materials listed in subsection (m)(1)(A) shall assure that material safety data sheets and updated information are provided to all employers purchasing such materials at the time of the initial shipment and at the time of the first shipment after a material safety data sheet is updated.</p> <p>(5) Written hazard communication program. The employer shall develop, implement, and maintain at the workplace, a written hazard communication program for formaldehyde exposures in the workplace, which at a minimum describes how the requirements specified in this subsection for labels and other forms of warning and material safety data sheets, and subsection (n) for</p>	

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	<p>employee information and training, will be met. Employers in multi-employer workplaces shall comply with the requirements of Section 5194(e)(2). * * * * *</p>	
<p>1910.1048 App A Substance technical guidelines for formalin ***** Flammability (OSHA): Category 4 flammable liquid</p>	<p>Appendix A to Section 5217 Substance Technical Guidelines for Formalin ***** Flammability Class (OSHA): III-A. <u>Category 4 flammable liquid</u> *****</p>	<p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial correction to Appendix A of §1910.1048, formaldehyde, which consisted of correcting a reference to “Class IIIA combustible liquid” to “Category 4 flammable liquid”.</p>
<p>Sec. 1910.1050 Methylenedianiline. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for MDA. (ii) In classifying the hazards of MDA at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization. (iii) Employers shall include MDA in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of MDA and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (k)(4) of this section. (2) Signs and labels--(i) Signs. (A) The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access ways to regulated areas that</p>	<p>§5200. Methylenedianiline. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) Communication of hazards to employees. (1) <u>Hazard communication--general.</u> (A) <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for MDA.</u> (B) <u>In classifying the hazards of MDA at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization.</u> (C) <u>Employers shall include MDA in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of MDA and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (k)(4) of this section.</u> (2) <u>Signs and labels.</u> (A) <u>Signs.</u> <u>1. The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access_ways to regulated areas that bear the following</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>bear the following legend: DANGER MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (k)(2)(i)(A) of this section: DANGER MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(ii) Labels. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information workplace labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (k)(1) of this section: (A) For pure MDA: DANGER CONTAINS MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN (B) For mixtures containing MDA: DANGER</p>	<p>legend: <u>DANGER</u> <u>MDA</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER</u> <u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>2. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (k)(2)(A)1. of this section:</u> DANGER MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA (B) The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of MDA within the workplace. The labels shall comply with the requirements of section 5194(f) and shall include the following legend <u>Labels. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information workplace labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (k)(1) of this section:</u> 1. For Pure MDA: DANGER CONTAINS MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN 2. For mixtures containing MDA: DANGER CONTAINS MDA</p>	

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<p>CONTAINS MDA CONTAINS MATERIALS WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN (3) Safety data sheets (SDS). In meeting the obligation to provide safety data sheets, employers shall make appropriate use of the information found in Appendices A and B to Sec. 1910.1050. * * * * *</p>	<p>CONTAINS MATERIALS WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN (32) Material s Safety data sheets (MSDS). (A) Employers shall obtain or develop, and shall provide access to their employees, to a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for MDA. In meeting this obligation to provide safety data sheets, employers shall make appropriate use of the information found in Appendices A and B to Section 5200. (B) Employers who are manufacturers or importers shall: 1. Comply with subsection (k)(1)(B) appropriate, and 2. Comply with the requirement in the Hazard Communication standard, section 5194, that they deliver to downstream employers an MSDS for MDA. (43) Information and training. * * * * * (54) Access to training materials. * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1051 1,3-Butadiene. * * * * * (1) * * * (1) Hazard communication--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for BD. (ii) In classifying the hazards of BD at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; eye and respiratory tract irritation;</p>	<p>§5201. 1,3-Butadiene. * * * * * (1) * * * (1) Hazard communication - general. The employer shall communicate the hazards associated with BD exposure in accordance with the requirements of section 5194, Hazard Communication: <u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for BD.</u> <u>(B) In classifying the hazards of BD at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; eye and respiratory tract irritation; central nervous system</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register a</p>

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<p>center nervous system effects; and flammability.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include BD in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of BD and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (1)(2) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p><u>effects; and flammability.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include BD in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of BD and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (1)(2) of this section.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>minor editorial correction to subsection (1) of §1910.1051, Butadiene, which consisted of correcting a reference to “center nervous system effects” to “central nervous system effects”.</p>
<p>Sec. 1910.1052 Methylene chloride.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(k) Hazard communication.—</p> <p>(1) Hazard communication--general.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for MC.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of MC at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer, cardiac effects (including elevation of carboxyhemoglobin), central nervous system effects, liver effects, and skin and eye irritation.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include MC in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200). Employers shall ensure that each employee has</p>	<p>§5202. Methylene Chloride.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(k) Hazard communication. The employer shall communicate the following hazards associated with MC on labels and in material safety data sheets in accordance with § 5194: cancer, cardiac effects (including elevation of carboxyhemoglobin), central nervous system effects, liver effects, and skin and eye irritation.</p> <p><u>(1) Hazard communication--general.</u></p> <p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for MC.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of MC at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer, cardiac effects (including elevation of carboxyhemoglobin), central nervous system effects, liver effects, and skin and eye irritation.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include MC in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of MC and</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>access to labels on containers of MC and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (1) of this section. (2) [Reserved] *****</p> <p>Remove the phrase ``material safety data sheets (MSDS)" and add in its place the phrase ``safety data sheets (SDS)" where it appears in Appendix A, Paragraph X.E.</p>	<p><u>to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (1) of this section.</u> <u>(2) [Reserved]</u> *****</p> <p>Appendix A to Section 5202 Substance Safety Data Sheet and Technical guidelines for Methylene chloride.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>X. Access To Information *****</p> <p>E. Your employer is required to provide labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all materials, mixtures or solutions composed of greater than 0.1 percent MC. <u>These materials, mixtures or solutions would be classified and labeled in accordance with Section 5194. An example of a label that would satisfy these requirements would be:</u> Danger Contains Methylene Chloride Potential Cancer Hazard May worsen heart disease because methylene chloride is converted to carbon monoxide in the body. May cause dizziness, headache, irritation of the throat and lungs, loss of consciousness and death at high concentrations (for example, if used in a poorly ventilated room). Avoid Skin Contact. Contact with liquid causes skin and eye irritation. *****</p>	<p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial corrections to Appendix A of §1910.1052, Methylene Chloride. The example label language in Appendix A is removed and the Appendix is corrected to reference classification and label requirements provided in 8 CCR 5194. Also, the term “material safety data sheet” and the acronym “MSDS” are corrected to “safety data sheet” and “SDS” respectively.</p>
<p>Sec. 1910.1200. Hazard Communication. (a) Purpose. (1) The purpose of this section is to ensure that</p>	<p>§ 5194. Hazard Communication. (a) (Reserved)</p>	<p>California proposes to retain certain existing language in Section 5194 which is more protective than the new</p>

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<p>the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are classified, and that information concerning the classified hazards is transmitted to employers and employees. The requirements of this section are intended to be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 3. The transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, safety data sheets and employee training.</p> <p>(2) This occupational safety and health standard is intended to address comprehensively the issue of classifying the potential hazards of chemicals, and communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to employees, and to preempt any legislative or regulatory enactments of a state, or political subdivision of a state, pertaining to this subject. Classifying the potential hazards of chemicals and communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to employees, may include, for example, but is not limited to, provisions for: developing and maintaining a written hazard communication program for the workplace, including lists of hazardous chemicals present; labeling of containers of chemicals in the workplace, as well as of containers of chemicals being shipped to other workplaces; preparation and distribution of safety data sheets to employees and downstream employers; and</p>		<p>federal language, as well as language that reflects requirements of California’s Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act, Labor Code Sections 6360-6399.</p> <p>Where federal language is as protective and not in conflict with the Labor Code, California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p> <p>Regarding subsection (a), California continues to leave that subsection in ‘reserve’ as the federal language is only informational and has no regulatory effect. Also, Federal references to state preemption was omitted due to preexisting Labor Code and Proposition 65 that is more effective and retained.</p>

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development and implementation of employee training programs regarding hazards of chemicals and protective measures. Under section 18 of the Act, no state or political subdivision of a state may adopt or enforce any requirement relating to the issue addressed by this Federal standard, except pursuant to a Federally-approved state plan.		
<p>(b) Scope and application.</p> <p>(1) This section requires chemical manufacturers or importers to classify the hazards of chemicals which they produce or import, and all employers to provide information to their employees about the hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed, by means of a hazard communication program, labels and other forms of warning, safety data sheets, and information and training. In addition, this section requires distributors to transmit the required information to employers. (Employers who do not produce or import chemicals need only focus on those parts of this rule that deal with establishing a workplace program and communicating information to their workers.)</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>(b) Scope and Application.</p> <p>(1) This section requires manufacturers or importers to assess <u>classify</u> the hazards of <u>chemicals substances</u> which they produce or import, and all employers to provide information to their employees about the hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> to which they may be exposed, by means of a hazard communication program, labels and other forms of warning, material-safety data sheets, and information and training. In addition, this section requires distributors to transmit the required information to employers.</p> <p>(2) This section applies to any hazardous <u>chemical substance</u> which is known to be present in the work place in such a manner that employees may be exposed under normal conditions of use or in a reasonably foreseeable emergency resulting from work place operations.</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(3) This section applies to laboratories only as follows:</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(iv) Laboratory employers that ship hazardous chemicals are considered to be either a chemical manufacturer or a distributor under this rule,</p>	<p>(3) This section applies to laboratories that primarily provide quality control analyses for manufacturing processes or that produce hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> for commercial purposes, and to all other laboratories except those under the direct supervision and regular observation of</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising</p>

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<p>and thus must ensure that any containers of hazardous chemicals leaving the laboratory are labeled in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section, and that a safety data sheet is provided to distributors and other employers in accordance with paragraphs (g)(6) and (g)(7) of this section. * * * * *</p>	<p>an individual who has knowledge of the physical hazards, health hazards, and emergency procedures associated with the use of the particular hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> involved, and who conveys this knowledge to employees in terms of safe work practices. Such excepted laboratories must also ensure that labels of incoming containers of hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> are not removed or defaced pursuant to section 5194(f)(1)(4), and must maintain any material safety data sheets that are received with incoming shipments of hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> and ensure that they are readily available to laboratory employees pursuant to section 5194(g).</p>	<p>the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(5) This section does not require labeling of the following chemicals: * * * * *</p> <p>(iv) Any distilled spirits (beverage alcohols), wine, or malt beverage intended for nonindustrial use, as such terms are defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) and regulations issued under that Act, when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; * * * * *</p>	<p>(4) This section does not require labeling of the following <u>chemicals substances</u>: * * * * *</p> <p>(C) Any distilled spirits (beverage alcohols), wine, or malt beverage intended for nonindustrial use, as such terms are defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) and regulations issued under that Act, when subject to the labeling requirements of that Act and labeling regulations issued under that Act by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms <u>and Explosives</u>; and;</p>	<p>Ditto</p>
<p>(6) This section does not apply to: * * * * *</p> <p>(ii) Any hazardous substance as such term is defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) when the hazardous substance is the focus of remedial or</p>	<p>(5) This section does not apply to: * * * * *</p> <p>(C) Wood or wood products including lumber which will not be processed, where the manufacturer or importer can establish that the only hazard they pose to employees is the potential for flammability or combustibility (non-excluded</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard</p>

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<p>removal action being conducted under CERCLA in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations. * * * * *</p>	<p>hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances which are used in conjunction with wood or wood products, or are known to be present as impurities in those materials, and wood which may be subsequently sawed or cut, generating dust, are covered by this section); (D) Articles (hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances used in the manufacture or use of an article are covered by this section unless otherwise excluded); ***** (H) The use of a <u>chemical</u> substance in compliance with regulations of the Director of the Department of Pesticide Regulation issued pursuant to section 12981 of the Food and Agricultural Code. (I) Work operations where employees only handle <u>chemicals</u> substances in sealed containers which are not opened under normal conditions of use (such as are found in marine cargo handling, warehousing, or transportation); however, this section does apply to these operations as follows: 1. Employers shall ensure that labels on incoming containers of hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances are not removed or defaced; 2. Employers shall maintain copies of any material safety data sheets that are received with incoming shipments of the sealed containers of hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances, shall obtain a material safety data sheet for sealed containers of hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances received without a material safety data sheet if an employee requests the material safety data sheet, and shall ensure that the material safety data sheets are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s); and, 3. Employers shall ensure that employees are provided</p>	<p>(HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). Federal references to state preemption was omitted due to preexisting Labor Code and Proposition 65 that is more effective and retained.</p>

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	<p>with information and training in accordance with subsection (h) except for the location and availability of the written hazard communication program under subsection (h)(2)(C), to the extent necessary to protect them in the event of a spill or leak of a hazardous <u>chemical substance</u> from a sealed container. (6) Proposition 65 Warnings. ***** (F) All terms and provisions of subsection (b)(6) shall have the same meaning as the following 22 CCR Sections in effect on May 9, 1991: 12201(a), 12201(b), 12201(c), 12201(d), 12201(f), 12201(k), 12502, 12601, 12701(a), 12701(b), 12701(d), 12703, 12705, 12707, 12709, 12711, 12721, 12801, 12803, 12805, 12821 and 12901. The above listed 22 CCR Sections in effect on May 9, 1991 are printed in Appendix EG to this section. Additionally, all terms and provisions of subsection (b)(6) shall have the same meaning as in the Act and in 22 CCR Section 12000.</p>	
<p>(c) <i>Definitions.</i> ***** "Chemical" means any substance, or mixture of substances. ***** "Chemical name" means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name that will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.</p>	<p>(c) Definitions. Article. A manufactured item: (1) Which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (2) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (3) which does not release, or otherwise result in exposure to, a hazardous <u>chemical substance</u> under normal conditions of use or in a reasonably foreseeable emergency resulting from workplace operations. ***** <u>Chemical.</u> <u>Any substance, or mixture of substances.</u> Chemical name.</p>	

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	<p>The scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify the <u>chemical substance</u> for the purpose of conducting a hazard evaluation <u>classification</u>.</p> <p>Chief. The Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, P.O. Box 420603, San Francisco, CA 94142, or designee.</p>	
<p>"Classification" means to identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical; review those data to ascertain the hazards associated with the chemical; and decide whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in this section. In addition, classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for health and physical hazards.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p><u>Classification.</u> <u>Identification of relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical; review of those data to ascertain the hazards associated with the chemical; and decision regarding whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in this section. In addition, classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for health and physical hazards.</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p>	
	<p>Common name. Any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a <u>chemical substance</u> other than by its chemical name.</p>	
<p>Combustible liquid, compressed gas, explosive, flammable, flashpoint, hazard warning definitions deleted.</p>	<p>Compressed gas. Compressed gas means: (A) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an</p>	<p>Due to federal/state differences, combustible liquid, flammable, and flashpoint will be dealt with in a</p>

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<p>* * * * *</p>	<p>absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70° F (21.1° C); or (B) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130° F (54.4° C) regardless of the pressure at 70° F (21.1° C); or (C) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100° F (37.8° C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72. Container. Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, tank truck, or the like that contains a hazardous <u>chemical substance</u>. For purposes of this section, pipes or piping systems are not considered to be containers. ***** Distributor. A business, other than a manufacturer or importer, which supplies hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> to other distributors or to employers. Division. The Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), California Department of Industrial Relations, or designee. Emergency. Any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment, which may or does result in a release of a hazardous <u>chemical substance</u> into the workplace. ***** Explosive. A substance that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature. Exposure or Exposed.</p>	<p>separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>

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	<p>Any situation arising from work operation where an employee may ingest, inhale, absorb through the skin or eyes, or otherwise come into contact with a hazardous <u>chemical substance</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>Hazard warning: Any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the health hazards and physical hazards of the substance(s) in the container(s).</p>	
<p>"Hazard category" means the division of criteria within each hazard class, e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.</p> <p>"Hazard class" means the nature of the physical or health hazards, e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, oral acute toxicity.</p> <p>"Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC)" means an adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in this section. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical and health effects for which there is a hazard class addressed in this section, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA (e.g., acute toxicity Category 5).</p>	<p><u>Hazard category.</u> <u>The division of criteria within each hazard class; e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.</u></p> <p><u>Hazard class.</u> <u>The nature of the physical or health hazards, e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, oral acute toxicity.</u> <u>Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC).</u> <u>An adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in this section. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical and health effects for which there is a hazard class addressed in this section, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA (e.g., acute toxicity Category 5).</u></p>	

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<p>"Hazard statement" means a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.</p> <p>"Hazardous chemical" means any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.</p>	<p><u>Hazard statement.</u> <u>A statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.</u></p> <p><u>Hazardous chemical.</u> <u>Any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, a hazard not otherwise classified,</u> Hazardous substance. Any substance which is a physical hazard or a health hazard or is included in the List of Hazardous Substances prepared by the Director pursuant to Labor Code section 6382.</p>	
<p>"Health hazard" means a chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A to §1910.1200 -- Health Hazard Criteria. * * * * *</p>	<p>Health hazard. A substance for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes substances which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes. Appendix A provides further definitions and explanations of the scope of health hazards covered by this section, and Appendix B describes the criteria to be used to determine whether or not a substance is to be considered hazardous for purposes of this standard. <u>A chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye</u></p>	<p>Changes are substantially the same as the federal language except California proposes to add a reference to the more protective requirements of subsection (d).</p>

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	<p><u>damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in subsection (d) and Appendix A to this section-- Health Hazard Criteria.</u></p>	
Identity definition deleted.	<p>Identity. Any chemical or common name which is indicated on the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the substance. The identity used shall permit crossreferences to be made among the required list of hazardous substances, the label and the MSDS.</p>	Identity definition deleted.
	<p>Immediate use. The hazardous <u>chemical</u> substance will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred. Importer. The first business with employees within the Customs Territory of the United States which receives hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or purchasers within the United States.</p>	
"Label" means an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.	<p>Label. Any written, printed, or graphic material displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous substances. An <u>appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.</u></p>	

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"Label elements" means the specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.	<p><u>Label elements.</u> <u>The specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.</u></p>	
	<p>Manufacturer. A person who produces, synthesizes, extracts, or otherwise makes a hazardous <u>chemical substance</u>.</p>	
Material safety data sheet definition deleted.	<p>Material safety data sheet (MSDS). Written or printed material concerning a hazardous substance which is prepared in accordance with section 5194(g).</p>	Material safety data sheet definition deleted.
"Mixture" means a combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.	<p>Mixture. Any solution or intimate admixture of two or more substances, at least one of which is present as a hazardous substance, which do not react chemically with each other. <u>A combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.</u> * * * * *</p>	
Organic peroxide and oxidizer definitions deleted.	<p>Organic peroxide. An organic compound that contains the bivalent O-O structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical. Oxidizer. A substance other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in section 5237(a), that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.</p>	Organic peroxide and oxidizer definitions deleted.
"Physical hazard" means a chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or	<p>Physical hazard. A substance for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-</p>	

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solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; or in contact with water emits flammable gas. See Appendix B to §1910.1200 -- Physical Hazard Criteria.	<u>reactive: A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; combustible liquid; water-reactive; or in contact with water emits flammable gas. See Appendix B to section 5194 -- Physical Hazard Criteria.</u>	
"Pictogram" means a composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.	<u>Pictogram.</u> <u>A composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.</u>	
"Precautionary statement" means a phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical, or improper storage or handling.	<u>Precautionary statement.</u> <u>A phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical, or improper storage or handling.</u> * * * * *	
"Product identifier" means the name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross-references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label and the SDS. * * * * *	<u>Product identifier.</u> <u>The name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross-references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label and the SDS.</u>	
"Pyrophoric gas" means a chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a	Pyrophoric gas. <u>A substance chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite</u>	Pyrophoric definition amended.

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temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below. * * * * *	spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130° <u>degrees F</u> (54.4° <u>degrees C</u>) or below.	
	Responsible party. Someone who can provide additional information on the hazardous <u>chemical substance</u> and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary.	
"Safety data sheet (SDS)" means written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.	<u>Safety data sheet (SDS).</u> <u>Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with section 5914(g).</u>	
"Signal word" means a word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in this section are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for the less severe.	<u>Signal word.</u> <u>A word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in this section are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for the less severe.</u>	
"Simple asphyxiant" means a substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death. * * * * *	<u>Simple asphyxiant.</u> <u>A substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death.</u> * * * * *	
"Substance" means chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the	<u>Substance.</u> <u>Any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements and/or compounds. Chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any</u>	

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SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
substance or changing its composition.	<u>solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.</u>	
"Trade secret" means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Appendix E to §1910.1200–Definition of Trade Secret, sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets.	Trade secret. Any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information, or compilation of information which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. A trade secret shall not include chemical identity information which is readily discoverable through qualitative analysis. Appendix D E to section 5194– <u>Definition of Trade Secret</u> sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets.	
	Unstable (reactive). A substance which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure or temperature. * * * * *	Unstable (reactive) definition deleted.
	Water reactive. A substance that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard. * * * * *	Water reactive definition deleted.
	Work area. A room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances are produced or used, and where employees are present.	
(d) Hazard classification. (1) Chemical manufacturers and importers shall evaluate chemicals produced in their workplaces or imported by them to classify the chemicals in accordance with this section. For	(d) Hazard Determination <u>Classification</u> . (1) Manufacturers and importers shall evaluate <u>chemicals</u> substances produced in their workplaces or imported by them to determine if they are hazardous <u>and classify the chemicals in accordance</u>	California proposes to retain certain existing language in subsection (d) which is more protective than the new federal language, as well as language that reflects requirements of

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<p>each chemical, the chemical manufacturer or importer shall determine the hazard classes, and where appropriate, the category of each class that apply to the chemical being classified. Employers are not required to classify chemicals unless they choose not to rely on the classification performed by the chemical manufacturer or importer for the chemical to satisfy this requirement.</p> <p>(2) Chemical manufacturers, importers or employers classifying chemicals shall identify and consider the full range of available scientific literature and other evidence concerning the potential hazards. There is no requirement to test the chemical to determine how to classify its hazards. Appendix A to §1910.1200 shall be consulted for classification of health hazards, and Appendix B to §1910.1200 shall be consulted for the classification of physical hazards.</p>	<p><u>with this section. For each chemical, the manufacturer or importer shall determine the hazard classes, and where appropriate, the category of each class that apply to the chemical being classified.</u> Employers are not required to <u>evaluate classify chemicals substances</u> unless they choose not to rely on the <u>evaluation classification</u> performed by the manufacturer or importer for the <u>chemical substance</u> to satisfy this requirement.</p> <p>(2) <u>Manufacturers, importers, or employers evaluating classifying chemicals substances</u> shall identify and consider the <u>full range of available scientific literature and other evidence concerning such the potential hazards.</u> <u>This section does not require manufacturers, importers, or employers to conduct toxicological testing or epidemiological studies of the chemical(s) to determine how to classify the hazards.</u> <u>For health hazards, evidence which is statistically significant and which is based on at least one positive study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles is considered to be sufficient to establish a hazardous effect if the results of the study meet the definitions of health hazards in this section.</u> Appendix A <u>to section 5194 shall be consulted for the scope of classification of health hazards covered,</u> and Appendix B <u>to section 5194 shall be consulted for the criteria to be followed with respect to the completeness of the evaluation, and the data to be reported.</u> <u>classification of physical hazards. In addition, the manufacturer, importer, or employer classifying chemicals shall ensure that the identity and health effect of every chemical that they determine does not meet criteria in Appendix A for classification is noted on the safety data sheet if:</u></p>	<p>California's Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act, Labor Code Sections 6360-6399.</p>

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	<p>(A) <u>There is statistically significant evidence of a hazardous effect; and,</u></p> <p>(B) <u>The evidence is based on at least one positive study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles.</u></p> <p>(3) The manufacturer, importer, or employer evaluating substances <u>Manufacturers, importers, or employers classifying chemicals</u> shall treat any of the following sources as establishing that the <u>chemicals substances</u> listed in them <u>have met the total weight of evidence criteria as described in Appendix A for classification for the hazard upon which their listing is based are hazardous:</u></p> <p>(A) The list of hazardous substances prepared by the Director pursuant to Labor Code section 6382 and as promulgated in title 8, California Code of Regulations, section 339. The concentrations and footnotes which are applicable to the list shall be understood to modify the same substance on all other source lists or hazard determinations set forth in sections 5194(d)(3)(B)-5194(d)(5)(D).</p> <p>(B) 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).</p> <p>(C) Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances in the Work Environment, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) (latest edition).</p> <p><u>(D) Chemicals regulated under Title 8, Article 107, Dusts, Fumes, Mists, Vapors and Gases, and Article 109, Hazardous Substances and Processes.</u></p> <p>The manufacturer, importer, or employer is still responsible for <u>classifying and categorizing</u> evaluating the hazards associated with the <u>chemicals substances</u> in</p>	

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	<p>these source lists in accordance with the requirements of this the standard <u>and its appendices.</u></p> <p><u>EXCEPTION to subsection (d)(3): A manufacturer, importer, or employer classifying the hazards associated with the chemicals listed above who determines, based on thorough review of all available evidence, that the chemical is present in a physical state, volume or concentration that will not cause any adverse or chronic risk to human health, is not required to classify that chemical provided that the classifier does all of the following:</u></p> <p><u>1. Documents the basis for that determination including the studies or evidence relied upon, and maintains and makes that documentation available to employees, employers and the Division upon request, in accordance with this Section and Section 3204</u></p> <p><u>2. Discloses the identity of the chemical and the listing upon which the chemical appears on the SDS.</u></p> <p>(4) Manufacturers, importers, and employers classifying chemicals evaluating substances shall treat any of the following sources as establishing that a chemical listed has met the total weight of evidence criteria as described in Appendix A for classification as a known or presumed human carcinogen, or a suspected human carcinogen for purposes of this section substance is a carcinogen or potential carcinogen for hazard communication purposes:</p> <p>(A) National Toxicology Program (NTP), <i>Annual Report on Carcinogens</i>, (latest edition).</p> <p>(B) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) <i>Monographs</i> (latest editions).</p> <p>(C) 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, Occupational Safety and Health</p>	

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	<p>Administration. <u>Substances subject to regulation under the Occupational Carcinogen Control Act or which are regulated in Title 8, Article 110, Regulated Carcinogens.</u> <u>(D) Substances that meet the definition of “select carcinogen” in Title 8, Section 5191.</u> <u>EXCEPTION to subsection (d)(4): A manufacturer, importer, or employer classifying the hazards associated with the chemicals listed above who determines, based on thorough review of all available evidence, that the chemical does not cause cancer, need not classify that chemical as a carcinogen, provided that the classifier does all of the following:</u> <u>1. Documents the basis for that determination including the studies or evidence relied upon, and maintains and makes that documentation available to employees, employers and the Division upon request, in accordance with this Section and Section 3204.</u> <u>2. Discloses the identity of the chemical, and the listing upon which the chemical appears on the SDS. In addition, a notation shall appear on the SDS, in accordance with Appendix D, for all substances listed by NTP or IARC as carcinogens.</u> <u>Note to (d)(4): The registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health indicates whether a substance has been found by NTP or IARC to be a potential carcinogen.</u></p>	
<p>(3) Mixtures. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, or employers evaluating chemicals shall follow the procedures described in Appendices A and B to</p>	<p>(5) The manufacturer, importer, or employer shall determine the hazards of mixtures of substances as follows:—Mixtures. (A) Manufacturers, importers, or employers evaluating</p>	

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<p>§1910.1200 to classify the hazards of the chemicals, including determinations regarding when mixtures of the classified chemicals are covered by this section.</p> <p>(ii) When classifying mixtures they produce or import, chemical manufacturers and importers of mixtures may rely on the information provided on the current safety data sheets of the individual ingredients except where the chemical manufacturer or importer knows, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should know, that the safety data sheet misstates or omits information required by this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p><u>chemicals shall follow the procedures described in Appendices A and B to section 5194 to classify the hazards of the chemicals, including determinations regarding when mixtures of the classified chemicals are covered by this Section.</u></p> <p>(A) If a mixture has been tested as a whole to determine its hazards, the results of such testing shall be used to determine whether the mixture is hazardous;</p> <p><u>(B) A chemical shall be considered to be present in a mixture or product, if it is present in any of the following concentrations:</u></p> <p><u>(1) One percent or more of the mixture or product.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Two percent of the mixture or product if the hazardous chemical exists as an impurity in the mixture.</u></p> <p><u>(3) One-tenth of 1 percent of the mixture or product if the hazardous chemical in the mixture or product is designated as a carcinogen pursuant to the Occupational Carcinogens Control Act of 1976 (Ch. 2 (commencing with Section 24200), Div. 20, H.& S.C.) or the federal Hazard Communication Standard (29 C.F.R. Sec. 1910.1200).</u></p> <p><u>EXCEPTION 1 to subsection (5)(B): A chemical shall be considered present at a higher or lower concentration if it is so listed on the List of Hazardous Substances prepared by the Director.</u></p> <p><u>EXCEPTION 2 to subsection (5)(B): A chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer evaluating chemicals who determines that a chemical present in a mixture does not meet the criteria for classification in Appendix A, shall ensure that the identity of the chemical and the hazard(s) associated with the chemical are recorded on the SDS.</u></p> <p>(B) If a mixture has not been tested as a whole to</p>	

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	<p>determine whether the mixture is a health hazard, the mixture shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture, except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it contains a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater which is considered to be a carcinogen under section 5194(d)(4);</p> <p><u>(C) When classifying mixtures they produce or import, manufacturers and importers of mixtures may rely on the information provided on the current SDS of the individual ingredients except where the manufacturer or importer knows, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should know, that the SDS misstates or omits information required by this section.</u></p> <p>(C) If a mixture has not been tested as a whole to determine whether the mixture is a physical hazard, the manufacturer, importer, or employer may use whatever scientifically valid data is available to evaluate the physical hazard potential of the mixture; and</p> <p>(D) If the manufacturer, importer, or employer classifying a mixture has evidence to indicate that a component present in the mixture presents a health risk below the cut-off/concentration limits in Appendix A or subsection (d)(5)(B), this information shall be included on the SDS in accordance with Appendix D. in concentrations of less than one percent (or in the case of carcinogens, less than 0.1 percent) could be released in concentrations which would exceed an established permissible exposure limit or ACGIH Threshold Limit Value, or could present a health hazard to employees in those concentrations, the mixture shall be assumed to present the same hazard.</p>	

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	<p>(6) Manufacturers, importers, or employers evaluating hazardous substances <u>classifying chemicals</u> shall describe in writing the procedures they use to determine the hazards of the substance <u>chemicals</u> they evaluate. The written procedures are to be made available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, the Director, and NIOSH. The written description may be incorporated into the written hazard communication program required under section 5194(e).</p>	
<p>1910.1200. Hazard Communication (d)(4), (d)(5), and (d)(6) are stricken: (d)(4) Chemical manufacturers, importers and employers evaluating chemicals shall treat the following sources as establishing that a chemical is a carcinogen or potential carcinogen for hazard communication purposes: (d)(4)(i) National Toxicology Program (NTP), "Annual Report on Carcinogens" (latest edition); (d)(4)(ii) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) "Monographs" (latest editions); or (d)(4)(iii) 29 CFR part 1910, subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Note: The "Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances" published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health indicates whether a chemical has been found by NTP or IARC to be a potential carcinogen. (d)(5) The chemical manufacturer, importer or</p>	<p>California equivalent subsections of 8 CCR 5194 were proposed to be modified but not deleted in a previous side by side comparison prepared by the Board in 2012; please refer to that document.</p>	<p>On March 26, 2012, federal OSHA published the GHS Final Rule in the Federal Register, but in that publication did not clearly indicate that paragraphs (d)4 through (6) of 29 CFR 1910.1200 were to be deleted. However, on the OSHA web page these deletions were clearly [except for a typographical error of not fully lining out all words in (d)(6)] indicated in a side by side comparison of the old and new rules as reproduced in the first column of this document. Later in 2012, the Cal/OSHA Standards Board followed the federal side by side and produced its own comparison side by side between the federal changes and appropriate parallel changes to 8CCR 5194. Deletion of the parallel sections in 8CCR 5194 was not indicated because of the provisions of Labor Code 142.3(a)(4)(B). The February 8, 2013 Federal Register mention of the</p>

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<p>employer shall determine the hazards of mixtures of chemicals as follows: (d)(5)(i) If a mixture has been tested as a whole to determine its hazards, the results of such testing shall be used to determine whether the mixture is hazardous; (d)(5)(ii) If a mixture has not been tested as a whole to determine whether the mixture is a health hazard, the mixture shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the components which comprise one percent (by weight or volume) or greater of the mixture; except that the mixture shall be assumed to present a carcinogenic hazard if it contains a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater which is considered to be a carcinogen under paragraph (d)(4) of this section; (d)(5)(iii) If a mixture has not been tested as a whole to determine whether the mixture is a physical hazard, the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer may use whatever scientifically valid data is available to evaluate the physical hazard potential of the mixture; and, (d)(5)(iv) If the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer has evidence to indicate that a component present in the mixture in concentrations of less than one percent (or in the case of carcinogens, less than 0.1 percent) could be released in concentrations which would exceed an established OSHA permissible exposure limit or ACGIH Threshold Limit Value, or could present a health risk to employees in those concentrations, the mixture</p>		<p>deletion of paragraphs (d)4 through (6) of 29 CFR 1910.1200 was a clarification, and not a new action. Therefore no additional California action is taken here.</p>

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<p>shall be assumed to present the same hazard. (d)(6) Chemical manufacturers, importers, or employers evaluating chemicals shall describe in writing the procedures they use to determine the hazards of the chemical they evaluate. The written procedures are to be made available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary and the Director. The written description may be incorporated into the written hazard communication program required under paragraph (e) of this section. Various minor edits to Appendices A, B, E and F.</p>	<p>California has proposed to incorporate the federal OSHA appendices by reference.</p>	<p>Since the federal appendices are incorporated by reference, any alterations to them are automatically incorporated in the California regulation.</p>
<p>(e) <i>Written hazard communication program.</i> (1) Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at each workplace, a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the criteria specified in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section for labels and other forms of warning, safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met, and which also includes the following: (i) A list of the hazardous chemicals known to be present using a product identifier that is referenced on the appropriate safety data sheet (the list may be compiled for the workplace as a whole or for individual work areas); and, * * * * *</p>	<p>(e) Written Hazard Communication Program. (1) Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at the workplace a written hazard communication program for their employees which at least describes how the criteria specified in sections 5194(f), (g), and (h) for labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met, and which also includes the following: (A) A list of the hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> known to be present using <u>an identity product identifier</u> that is referenced on the appropriate material safety data sheet (the list may be compiled for the workplace as a whole or for individual work areas); <u>and</u>, (B) The methods the employer will use to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks (for example, the cleaning of reactor vessels), and the hazards associated with <u>chemicals substances</u> contained in unlabeled pipes in their work areas. (2) In multi-employer workplaces, the written hazard</p>	

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	<p>communication program shall include the methods employers will use to inform any employers sharing the same work area of the hazardous chemicals substances to which their employees may be exposed while performing their work, and any suggestions for appropriate protective measures, including the following:</p> <p>(A) The methods the employer will use to provide the other employer(s) with access to the material safety data sheet, or to make it available at a central location in the workplace, for each hazardous chemical substance the other employer(s)' employees may be exposed to while working;</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>(f) Labels and other forms of warning. (1) Labels on shipped containers. The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked. Hazards not otherwise classified do not have to be addressed on the container. Where the chemical manufacturer or importer is required to label, tag or mark the following information shall be provided:</p> <p>(i) Product identifier; (ii) Signal word; (iii) Hazard statement(s); (iv) Pictogram(s); (v) Precautionary statement(s); and, (vi) Name, address, and telephone number of</p>	<p>(f) Labels and Other Forms of Warning. (1) <u>Labels on shipped containers.</u> The manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals substances leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked. <u>Hazards not otherwise classified do not have to be addressed on the container. Where the manufacturer or importer is required to label, tag or mark the following information shall be provided: with the following information:</u></p> <p>(A) Identity of the hazardous substance(s); (B) Appropriate hazard warnings; and (C) Name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.</p> <p><u>(A) Product identifier;</u> <u>(B) Signal word;</u> <u>(C) Hazard statement(s);</u> <u>(D) Pictogram(s);</u> <u>(E) Precautionary statement(s); and,</u> <u>(F) Name, address, and telephone number of the</u></p>	

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<p>the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.</p>	<p><u>manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.</u> Exception to (f)(1): For solid metal (such as a steel beam or a metal casting) that is not exempted as an article due to its downstream use, the required label may be transmitted to the customer at the time of the initial shipment, and need not be included with subsequent shipments to the same employer unless the information on the label changes. The label may be transmitted with the initial shipment itself, or with the material safety data sheet that is to be provided prior to or at the time of the first shipment. This exception to requiring labels on every container of hazardous substances is only for the solid metal itself and does not apply to hazardous substances used in conjunction with, or known to be present with, the metal and to which the employees handling the metal may be exposed (for example, cutting fluids or lubricants).</p>	
<p>(2) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that the information provided under paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (v) of this section is in accordance with Appendix C to §1910.1200, for each hazard class and associated hazard category for the hazardous chemical, prominently displayed, and in English (other languages may also be included if appropriate).</p>	<p>(2)Manufacturers, importers, or distributors shall ensure that each container of hazardous substances leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked in accordance with this section in a manner which does not conflict with the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (18 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) and regulations issued under that Act by the Department of Transportation. <u>(2) The manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that the information provided under section 5194 (f)(1)(A) through (E) is in accordance with Appendix C to section 5194, for each hazard class and associated hazard category for the hazardous chemical, prominently displayed, and in English (other languages may also be included if appropriate).</u></p>	
<p>(3) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or</p>	<p>(3) If the hazardous substance is regulated by these</p>	

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<p>distributor shall ensure that the information provided under paragraphs (f)(1)(ii) through (iv) of this section is located together on the tag, label or mark.</p>	<p>orders in a substance-specific health standard, the manufacturer, importer, distributor, or employer shall ensure that the labels or other forms of warning used are in accordance with the requirements of that standard. <u>The manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that the information provided under section 5194 (f)(1)(B) through (D) is located together on the tag, label or mark.</u></p>	
<p>(4) Solid materials (i) For solid metal (such as a steel beam or a metal casting), solid wood, or plastic items that are not exempted as articles due to their downstream use, or shipments of whole grain, the required label may be transmitted to the customer at the time of the initial shipment, and need not be included with subsequent shipments to the same employer unless the information on the label changes; (ii) The label may be transmitted with the initial shipment itself, or with the safety data sheet that is to be provided prior to or at the time of the first shipment; and, (iii) This exception to requiring labels on every container of hazardous chemicals is only for the solid material itself, and does not apply to hazardous chemicals used in conjunction with, or known to be present with, the material and to which employees handling the items in transit may be exposed (for example, cutting fluids or pesticides in grains).</p>	<p>(4) Except as provided in sections 5194(f)(5) and (f)(6) the employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous substances in the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked with the following information: (A) Identity of the hazardous substance(s) contained therein; and (B) Appropriate hazard warnings. <u>(4) Solid materials. (A) For solid metal (such as a steel beam or a metal casting) that is not exempted as an article due to its downstream use, or shipments of whole grain, the required label may be transmitted to the customer at the time of the initial shipment, and need not be included with subsequent shipments to the same employer unless the information on the label changes; (B) The label may be transmitted with the initial shipment itself, or with the safety data sheet that is to be provided prior to or at the time of the first shipment; and, (C) This exception to requiring labels on every container of hazardous chemicals is only for the solid material itself, and does not apply to hazardous chemicals used in conjunction with, or known to be present with, the material and to which employees handling the items in transit may be exposed (for example, cutting fluids, pesticides in grains or</u></p>	<p>California proposes to retain “lubricants” because it is existing Section 5194(f)(1) language. Additional changes are substantially the same as the federal language.</p>

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	<u>lubricants).</u>	
(5) Chemical manufacturers, importers, or distributors shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked in accordance with this section in a manner which does not conflict with the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) and regulations issued under that Act by the Department of Transportation.	<u>(5) Manufacturers, importers, or distributors shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked in accordance with this section in a manner which does not conflict with the requirements of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (18 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) and regulations issued under that Act by the Department of Transportation.</u>	
(6) Workplace labeling. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(7) and (f)(8) of this section, the employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with either: (i) The information specified under paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (v) of this section for labels on shipped containers; or, (ii) Product identifier and words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals, and which, in conjunction with the other information immediately available to employees under the hazard communication program, will provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical.	<u>(6) Workplace labeling. Except as provided in sections 5194(f)(7) and (f)(8) the employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked with either: (A) The information specified under section 5194(f)(1)(A) through (E) for labels on shipped containers; or, (B) Product identifier and words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals, and which, in conjunction with the other information immediately available to employees under the hazard communication program, will provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical.</u>	
(7) The employer may use signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials in lieu of affixing labels to individual stationary process containers, as long as the alternative	<u>(7) (5) The employer may use signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials in lieu of affixing labels to individual stationary process containers, as long as the alternative method identifies the containers to which it</u>	

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method identifies the containers to which it is applicable and conveys the information required by paragraph (f)(6) of this section to be on a label. The employer shall ensure the written materials are readily accessible to the employees in their work area throughout each work shift.	is applicable and conveys the information required by section 5194(f)(4 6) to be on a label. The written materials shall be readily accessible to the employees in their work area throughout each work shift. In construction, the employer may use such written materials in lieu of affixing labels to individual containers as long as the alternative method identifies and accompanies the containers to which it is applicable and conveys the information required to be on a label.	
(8) The employer is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers, and which are intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer. For purposes of this section, drugs which are dispensed by a pharmacy to a health care provider for direct administration to a patient are exempted from labeling.	(8) (6) The employer is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous substances <u>chemicals</u> are transferred from labeled containers, and which are intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer. In construction, the employer is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous substances are transferred from labeled containers, so long as either the labeled container stays on the jobsite or the employer has complied with section 5194(f)(5).	
(9) The employer shall not remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information. (10) The employer shall ensure that workplace labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. Employers having employees who speak other languages may add the information in their language to the material presented, as long as the information is presented in English as well.	(9) (7) The employer shall not remove or intentionally deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous substances <u>chemicals</u> , unless the container is immediately marked with the required information. (10) (8) The employer shall ensure that <u>workplace</u> labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. Employers having employees who speak other languages may add the information in their language to the material presented, as long as the information is presented in English as well. (9) The manufacturer, importer, distributor, or employer need not affix new labels to comply with this	

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	section if existing labels already convey the required information.	
(11) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, or employers who become newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical shall revise the labels for the chemical within six months of becoming aware of the new information, and shall ensure that labels on containers of hazardous chemicals shipped after that time contain the new information. If the chemical is not currently produced or imported, the chemical manufacturer, importer, distributor, or employer shall add the information to the label before the chemical is shipped or introduced into the workplace again.	(11) (10) Manufacturers, importers, distributors, or employers who become newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a substance <u>chemical</u> shall revise the labels for the substance <u>chemical</u> within three months of becoming aware of the new information. Labels on containers of hazardous chemicals <u>substances</u> shipped after that time shall contain the new information. If the substance <u>chemical</u> is not currently produced or imported, the manufacturer, importer, distributor, or employer shall add the information to the label before the substance <u>chemical</u> is shipped or introduced into the workplace again.	
(g) Safety data sheets. (1) Chemical manufacturers and importers shall obtain or develop a safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical they produce or import. Employers shall have a safety data sheet in the workplace for each hazardous chemical which they use. (2) The chemical manufacturer or importer preparing the safety data sheet shall ensure that it is in English (although the employer may maintain copies in other languages as well), and includes at least the following section numbers and headings, and associated information under each heading, in the order listed (See Appendix D to §1910.1200--Safety Data Sheets, for the specific content of each section of the safety data sheet):	(g) Material Safety Data Sheets. (1) Manufacturers and importers shall obtain or develop a material safety data sheet for each hazardous substance <u>chemical</u> they produce or import. Employers shall have a material -safety data sheet for each hazardous substance <u>chemical</u> which they use. Note to (g)(1): Employers should also refer to section 3204 concerning information to be retained after a particular substance <u>chemical</u> is no longer in use. (2) Each material safety data sheet shall be <u>The manufacturer or importer preparing the safety data sheet shall ensure that it is</u> in English (although the employer may maintain copies in other languages as well) and shall contain at least the following information: <u>includes at least the following section numbers and headings, and associated information under each heading, in the order listed</u> (See Appendix D to section 5194--Safety Data Sheets, for the specific	

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	<u>content of each section of the safety data sheet):</u>	
(i) Section 1, Identification;	<p>(A) Section 1, Identification; The identity used on the label, and, except as provided for in section 5194(i) on trade secrets:</p> <p>1. If the hazardous substance is a single substance, its chemical and common name(s) and CAS number(s);</p> <p>2. If the hazardous substance is a mixture which has been tested as a whole to determine its hazards, the chemical, common name(s), and CAS number(s) of the ingredients which contribute to these known hazards, and the common name(s) of the mixture itself; or,</p> <p>3. If the hazardous substance is a mixture which has not been tested as a whole:</p> <p>a. The chemical and common name(s), and CAS number(s) of all ingredients which have been determined to be health hazards, and which comprise 1% or greater of the composition, except that substances identified as carcinogens under subsection 5194(d)(4) shall be listed if the concentrations are 0.1% or greater;</p> <p>b. The chemical and common name(s), and CAS number(s) of all ingredients which comprise less than 1% (0.1% for carcinogens) of the mixture, if there is evidence that the ingredient(s) could be released from the mixture in concentrations which would exceed an established OSHA permissible exposure limit or ACGIH Threshold Limit Value, or could present a health hazard to employees; and,</p> <p>c. The chemical, common name(s), and CAS number(s) of all ingredients which have been determined to present a physical hazard when present in the mixture;</p>	
(ii) Section 2, Hazard(s) identification;	<p>(B) Section 2, Hazard(s) identification; Physical and chemical properties of the hazardous substance (such as vapor pressure, flash point);</p>	

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(iii) Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients;	(C) <u>Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients</u> ; The physical hazards of the hazardous substance, including the potential for fire, explosion, and reactivity;	
(iv) Section 4, First-aid measures;	(D) <u>Section 4, First-aid measures</u> ; The health hazards of the hazardous substance, including signs and symptoms of exposure, and any medical conditions which are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to the substance;	
(v) Section 5, Fire-fighting measures;	(E) <u>Section 5, Fire-fighting measures</u> ; The potential route(s) of entry;	
(vi) Section 6, Accidental release measures;	(F) <u>Section 6, Accidental release measures</u> ; The OSHA permissible exposure limit, ACGIH Threshold Limit Value, and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the material safety data sheet, where available.	
(vii) Section 7, Handling and storage;	(G) <u>Section 7, Handling and storage</u> ; Whether the hazardous substance is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) <i>Annual Report on Carcinogens</i> (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) <i>Monographs</i>, (latest editions), or by OSHA;	
(viii) Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection;	(H) <u>Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection</u> ; Any generally applicable precautions for safe handling and use which are known to the manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the material safety data sheet, including the appropriate hygienic practices, protective measures during repair and maintenance of contaminated equipment, and procedures for cleanup of spills and leaks;	
(ix) Section 9, Physical and chemical properties;	(I) <u>Section 9, Physical and chemical properties</u> ; Any generally applicable control measures which are known	

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	to the manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the material safety data sheet, such as appropriate engineering controls, work practices, or personal protective equipment;	
(x) Section 10, Stability and reactivity;	(J) Section 10, Stability and reactivity; Emergency and first aid procedures;	
(xi) Section 11, Toxicological information.	(K) Section 11, Toxicological information; The date of preparation of the material safety data sheet or the last change to it;	
(xii) Section 12, Ecological information;	(L) Section 12, Ecological information; The name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer, employer, or other responsible party preparing or distributing the material safety data sheet, who can provide additional information on the hazardous substance and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary; and,	
(xiii) Section 13, Disposal considerations;	(M) Section 13, Disposal considerations;	
(xiv) Section 14, Transport information;	(N) Section 14, Transport information;	
(xv) Section 15, Regulatory information; and	(O) Section 15, Regulatory information; and	
(xvi) Section 16, Other information, including date of preparation or last revision.	(P) Section 16, Other information, including date of preparation or last revision. (Q) A description in lay terms, if not otherwise provided, on either a separate sheet or with the body of the information specified in this section, of the specific potential health risks posed by the hazardous chemical substance-intended to alert any person reading the information.	
Note 1 to paragraph (g)(2): To be consistent with the GHS, an SDS must also include the headings in paragraphs (g)(2)(xii) through (g)(2)(xv) in order. Note 2 to paragraph (g)(2): OSHA will not be enforcing information requirements in sections 12 through 15, as these areas are not under its	<u>NOTE to Section 5194(g)(2): To be consistent with the GHS, an SDS must also include the headings in section 5194(g)(2)(L) through (g)(2)(P) in order.</u>	

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jurisdiction.		
<p>(3) If no relevant information is found for any sub-heading within a section on the safety data sheet, the chemical manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the safety data sheet shall mark it to indicate that no applicable information was found.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>(3) If no relevant information is found for any given category <u>sub-heading within a section</u> on the material-safety data sheet, the manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the material safety data sheet shall mark it to indicate that no information was found. If the category is not applicable to the hazardous substance <u>chemical</u> involved, the space shall be marked to indicate that.</p> <p>(4) Where complex mixtures have similar hazards and contents (i.e. the chemical ingredients are essentially the same, but the specific composition varies from mixture to mixture), the manufacturer, importer or employer may prepare one material safety data sheet to apply to all of these similar mixtures.</p>	
<p>(5) The chemical manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the safety data sheet shall ensure that the information provided accurately reflects the scientific evidence used in making the hazard classification. If the chemical manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the safety data sheet becomes newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical, or ways to protect against the hazards, this new information shall be added to the safety data sheet within three months. If the chemical is not currently being produced or imported the chemical manufacturer or importer shall add the information to the safety data sheet before the chemical is introduced into the workplace again.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>(5) The manufacturer, importer or employer preparing the material safety data sheet shall ensure that the information recorded <u>provided</u> accurately reflects the scientific evidence used in making the hazard determination <u>classification</u>. If the manufacturer, importer, or employer become aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a substance <u>chemical</u>, or ways to protect against the hazards, this new information shall be added to the material safety data sheet within three months. If the substance-<u>chemical</u> is not currently being produced or imported, the manufacturer or importer shall add the information to the material safety data sheet before the s <u>ubstance chemical</u> is introduced into the workplace again.</p> <p>(6) Manufacturers or importers shall ensure that distributors and purchasers of hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> are provided an</p>	

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	<p>appropriate material safety data sheet with their initial shipment, and with the first shipment after a material safety data sheet is updated. The manufacturer or importer shall either provide material safety data sheets with the shipped containers or send them to the purchaser prior to or at the time of the shipment. If the material safety data sheet is not provided with the shipment, the purchaser shall obtain one from the manufacturer, importer, or distributor as soon as possible. The manufacturer or importer shall also provide distributors or employers with a material safety data sheet upon request.</p> <p>(7) Distributors shall ensure that material safety data sheets, and updated information, are provided to other distributors and purchasers of hazardous chemicals <u>substances</u>.</p>	
<p>(8) The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). (Electronic access and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options.) * * * * *</p>	<p>(8) The employer shall maintain copies of the required material safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical <u>substance</u> in the workplace, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). (Electronic access, microfiche, and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the material safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options.)</p> <p>(9) Where employees must travel between workplaces during a workshift, i.e., their work is carried out at more than one geographical location, the material safety data sheets may be kept at a central location at the primary workplace facility. In this situation, the employer shall ensure that employees can immediately obtain the required information in an emergency.</p> <p>(10) Material <u>S</u>safety data sheets may be kept in any</p>	

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	<p>form, including operating procedures, and may be designed to cover groups of hazardous chemicals substances in a work area where it may be more appropriate to address the hazards of a process rather than individual hazardous chemicals substances. However, the employer shall ensure that in all cases the required information is provided for each hazardous chemical substance, and is readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s).</p>	
<p>(11) Safety data sheets shall also be made readily available, upon request, to designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary, and the Director, in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1020(e). * * * * *</p>	<p>(11) Material Ssafety data sheets shall also be made readily available, upon request, to designated representatives, and to the Chief, in accordance with the requirements of section 3204(e). NIOSH and the employee's physician shall also be given access to material safety data sheets in the same manner. (12) If the material safety data sheet, or any item of information required by section 5194(g)(2), is not provided by the manufacturer or importer, the employer shall: (A) Within 7 working days of noting this missing information, either from a request or in attempting to comply with section 5194(g)(1), make written inquiry to the manufacturer or importer of a hazardous chemical substance responsible for the material safety data sheet, asking that the complete material safety data sheet be sent to the employer. If the employer has made written inquiry in the preceding 12 months as to whether the chemical substance or product is subject to the requirements of the Act or the employer has made written inquiry within the last 6 months requesting new, revised or later information on the material safety data sheet for the hazardous chemical, substance, the employer need not make additional written inquiry.</p>	

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	<p>(B) Notify the requester in writing of the date that the inquiry was made, to whom it was made, and the response, if any, received. Providing the requestor with a copy of the inquiry sent to the manufacturer, producer or seller and a copy of the response will satisfy this requirement.</p> <p>(C) Notify the requestor of the availability of the material safety data sheet within 15 days of the receipt of the material safety data sheet from the manufacturer, producer or seller or provide a copy of the material safety data sheet to the requestor within 15 days of the receipt of the material safety data sheet from the manufacturer, producer or seller.</p> <p>(D) Send the Director a copy of the written inquiry if a response has not been received within 25 working days.</p> <p>(13) The preparer of a material safety data sheet shall provide the Director with a copy of the material safety data sheet. Where a trade secret claim is made, the preparer shall submit the information specified in section 5194(i)(15).</p>	
<p>(h) Employee information and training. (1) Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new chemical hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenicity) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets.</p>	<p>(h) Employee Information and Training. (1) Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals substances in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new <u>chemical</u> hazard is introduced into their work area. Information and training may relate to general classes of hazardous substances <u>chemicals</u> to the extent appropriate and related to reasonably foreseeable exposures of the job. <u>Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets.</u></p>	

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<p>(2) Information. Employees shall be informed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The requirements of this section; (ii) Any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present; and, (iii) The location and availability of the written hazard communication program, including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals, and safety data sheets required by this section. 	<p>(2) Information and training shall consist of at least the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Employees shall be informed of the requirements of this section. (B) Employees shall be informed of any operations in their work area where hazardous <u>chemicals</u> substances are present. (C) Employees shall be informed of the location and availability of the written hazard communication program, including the list(s) of hazardous substances <u>chemicals</u> and material-safety data sheets required by this section. 	
<p>(3) Training. Employee training shall include at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.); (ii) The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified, of the chemicals in the work area; (iii) The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used; and, (iv) The details of the hazard communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (D) Employees shall be trained in the methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous substance <u>chemical</u> in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous substances <u>chemicals</u> when being released, etc.). (E) Employees shall be trained in the physical, and health, <u>simple asphyxiation, combustible dust and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified, of the chemicals</u> hazards of the substances in the work area, and the measures they can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous substances <u>chemicals</u>, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used. (F) Employees shall be trained in the details of the hazard communication program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the <u>labels</u> received on shipped containers and the workplace 	

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<p>program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labels received on shipped containers and the workplace labeling system used by their employer; the safety data sheet, including the order of information and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.</p>	<p>labeling system <u>used by their employer</u> and the material safety data sheet, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information. (G) Employers shall inform employees of the right: 1. To personally receive information regarding hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> to which they may be exposed, according to the provisions of this section; 2. For their physician or collective bargaining agent to receive information regarding hazardous <u>chemicals substances</u> to which the employee may be exposed according to provisions of this section; 3. Against discharge or other discrimination due to the employee's exercise of the rights afforded pursuant to the provisions of the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act. (3) Whenever the employer receives a new or revised material safety data sheet, such information shall be provided to employees on a timely basis not to exceed 30 days after receipt, if the new information indicates significantly increased risks to, or measures necessary to protect, employee health as compared to those stated on a material safety data sheet previously provided.</p>	
<p>(i) Trade secrets. (1) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer may withhold the specific chemical identity, including the chemical name, other specific identification of a hazardous chemical, or the exact percentage (concentration) of the substance in a mixture, from the safety data sheet, provided that: (i) The claim that the information withheld is a trade secret can be supported; (ii) Information contained in the safety data</p>	<p>(i) Trade Secrets. (1) The manufacturer, importer or employer may withhold the specific chemical identity of a hazardous substance <u>chemical, or the exact percentage (concentration) of the substance in a mixture</u>, from the material safety data sheet, provided that: (A) The claim that the information withheld is a trade secret can be supported; (B) Information contained in the material safety data</p>	

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<p>sheet concerning the properties and effects of the hazardous chemical is disclosed;</p> <p>(iii) The safety data sheet indicates that the specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition is being withheld as a trade secret; and,</p> <p>(iv) The specific chemical identity and percentage is made available to health professionals, employees, and designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of this paragraph (i).</p> <p>(2) Where a treating physician or nurse determines that a medical emergency exists and the specific chemical identity and/or specific percentage of composition of a hazardous chemical is necessary for emergency or first-aid treatment, the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer shall immediately disclose the specific chemical identity or percentage composition of a trade secret chemical to that treating physician or nurse, regardless of the existence of a written statement of need or a confidentiality agreement. The chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer may require a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (i)(3) and (4) of this section, as soon as circumstances permit.</p> <p>(3) In non-emergency situations, a chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer shall, upon request, disclose a specific chemical identity or percentage composition, otherwise permitted to be withheld under paragraph (i)(1) of this section, to a health professional (i.e. physician,</p>	<p>sheet concerning the properties and effects of the hazardous substance <u>chemical</u> is disclosed;</p> <p>(C) The material safety data sheet indicates that the specific chemical identity <u>and/or percentage of composition</u> is being withheld as a trade secret; and,</p> <p>(D) The specific chemical identity <u>and percentage</u> is made available to health or safety professionals, employees, and designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of this subsection.</p> <p>(2) Where a <u>treating</u> physician or nurse determines that a medical emergency exists and the specific chemical identity <u>and/or specific percentage of composition</u> of a hazardous substance <u>chemical</u> is necessary for emergency or first-aid treatment, the manufacturer, importer, or employer shall immediately disclose the specific chemical identity <u>or percentage composition</u> of a trade secret substance <u>chemical</u> to that <u>treating</u> physician or nurse, regardless of the existence of a written statement of need or a confidentiality agreement. The manufacturer, importer, or employer may require a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement, in accordance with the provisions of sections 5194(i)(3) and (4), as soon as circumstances permit.</p> <p>(3) In non-emergency situations, a manufacturer, importer, or employer shall, upon request, disclose a specific chemical identity <u>or percentage composition</u>, otherwise permitted to be withheld under section 5194(i)(1), to a health or safety professional (i.e., physician, nurse, industrial hygienist, safety</p>	

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industrial hygienist, toxicologist, epidemiologist, or occupational health nurse) providing medical or other occupational health services to exposed employee(s), and to employees or designated representatives, if: * * * * *	professional, toxicologist, or epidemiologist) providing medical or other occupational health services to exposed employee(s), and to employees and designated representatives, if: (A) The request is in writing; (B) The request describes with reasonable detail one or more of the following occupational health needs for the information: 1. To assess the hazards of the <u>chemicals substances</u> to which employees will be exposed; * * * * *	
(iii) The request explains in detail why the disclosure of the specific chemical identity or percentage composition is essential and that, in lieu thereof, the disclosure of the following information to the health professional, employee, or designated representative, would not satisfy the purposes described in paragraph (i)(3)(ii) of this section: * * * * *	(C) The request explains in detail why the disclosure of the specific chemical identity or <u>percentage composition</u> is essential and that, in lieu thereof, the disclosure of the following information would not enable the health or safety professional, employee or designated representative to provide the occupational health services described in section 5194(i)(3)(B): 1. The properties and effects of the <u>chemical substance</u> ; 2. Measures for controlling workers' exposure to the <u>chemical substance</u> ; 3. Methods of monitoring and analyzing worker exposure to the <u>chemical substance</u> ; and, 4. Methods of diagnosing and treating harmful exposures to the <u>chemical substance</u> ; * * * * *	
(7) If the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer denies a written request for disclosure of a specific chemical identity or percentage composition, the denial must: * * * * *	(7) If the manufacturer, importer, or employer denies a written request for disclosure of a specific chemical identity or <u>percentage composition</u> , the denial must: * * * * *	
(iii) Include evidence to support the claim that	(C) Include evidence to support the claim that the	

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the specific chemical identity or percent of composition is a trade secret; * * * * *	specific chemical identity <u>or percent of composition</u> is a trade secret; * * * * *	
(v) Explain in detail how alternative information may satisfy the specific medical or occupational health need without revealing the trade secret. * * * * *	(E) Explain in detail how alternative information may satisfy the specific medical or occupational health need without revealing the specific chemical identity <u>trade secret</u> . * * * * *	
(9) * * * * * (i) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer has supported the claim that the specific chemical identity or percentage composition is a trade secret; * * * * *	(9) * * * * * (A) The manufacturer, importer, or employer has supported the claim that the specific chemical identity <u>or percentage composition</u> is a trade secret; * * * * *	
(10) * * * * * (i) If OSHA determines that the specific chemical identity or percentage composition requested under paragraph (i)(3) of this section is not a "bona fide" trade secret, or that it is a trade secret, but the requesting health professional, employee, or designated representative has a legitimate medical or occupational health need for the information, has executed a written confidentiality agreement, and has shown adequate means to protect the confidentiality of the information, the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer will be subject to citation by OSHA. (ii) If a chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer demonstrates to OSHA that the execution of a confidentiality agreement would not provide sufficient protection against the potential harm from the unauthorized disclosure of a trade secret, the Assistant Secretary may	(10) If the Director determines that the specific chemical identity <u>or percentage composition</u> requested under section 5194(i)(3) is not a <i>bona fide</i> trade secret, or that it is a trade secret but the requesting health or safety professional, employee, or designated representative has a legitimate medical or occupational health need for the information, has executed a written confidentiality agreement, and has shown adequate means to protect the confidentiality of the information, the manufacturer, importer, or employer will be subject to citation by the Director. The Director shall so notify the manufacturer, importer, or employer by certified mail. (11) The manufacturer, importer, or employer shall have 15 days after receipt of notification under section 5194(i)(10) to provide the Director with a complete justification and statement of the grounds on which the trade secret privilege is claimed. This justification and statement shall be submitted by certified mail. (12) The Director shall determine whether such	

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<p>issue such orders or impose such additional limitations or conditions upon the disclosure of the requested chemical information as may be appropriate to assure that the occupational health services are provided without an undue risk of harm to the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer.</p> <p>(11) If a citation for a failure to release trade secret information is contested by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer, the matter will be adjudicated before the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission in accordance with the Act's enforcement scheme and the applicable Commission rules of procedure. In accordance with the Commission rules, when a chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer continues to withhold the information during the contest, the Administrative Law Judge may review the citation and supporting documentation "in camera" or issue appropriate orders to protect the confidentiality of such matters.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>information is protected as a trade secret within 15 days after receipt of the justification and statement required by section 5194(i)(11), or if no justification and statement is filed, within 30 days of the original notice, and shall notify the employer or manufacturer and any party who has requested the information pursuant to the California Public Records Act of that determination by certified mail. If the Director determines that the information is not protected as a trade secret, the final notice shall also specify a date, not sooner than 15 days after the date of mailing of the final notice, when the information shall be available to the public.</p> <p>(13) Prior to the date specified in the final notice provided pursuant to section 5194(i)(12), a manufacturer, importer, or employer may institute an action in an appropriate superior court for a declaratory judgment as to whether such information is subject to protection from disclosure.</p> <p>(14) If a manufacturer, importer, or employer demonstrates to the Director that the execution of a confidentiality agreement as provided for by section 5194(i)(10) would not provide sufficient protection against the potential harm from the unauthorized disclosure of a trade secret specific chemical identity, the Director may issue such orders to impose such additional limitations or conditions upon the disclosure of the requested information as may be appropriate to assure that the occupational health services are provided without an undue risk of harm to the manufacturer, importer, or employer.</p> <p>(15) Notwithstanding the existence of a trade secret claim, a manufacturer, importer, or employer shall disclose to the Director the specific chemical identity</p>	

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	<p><u>or percentage composition of any hazardous substance chemical</u> in a product for which trade secrecy is claimed. Where there is a trade secret claim, such claim shall be made no later than at the time the information is provided to the Director so that suitable determinations of trade secret status can be made and the necessary protections can be implemented.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p>	
<p>(j) Effective dates. (1) Employers shall train employees regarding the new label elements and safety data sheets format by December 1, 2013. (2) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers shall be in compliance with all modified provisions of this section no later than June 1, 2015, except: (i) After December 1, 2015, the distributor shall not ship containers labeled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless the label has been modified to comply with paragraph (f)(1) of this section. (ii) All employers shall, as necessary, update any alternative workplace labeling used under paragraph (f)(6) of this section, update the hazard communication program required by paragraph (h)(1), and provide any additional employee training in accordance with paragraph (h)(3) for newly identified physical or health hazards no later than June 1, 2016. (3) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers may comply with either Sec. 1910.1200 revised as of October 1, 2011, or the current version of this standard, or</p>	<p>(j) <u>Effective dates.</u> (1) <u>Employers shall train employees regarding the new label elements and safety data sheets format by December 1, 2013.</u> (2) <u>Manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers shall be in compliance with all modified provisions of this section no later than June 1, 2015, except:</u> (A) <u>After December 1, 2015, the distributor shall not ship containers labeled by the manufacturer or importer unless the label has been modified to comply with section 5194(f)(1).</u> (B) <u>All employers shall, as necessary, update any alternative workplace labeling used under section 5194(f)(6), update the hazard communication program required by section 5194(h)(1), and provide any additional employee training in accordance with section 5194(h)(3) for newly identified physical or health hazards no later than June 1, 2016.</u> (3) <u>Manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers may comply with either section 5194 revised as of July 6, 2004, or the current version of this standard, or both during the transition period.</u></p>	

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both during the transition period.		
<p>Remove Appendices A, B, and E to Sec. 1910.1200.</p> <p>Redesignate Appendix D to Sec. 1910.1200 as Appendix E to Sec. 1910.1200.</p> <p>Add new Appendices A, B, C, D and F to Sec. 1910.1200.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appendix A [PDF 422 KB] ▪ Appendix B [PDF 170 KB] ▪ Appendix C [PDF 570 KB] ▪ Appendix D [PDF 91 KB] ▪ Appendix F [PDF 150 KB] 	<p><u>(k)</u> Appendices.</p> <p>(1) Appendices A, B, and D to <u>E</u> of this section are incorporated as part of this section and the provisions are mandatory.</p> <p>(2) Appendix F contains information which is not intended to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from any existing obligation.</p> <p>(3) Appendix <u>G</u> E contains the following 22 CCR Sections: 12201(a), 12201(b), 12201(c), 12201(d), 12201(f), 12201(k), 12502, 12601, 12701(a), 12701(b), 12701(d), 12703, 12705, 12707, 12709, 12711, 12721, 12801, 12803, 12805, 12821, and 12901 in effect on May 9, 1991 that are referred to in subsection (b)(6).</p> <p><u>APPENDIX A TO SECTION 5194 - HEALTH HAZARD CRITERIA (MANDATORY)</u> See Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section 1910.1200 Appendix A.</p> <p><u>APPENDIX B TO SECTION 5194 - PHYSICAL HAZARD CRITERIA (MANDATORY)</u> See Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section 1910.1200 Appendix B.</p> <p><u>APPENDIX C TO SECTION 5194 - ALLOCATION OF LABEL ELEMENTS (MANDATORY)</u> See Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section 1910.1200 Appendix C.</p> <p><u>APPENDIX D TO SECTION 5194 - SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MANDATORY)</u> See Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section 1910.1200 Appendix D.</p> <p><u>APPENDIX E TO SECTION 5194 – DEFINITION OF “TRADE SECRET” (MANDATORY)</u> See Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section</p>	

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	<p><u>1910.1200 Appendix E.</u> <u>APPENDIX F TO SECTION 5194 – GUIDANCE FOR HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS RE: CARCINOGENICITY (NON-MANDATORY)</u> <u>See Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations section 1910.1200 Appendix F.</u> <u>APPENDIX EG TO SECTION 5194 - Terms and Provisions for subsection (b)(6)</u> * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1910.1450 Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. * * * * *</p>	<p>§5191. Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories. * * * * *</p>	
<p>(b) * * * Remove the definitions of Combustible liquid, Compressed gas, Explosive, Flammable, Flashpoint, Organic peroxide, Oxidizer, Unstable (reactive), and Water-reactive from paragraph (b);</p>	<p>(b) * * * Compressed gas. (1) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70° F (21.1° C); or (2) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130° F (54.4° C) regardless of the pressure at 70° F (21.1° C); or (3) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100° F (37.8° C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72. ***** Explosive. A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature.</p>	<p>Due to federal/state differences, definitions for combustible liquid, flammable, and flashpoint, will be dealt with as part of a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>
<p>Hazardous chemical means any chemical which is classified as health hazard or simple asphyxiant in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard (Sec. 1910.1200).</p>	<p>Hazardous chemical. <u>Any chemical which is classified as health hazard or simple asphyxiant in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194).</u> for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising</p>

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	<p>with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic systems, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.</p> <p>Appendices A and B of the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194) provide further guidance in defining the scope of health hazards and determining whether or not a chemical is to be considered hazardous for purposes of this regulation.</p>	<p>the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>Health hazard means a chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A of the Hazard Communication Standard (Sec. 1910.1200) and Sec. 1910.1200(c) (definition of "simple asphyxiant").</p> <p>*****</p>	<p><u>Health hazard. A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A of the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194) and Section 5194(c) (definition of "simple asphyxiant").</u></p> <p>*****</p>	
<p>Mutagen means chemicals that cause permanent changes in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell. Chemicals classified</p>	<p><u>Mutagen. Chemicals that cause permanent changes in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell.</u></p> <p>Chemicals classified as mutagens in accordance with</p>	

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<p>as mutagens in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard (Sec. 1910.1200) shall be considered mutagens for purposes of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p><u>the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194) shall be considered mutagens for purposes of this section.</u></p>	
	<p>Organic peroxide. An organic compound that contains the bivalent -o-o- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.</p> <p>Oxidizer. A chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in Section 5237(a), that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.</p>	
<p>Physical hazard means a chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid, or gas); self reactive; pyrophoric (gas, liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; in contact with water emits flammable gas; or combustible dust. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a physical hazard are in Appendix B of the Hazard Communication Standard (Sec. 1910.1200) and Sec. 1910.1200(c) (definitions of "combustible dust" and "pyrophoric gas").</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>Physical hazard. A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water reactive. <u>that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: Explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); combustible liquid; oxidizer (liquid, solid, or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (gas, liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; in contact with water emits flammable gas; water-reactive; or combustible dust. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a physical hazard are in Appendix B of the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194) and Section 5194(c) (definitions of "combustible dust," "combustible liquid," "water-reactive" and "pyrophoric gas").</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to retain the more protective Title 8 language. Additional changes are substantially the same as the federal language.</p>

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<p>Reproductive toxins mean chemicals that affect the reproductive capabilities including adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in adult males and females, as well as adverse effects on the development of the offspring. Chemicals classified as reproductive toxins in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard (Sec. 1910.1200) shall be considered reproductive toxins for purposes of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>Reproductive toxins. Chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations), and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis); <u>adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in adult males and females, as well as adverse effects on the development of the offspring. Chemicals classified as reproductive toxins in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194) shall be considered reproductive toxins for purposes of this section.</u></p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>Unstable (reactive). A chemical which is the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure or temperature.</p> <p>Water reactive. A chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>In paragraphs (f)(3)(v), (h)(1) introductory text, (h)(1)(ii) and (h)(2)(iii), remove the phrases "Material Safety Data Sheets" and "material safety data sheets" and add in their place "safety data sheets";</p>	<p>(f) * * *</p> <p>(3) * * *</p> <p>(E) The location and availability of known reference material on the hazards, safe handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals found in the laboratory including, but not limited to, Material Safety Data Sheets received from the chemical supplier.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(h) * * *</p> <p>(1) With respect to labels and material safety data sheets;</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(B) Employers shall maintain in the workplace any material safety data sheets that are received with</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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	<p>incoming shipments of hazardous chemicals, and ensure that they are readily accessible to laboratory employees during each work shift when they are in their work area(s).</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(C) If the chemical substance is produced for commercial purposes by another user outside of the laboratory, the employer shall comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (Section 5194) including the requirements for preparation of material safety data sheets and labeling.</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>	
<p>Appendix A to Sec. 1910.1450--National Research Council Recommendations Concerning Chemical Hygiene in Laboratories (Non- Mandatory)</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p> <p>G. Safety Data Sheets</p> <p>Safety data sheets are presented in "Prudent Practices" for the chemicals listed below. (Asterisks denote that comprehensive safety data sheets are provided).</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>	<p>Appendix A --National Research Council Recommendations Concerning Chemical Hygiene in Laboratories (Non-Mandatory)</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p> <p>G. Safety Data Sheets</p> <p>Safety data sheets are presented in "Prudent Practices" for the chemicals listed below. (Asterisks denote that comprehensive safety data sheets are provided).</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>No equivalent federal standard regarding the definition of corrosive.</p>	<p>§5161. Definitions.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>Corrosive. See Appendices A <u>A</u> and <u>B</u> to section 5194.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>Hazardous substance. A substance, material, or mixture which by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, an irritant, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause injury or illness.</p> <p>Hazardous substance includes <u>a hazardous chemical as</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend state unique Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of</p>

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	<p><u>defined in section 5194(c) and hazardous waste as defined in section 5192(a)(3). Additional definitions for hazardous substances are found in sections 5194(c), for Hazard Communication purposes only, and 5192(a)(3), for Hazardous Waste Operations purposes only.</u></p>	<p>Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>No equivalent federal standard regarding Diacetyl.</p>	<p>§5197. Occupational Exposure to Food Flavorings Containing Diacetyl.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(b) Definitions.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(6) “Diacetyl” means the substance that is also known as 2,3-Butanedione and has CAS (Chemical Abstract Service) #431-03-8. “Diacetyl” also means a proprietary formulation containing diacetyl, e.g., diacetyl starter distillate [Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) #977019-27-4] unless the manufacturer indicates through the accompanying material-safety data sheet (MSDS) or through other written means that the material contains less than one percent diacetyl by weight.</p>	<p>California proposes to amend state unique Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>No equivalent federal standard regarding Non Asbestiform Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite.</p>	<p>§5208.1. Non Asbestiform Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>(f) * * *</p> <p>(3) <u>The employer shall ensure that c</u>Contaminated clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with section 5208.1(<u>h</u>).</p> <p>*****</p> <p><u>(h) Communication of hazards to employees.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Hazard communication--general.</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend state unique Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations’ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of</p>

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	<p><u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.</u></p> <p><u>(B) In classifying the hazards of non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite, at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer and lung effects.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Employers shall include asbestos in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and section 5208.1(h)(4).</u></p> <p><u>(2) (h) Caution Warning Signs.</u></p> <p><u>(A)(4) Posting. Caution Warning signs shall be provided and displayed at each location where airborne concentrations of non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers may be in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in section 5208.1(a). Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs. Signs shall be posted at all approaches to areas containing excessive concentrations of airborne non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers.</u></p> <p><u>(B)(2) Sign Specifications.</u></p> <p><u>1. The warning signs required by subsection (h)(2)(A) shall conform to the requirements specified in section 3340(d)(3) of the General Industry Safety Orders and to this subsection. The signs shall display the following</u></p>	<p>Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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	<p>legend in the lower panel, with the letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to that specified in this subsection. <u>bear the following legend:</u></p> <p><u>DANGER</u> <u>[MINERAL NAME]</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p><u>2. In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following:</u></p> <p><u>WEAR RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</u></p> <p><u>3. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (h)(2)(B)1. of this section:</u></p> <p><i>— Legend ————— Notation</i> <u>[MINERAL NAME].....1" — Sans Serif, Gothic or Block</u> <u>DUST HAZARD.....3/4" — Sans Serif, Gothic or Block</u> <u>AVOID BREATHING DUST.....1/4" — Gothic</u> <u>WEAR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.....1/4" — Gothic</u> <u>DO NOT REMAIN IN AREA UNLESS YOUR WORK REQUIRES IT.....1/4" — Gothic</u> <u>BREATHING [MINERAL NAME] DUST MAY BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH.....14 Point Gothic</u> <u>Spacing between lines shall be at least equal to the height of the upper of any two lines.</u> <u>(3)(i) Warning Caution Labels.</u></p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
	<p>(A)(1) Labeling. Caution Labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers or to their containers.</p> <p>EXCEPTIONS:</p> <p>1. No label is required where non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material so that during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers in excess of the exposure limits prescribed in section 5208.1(a) will be released.</p> <p>2. No label is required for large outdoor storage such as mine ore tailing piles, if properly posted.</p> <p>(B)(2) Label Specifications. <u>In addition to the requirements of subsection (h)(1), the employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste and debris containing non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers include the following information:</u> <u>DANGER CONTAINS [MINERAL NAME] FIBERS</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</u> <u>DO NOT BREATHE DUST</u> <u>AVOID CREATING DUST</u> Caution labels required by this subsection shall be conspicuous and legible and shall contain the following or equivalent warning:</p> <p><u>(C) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and</u></p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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	<p><u>equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsections (h)(3)(A) and (h)(3)(B) of this section:</u></p> <p>CAUTION Contains [Mineral Name] Fibers Avoid Creating Dust Breathing [Mineral Name] Dust May Cause Serious Bodily Harm</p> <p><u>(4) Employee Information and Training.</u> <u>(A) The employer shall institute a training program for, and assure the participation of all employees exposed to, non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite such that medical examination are required pursuant to section 5208.1.</u> <u>EXCEPTION: Employees who are certified as having been trained in an apprenticeship non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite training program meeting all the criteria in section 5208.1.</u> <u>(B) Training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter, and the employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following information in a language that the employee can understand:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. The nature of all health hazards directly attributable to non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure including carcinogenic hazards.</u> <u>2. The increased risk of lung cancer associated with smoking cigarettes and non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure.</u> <u>3. The specific nature of the operations and specific information to aid the employee in recognizing when and where non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite,</u> 	

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	<p><u>and actinolite exposure may result.</u></p> <p><u>4. The purpose for and a description of the monitoring program.</u></p> <p><u>5. The purpose for and description of the medical surveillance program.</u></p> <p><u>6. The necessary protective steps to prevent exposure, including engineering controls and safe work practices.</u></p> <p><u>7. Where the employee is required to wear a respirator, the purpose for, proper use and limitations of the respiratory devices.</u></p> <p><u>8. Where protective clothing is required, the purpose for, proper use and limitations of protective devices or clothing.</u></p> <p><u>9. The purpose for and application of housekeeping and personal hygiene practices and procedures to prevent non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure to others.</u></p> <p><u>10. The purpose for, significance of and familiarization with emergency procedures.</u></p> <p><u>11. A review of the provisions of this standard.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Access to Training Materials.</u></p> <p><u>1. The employer shall make a copy of this standard readily available to all affected employees and their representatives.</u></p> <p><u>2. All materials relating to the employee information and training program shall be provided, upon request, to authorized representatives of the Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health or the Chief's authorized representative.</u></p> <p><u>(j) Medical Surveillance.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Medical Examinations. * * *</u></p> <p><u>(A) The examination shall be conducted within 30 calendar days of the employee's initial assignment, thereafter, as required by section 5208.1(j)(1)(B)1 or</u></p>	

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	<p>(ij)(1)(B)2, and within 30 calendar days of termination of employment if an examination has not been performed within the year preceding termination. *****</p> <p>(j) Employee Notification. * * * (k) Reports of Use. * * * (l) Transfer of Records. *****</p> <p>(2) Upon the expiration of the retention period prescribed by section 5208.1(g)(2)(B) and (j)(2)(B), the employer shall notify the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health at least 3 months prior to any planned disposal of the records and shall transfer those records to the Director if requested within the period.</p> <p>(n) Employee Information and Training. (1) Training Program. (A) Within 60 days of the effective date of this subsection, the employer shall institute a training program for, and assure the participation of all employees exposed to non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite such that medical examination are required pursuant to section 5208.1 EXCEPTION: Employees who are certified as having been trained in an apprenticeship non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite training program meeting all the criteria in section 5208.1(n)(1)(B). (B) Training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter, and the employer shall assure that each employee is informed of the following information in language that he can understand: 1. The nature of all health hazards directly attributable</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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	<p>to non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure including carcinogenic hazards.</p> <p>2. The increased risk of lung cancer associated with smoking cigarettes and non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure.</p> <p>3. The specific nature of the operations and specific information to aid the employee in recognizing when and where non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure may result.</p> <p>4. The purpose for and a description of the monitoring program.</p> <p>5. The purpose for and description of the medical surveillance program.</p> <p>6. The necessary protective steps to prevent exposure, including engineering controls and safe work practices.</p> <p>7. Where the employee is required to wear a respirator, the purpose for, proper use and limitations of the respiratory devices.</p> <p>8. Where protective clothing is required, the purpose for, proper use and limitations of protective devices or clothing.</p> <p>9. The purpose for and application of housekeeping and personal hygiene practices and procedures to prevent non-asbestiform tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite exposure to others.</p> <p>10. The purpose for, significance of and familiarization with emergency procedures as described in section 5209(1)(3).</p> <p>11. A review of the provisions of this standard.</p> <p>(2) Access to Training Materials.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall make a copy of this standard readily available to all affected employees and their representatives.</p> <p>(B) All materials relating to the employee information</p>	

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	<p>and training program shall be provided, upon request, to authorized representatives of the Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.</p>	
<p>No equivalent federal standard regarding MBOCA</p>	<p>§5215. 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-Chloroaniline). (a) Scope and Application. ***** (2) This section applies to the manufacture, packaging, repackaging, storage, handling and use of MBOCA, but does not apply to: ***** (B) The storage or transportation of MBOCA in sealed, unbroken containers except for labeling of containers under Section 5215(h)(4)(j)(3), reporting of use under Section 5215(n)(1) (<u>m</u>) and preparation of emergency plan under Section 5215(h)(4). ***** (h) Hazardous Operations and Emergencies. ***** (4) * * * ***** (D) Reports shall be made as required by Section 5215(n)(2)(<u>m</u>). ***** (i) Decontamination and Disposal. All waste contaminated with MBOCA shall be disposed of in accordance with Hazardous Waste Disposal Regulations, Title 22, California Administrative Code of Regulations, Sections 60001 through 60283. ***** (3) Decontaminated surfaces shall be retested by wipe samples or fixed with a label showing date and method by which surface was decontaminated, and the label required by Section 5215(h)(4)(j)(3).</p>	<p>California proposes to amend state unique Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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	<p>(j) <u>Communication of MBOCA hazards to employees.</u> (1) <u>Hazard communication - general.</u> <u>(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for MBOCA.</u> <u>(B) In classifying the hazards of MBOCA at least the following hazards are to be addressed: cancer; liver effects; blood effects; kidney effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u> <u>(C) Employers shall include MBOCA in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of MBOCA and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and subsection (j)(4) of this section.</u> (2) <u>Signs.</u> <u>(A) The employer shall post entrances to controlled access areas with legible signs bearing the legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>(B) The employer shall post signs at areas containing hazardous operations or where emergencies currently exist. The signs shall be legible and bear the legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> (C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the</p>	

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	<p><u>following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(2)(A) of this section:</u> <u>CONTROLLED ACCESS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</u> <u>(D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (j)(2)(B) of this section:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>HAZARDOUS/EMERGENCY CONDITION</u> <u>4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</u> <u>ENTRY PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER EMERGENCY PROCEDURES</u> <u>(E) Prescribed emergency procedures shall be posted or available in appropriate locations.</u> <u>(3) Labels.</u> <u>(A) The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of MBOCA within the workplace. The labels shall comply with the requirements of subsection (j)(1) of this section and section 5194(f).</u> <u>(B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information for containers of MBOCA in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (j)(1) of this section:</u> <u>CAUTION</u> <u>4,4'-METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</u> <u>AVOID SKIN CONTACT</u> <u>AVOID BREATHING DUST/VAPOR</u> <u>REGULATED CARCINOGEN</u> <u>(C) No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information, or instruction.</u></p>	

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	<p><u>(4)</u> Information and Training.</p> <p>(1) Each employee engaged in an operation or activity where MBOCA is used shall receive an Information and Training Program including the information or requirements of this subsection and precautions for its safe use.</p> <p>(A)(2) Instruction shall include all information in the Material Safety Data Sheets applicable to the specific MBOCA-containing product to which there is possible exposure. Such a program shall be provided without cost to the employee.</p> <p>(B)(3) The program shall include:</p> <p>1.(A) The nature of the carcinogenic hazard, including local and systemic toxicity.</p> <p>2.(B) The specific nature of the operation involving MBOCA which could result in exposure in excess of the permissible exposure limits and necessary protective steps.</p> <p>3.(C) The purpose, proper use, and limitations of respiratory protective devices, gloves and protective garments.</p> <p>4.(D) The purpose for, and application of, decontamination procedures.</p> <p>5.(E) The purpose for, and significance of, emergency practices and procedures.</p> <p>6.(F) The employee's specific role in prescribed emergency procedures.</p> <p>7.(G) Employee familiarization with the prescribed emergency procedures and rehearsal in their application.</p> <p>8.(H) Specific information to aid the employee in recognition of conditions which may result in exposure to MBOCA.</p> <p>9.(I) The purpose for, and application of, specific first</p>	

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	<p>aid procedures and practices.</p> <p>10.(J) The purpose for, and description of, the monitoring program.</p> <p>11.(K) The purpose for, and description of, the medical surveillance program.</p> <p>12.(L) Employee rights under this section and the CAL/OSHA program.</p> <p>13.(M) A review of this section at the employee's first training and indoctrination program and annually thereafter.</p> <p>(C)(4) All materials relating to the program shall be provided on request to the Chief or his authorized representative.</p> <p>(D)(5) The employer shall make a copy of this section and its appendices readily available to all affected employees.</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(l) Signs and Labels.</p> <p>(1) Entrances to controlled access areas shall be posted with legible signs bearing the legend: CONTROLLED ACCESS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY 4,4' METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</p> <p>(2) Areas containing hazardous operations or where an emergency currently exists shall be posted with legible signs bearing the legend:</p> <p align="center">DANGER HAZARDOUS/EMERGENCY CONDITION 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline) ENTRY PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER EMERGENCY PROCEDURES</p> <p>(3) Prescribed emergency procedures shall be posted or available in appropriate locations.</p> <p>(4) Containers of MBOCA and of unreacted solutions</p>	

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	<p>or mixtures containing more than one percent (1%) of MBOCA shall have a label not inconsistent * with the following:</p> <p>CAUTION</p> <p>4,4' METHYLENEBIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)</p> <p>AVOID SKIN CONTACT</p> <p>AVOID BREATHING DUST/VAPOR</p> <p>REGULATED CARCINOGEN</p> <p>* In order to provide legibility, careful and selective shortening of warning statements may be permitted for small containers (1 quart or less) where their size precludes the use of the warning words shown above. In no instance shall the label omit "Regulated Carcinogen."</p> <p>(5) No statement shall appear on or near any required sign, label, or instruction which contradicts or detracts from the effect of any required warning, information, or instruction.</p> <p>(6) Lettering on signs required by this subsection shall be conspicuous and legible.</p> <p>(m) Records.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>(m)(n) Reports. ***</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p>	
No equivalent federal standard regarding EDB.	<p>§5219. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB).</p> <p>(a) Scope and Application.</p> <p>(1) This section establishes requirements for the control of employee exposure to ethylene dibromide (EDB) including exposures which may result after EDB use as a fumigant. Because of the higher risk of harm due to exposure above the permissible exposure limit, noncompliance with subsections (c), (e) through (jk), and (m) constitutes a real and apparent hazard.</p>	<p>California proposes to amend state unique Title 8 health standards to be consistent in with similar federal health standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising hazard communication terminology to conform to the United Nations'</p>

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	<p align="center">*****</p> <p>(3) * * *</p> <p>(D) Posting and notification of shipment (subsection (jk)).</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(b) Definitions.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>Supplier. The shipper or shipper's agent who arranges for shipment of treated materials between the point of treatment and the first receiver under the requirements of (mn), Receipt of EDB-Treated Materials.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(g) Protective Clothing and Equipment.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(2) Removal and Storage.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall require that employees promptly remove any protective equipment and clothing which becomes contaminated with EDB-containing liquids. This clothing and equipment shall not be reworn until it has been decontaminated.</p> <p>(B) <u>The employer shall assure that EDB-contaminated protective devices and work clothing shall be placed and stored in containers which prevent dispersion of the EDB into the workplace.</u></p> <p>(C) <u>The employer shall assure that cContainers of EDB-contaminated protective devices or work clothing shall bear labels with the legend specified under paragraph (k)(2)(B)- following information:</u> <u>CONTAMINATED WITH Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u></p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(i) Emergency Procedures.</p>	<p>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(C) Employees who have eye or skin contact with EDB are decontaminated and given treatment in accordance with paragraph (1) above, and;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>(j) <u>Communication of EDB hazards to employees.</u></p> <p>(1) <u>Hazard communication - general.</u></p> <p>(A) <u>Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194) for EDB.</u></p> <p>(B) <u>In classifying the hazards of EDB at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; reproductive effects; liver effects; kidney effects; skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation; and acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p>(C) <u>Employers shall include EDB in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Section 5194). Employers shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of EDB and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (j)(4).</u></p> <p>(D) <u>The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign or label required by this paragraph (j) which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign or label.</u></p> <p>(2) <u>Warning Signs.</u></p> <p>(A) <u>The employer shall post signs to clearly indicate areas where employee exposure may exceed the action level or where liquid EDB or mixtures of greater than 0.1% EDB by weight are transferred or stored.</u></p> <p><u>These signs shall bear the following legend in both Spanish and English:</u></p>	

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	<p><u>DANGER</u> <u>ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u></p> <p><u>PELIGRO</u> <u>ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE</u> <u>RIESGO DE CANCER</u> <u>PUEDE REDUCIR LA FERTILIDAD O PUEDE DAÑAR AL FETO</u></p> <p><u>(B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this section:</u></p> <p><u>DANGER</u> <u>ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE</u> <u>CANCER HAZARD</u> <u>MAY CAUSE STERILITY IN MALES</u> <u>For instructions concerning safe work practices, contact your employer.</u></p> <p><u>PELIGRO</u> <u>ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE</u> <u>RIESGO DE CANCER</u> <u>PUEDE CAUSAR ESTERILIDAD A LOS HOMBRES</u> <u>Pida a su patron instrucciones para seguridad en el trabajo.</u></p> <p><u>(C) Intermodal containers containing EDB-treated materials received at marine terminals shall be</u></p>	

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	<p><u>conspicuously posted at the door end with a notice equivalent to (j)(2)(A) or the Notification of Shipment required by (j)(3).</u></p> <p><u>(3) Notification of Shipment. All employers shipping or handling material treated with EDB shall provide the recipient of the material with a written notice informing the recipient that the material was treated with EDB and the date of treatment. The notice shall be provided prior to any handling of the treated material by the recipient.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Information and Training.</u></p> <p><u>(A)(4) Each employee who may be exposed at or above the action level regardless of respirator use or work practice, and all employees subject to skin or eye contact with liquid EDB or liquid mixtures containing greater than 0.1% EDB by weight shall be provided a training and education program relating to the hazards of EDB and precautions for its safe use. The employer shall provide initial training prior to working with EDB and at least annually thereafter. The training shall be appropriate to the jobs to which the worker is assigned and presented in a language the employee understands.</u></p> <p><u>(B)(2) The training program shall include and cover:</u></p> <p><u>1.(A) A Material Safety Data Sheet on EDB or the EDB-containing mixture;</u></p> <p>NOTE: An MSDS for the chemical or pesticide may be obtained from the manufacturer or seller.</p> <p><u>2.(B) Safe work practices on EDB;</u></p> <p><u>3.(C) The purpose for, proper use, and limitations of respiratory protective devices, if such devices are required;</u></p> <p><u>4.(D) The purpose for, proper use, and limitations of personal protective clothing and equipment, if such clothing and equipment are required;</u></p>	

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	<p>5.(E) The purpose for and a description of the medical surveillance program, if one is required;</p> <p>6.(F) Emergency procedures as required by subsection (i);</p> <p>7.(G) The interaction of disulfiram (Antabuse) and similar compounds with EDB; and</p> <p>8.(H) Section 5219, including employee rights granted by paragraphs (a)(1) and (e)(5).</p> <p>9.(I) In addition, for uses of EDB as a pesticide, a copy and discussion of the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS) Hazard Alert on EDB. NOTE: The Hazard Alert is available in both English and Spanish from the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS), <u>California Department of Public Health, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, 3rd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804, (866) 627-1586. Departments of Health Services and Industrial Relations, 2151 Berkeley Way, Room 504, Berkeley, CA 94704.</u></p> <p>(k) Signs and Notification of Shipment.</p> <p>(1) General.</p> <p>(A) The employer may use labels or signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this subsection.</p> <p>(B) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the required sign.</p> <p>(2) Posting.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall post a precautionary sign in areas where employee exposure may exceed the action level or where liquid EDB or mixtures of greater than 0.1% EDB by weight are transferred or stored.</p> <p>(B) Intermodal containers containing EDB treated</p>	

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	<p>materials received at marine terminals shall be conspicuously posted at the door end with a notice equivalent to (k)(2)(C) or the Notification of Shipment required by (k)(3).</p> <p>(C) The employer shall assure that the precautionary signs required by this subsection are readily visible, legible, and understood by the employee. The signs shall bear the following legend in both Spanish and English:</p> <p>DANGER ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE CANCER HAZARD MAY CAUSE STERILITY IN MALES For instructions concerning safe work practices, contact your employer.</p> <p>PELIGRO ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE RIESGO DE CANCER PUEDE CAUSAR ESTERILIDAD A LOS HOMBRES Pida a su patron instrucciones para seguridad en el trabajo.</p> <p>(3) Notification of Shipment. All employers shipping or handling material treated with EDB shall provide the recipient of the material with a written notice informing the recipient that the material was treated with EDB and the date of treatment. The notice shall be provided prior to any handling of the treated material by the recipient.</p> <p>(k)(4) Recordkeeping. * * *</p> <p>(l)(m) Medical Surveillance. * * *</p> <p align="center">*****</p>	

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	<p>(4) The examining physician shall be provided with: (A) The HESIS Hazard Alert or MSDS. ***** (m)(n) Receipt of EDB-Treated Materials. *****</p> <p>(4) Shipping containers shall be clearly labeled in 10 point type or larger as follows: This produce has been fumigated with Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) for the control of fruit fly infestation. Procedures approved by Cal/OSHA have been undertaken by the supplier to assure safe exposure levels at this workplace. For further information contact your employer, Cal/OSHA Consultation Service at 1-800-963-9424/652-1476, or your local Cal/OSHA office.</p> <p>(5) Where the first receiver consolidates EDB-treated materials into intermodal containers, the first receiver shall clearly label the container at the door end with a notice equivalent to that in (m)(3)(n)(3)(A) or the Notification of Shipment required by (jk)(3).</p> <p>(6) In addition to procedures outlined in the shipping plan, (m)(1)(A)(n)(4), trucks hauling materials between treatment and the first receiver shall have: (A) Trailer vents opened, forward and rear, during the last two hours in transit; and (B) Trailer doors opened upon arrival.</p> <p>(7) Failure by suppliers to comply with subsection (m)(n) subjects first receivers, upon notice by the Division, to the full requirements of this section.</p>	
<p>PART 1915—Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Shipyard Employment</p>		
<p>Sec. 1915.1001 Asbestos. *****</p>	<p>§ 8358. Asbestos. *****</p>	

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<p>(i) * * *</p> <p>(3) The employer shall ensure that contaminated clothing is transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and labeled in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>(i) * * *</p> <p>(3) Contaminated clothing. <u>The employer shall ensure that contaminated clothing shall be transported in sealed impermeable bags, or other closed, impermeable containers, and be labeled in accordance with subsection (k) of this section.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(7) Hazard communication. (i) Labels shall be affixed to all products containing asbestos and to all containers containing such products, including waste containers. Where feasible, installed asbestos products shall contain a visible label.</p> <p>(ii) General. The employer shall include asbestos in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of asbestos and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of the HCS and paragraph (k)(9) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer and lung effects.</p>	<p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(7) <u>Hazard communication.</u></p> <p>(A) <u>Labels shall be affixed to all products containing asbestos and to all containers containing such products, including waste containers. Where feasible, installed asbestos products shall contain a visible label.</u></p> <p>(B) <u>General. The employer shall include asbestos in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of asbestos and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of the HCS and subsection (k)(9) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: cancer and lung effects.</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(iii) Labels. (A) The employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers bear the following information: DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</p>	<p>(C) <u>Labels.</u></p> <p><u>1. The employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers bear the following information:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System</p>

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<p>DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST (B)(1) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (k)(7)(ii) and (k)(7)(iii)(A) of this section: DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</p>	<p>DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST <u>2.a. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsections (k)(7)(B) and (k)(7)(C)1. of this section:</u> DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</p>	<p>of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(2) Labels shall also contain a warning statement against breathing asbestos fibers. (iv) The provisions for labels required in paragraph (k)(7) of this section do not apply where: (A) Asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material, provided that the manufacturer can demonstrate that, during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the permissible exposure limit and/or excursion limit will be released, or (B) Asbestos is present in a product in concentrations less than 1.0 percent.</p>	<p><u>b. Labels shall also contain a warning statement against breathing asbestos fibers.</u> <u>(D) The provisions for labels required in subsection (k)(7) of this section do not apply where:</u> <u>1. Asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material, provided that the manufacturer can demonstrate that, during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the permissible exposure limit and/or excursion limit will be released, or</u> <u>2. Asbestos is present in a product in concentrations less than 1.0 percent.</u></p>	
<p>(8) Signs. (i) Warning signs that demarcate the regulated area shall be provided and displayed at each location where a regulated area is required to be established by paragraph</p>	<p>(8) Signs. (A) Warning signs that demarcate the regulated area shall be provided and displayed at each location where a regulated area is required to be established by</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77,</p>

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<p>(e) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs.</p> <p>(ii) The warning signs required by this paragraph (k)(8) shall bear the following legend: DANGER ASBESTOS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p>subsection (e) of this section. Signs shall be posted at such a distance from such a location that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area marked by the signs.</p> <p>(B) 4. The warning signs required by subsection (k)(87) of this section shall bear the following information<u>legend</u>.</p> <p>DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p>Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(iii) In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following: WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</p>	<p>(C)2. In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following: <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</u></p>	
<p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that employees working in and contiguous to regulated areas comprehend the warning signs required to be posted by paragraph (k)(8) of this section. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, and graphics.</p>	<p><u>(D) The employer shall ensure that employees working in and contiguous to regulated areas comprehend the warning signs required to be posted by subsection (k)(8) of this section. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, and graphics.</u></p>	
<p>(v) When a building/vessel owner or employer identifies previously installed PACM and/or ACM, labels or signs shall be affixed or posted so that employees will be notified of what materials contain PACM and/or ACM. The employer shall attach such labels in areas where they will clearly be noticed by employees</p>	<p><u>(E) When a building/vessel owner or employer identifies previously installed PACM and/or ACM, labels or signs shall be affixed or posted so that employees will be notified of what materials contain PACM and/or ACM. The employer shall attach such labels in areas where they will clearly be noticed by employees who are likely to be exposed, such as at the</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard</p>

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<p>who are likely to be exposed, such as at the entrance to mechanical room/areas. Signs required by paragraph (k)(6) of this section may be posted in lieu of labels, so long as they contain information required for labeling. The employer shall ensure, to the extent feasible, that employees who come in contact with these signs or labels can comprehend them. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, graphics, and awareness training.</p>	<p><u>entrance to mechanical room/areas. Signs required by subsection (k)(6) of this section may be posted in lieu of labels, so long as they contain information required for labeling. The employer shall ensure, to the extent feasible, that employees who come in contact with these signs or labels can comprehend them. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, graphics, and awareness training.</u></p>	<p>(HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(vi) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (k)(8)(ii) of this section: DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p><u>(F) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (k)(8)(B) of this section: DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p>	
<p>(vii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (k)(8)(iii) of this section: RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA * * * * *</p>	<p><u>(G) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (k)(8)(C) of this section: RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> (C) The employer shall ensure that employees working in and contiguous to regulated areas comprehend the warning signs required to be posted by Subsection (k)(7)(A) of this section. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs and graphics. (8) Labels: (A) Labels shall be affixed to all products containing asbestos and to all containers containing such products, including waste containers. Where feasible, installed</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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	<p>asbestos products shall contain a visible label.</p> <p>(B) Labels shall be printed in large, bold letters on a contrasting background.</p> <p>(C) Labels shall be used in accordance with the requirements of Section 5194(f) of the General Industry Safety Orders, and shall contain the following information:</p> <p>DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</p> <p>(D) Labels shall contain a warning statement against breathing asbestos fibers.</p> <p>(E) The provisions for labels required by subsections (k)(8)(A) through (k)(8)(C) of this section do not apply where:</p> <p>1. Asbestos fibers have been modified by a bonding agent, coating, binder, or other material, provided that the manufacturer can demonstrate that, during any reasonably foreseeable use, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the permissible exposure limit and/or excursion limit will be released, or</p> <p>2. Asbestos is present in a waste product in concentrations less than 1.0 percent.</p> <p>Note: Section 5194 of the General Industry Safety Orders requires that manufactured and imported products containing more than 0.1% asbestos by weight be labeled with an appropriate warning. The exemption specified in subsection (k)(7)(E) only applies to waste products or waste containers.</p> <p>(F) When a building/vessel owner/or employer identifies previously installed PACM and/or ACM, labels or signs shall be affixed or posted so that</p>	

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	<p>employees will be notified of what materials contain PACM and/or ACM. The employer shall attach such labels in areas where they will clearly be noticed by employees who are likely to be exposed, such as at the entrance to mechanical rooms/areas. Signs required by subsection (k)(7) of this section may be posted in lieu of labels so long as long as they contain information required for labelling. The employer shall ensure, to the extent feasible, that employees who come in contact with these signs or labels can comprehend them. Means to ensure employee comprehension may include the use of foreign languages, pictographs, graphics, and awareness training.</p> <p align="center">* * * * *</p>	
<p>1915.1001 App K</p> <p align="right">*****</p> <p>3.1. Safety</p> <p align="right">*****</p> <p>(e) Some of the solvents used, such as THF (tetrahydrofuran), are toxic and should only be handled in an appropriate fume hood and according to instructions given in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).</p>	<p>Appendix K Polarized Light Microscopy of Asbestos Non-Mandatory</p> <p align="right">*****</p> <p>3.1. Safety</p> <p align="right">*****</p> <p>(e) Some of the solvents used, such as THF (tetrahydrofuran), are toxic and should only be handled in an appropriate fume hood and according to instructions given in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).</p>	<p>All state Title 8 sections are ALAEA Title 29 sections in response to February 8, 2013 Fed Reg 78: 9311-9315 corrections to GHS final rule.</p> <p>On February 8, 2013 federal OSHA published in the Federal Register minor editorial corrections to Appendix K of §1915.1001, Asbestos, which consisted of correcting the term “material safety data sheet” and the acronym “MSDS” to “safety data sheet” and “SDS”, respectively.</p>
<p>Sec. 1915.1026 Chromium (VI).</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(g) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing</p>	<p>§ 8359. Chromium (VI).</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(g) * * *</p> <p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(D) <u>The employer shall ensure that b</u>Bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing or equipment that</p>	

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<p>or equipment that are removed from change rooms for laundering, cleaning, maintenance, or disposal are labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Sec. 1910.1200. * * * * *</p>	<p>are removed from change rooms for laundering, cleaning, maintenance, or disposal shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Section 5194. * * * * *</p>	
<p>(j) * * * (1) Hazard communication. The employer shall include chromium (VI) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chromium (VI) and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (j)(2) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer; skin sensitization; and eye irritation. * * * * *</p>	<p>(j) * * * (1) General. In addition to the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Section 5194, employers shall comply with the following requirements: <u>Hazard communication. The employer shall include chromium (VI) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chromium (VI) and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and subsection (j)(2) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: cancer; skin sensitization; and eye irritation.</u> * * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>PART 1926—Safety And Health Regulations for Construction</p>		
<p>Sec. 1926.60 Methylenedianiline. * * * * * (1) * * * (1) Hazard communication. The employer shall include Methylenedianiline (MDA) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on</p>	<p>§1535. Methylenedianiline. * * * * * (1) * * * (1) <u>Hazard communication. The employer shall include Methylenedianiline (MDA) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of MDA and safety data sheets, and is trained in</u></p>	

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containers of MDA and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (I)(3) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization.	<u>accordance with the provisions of HCS and subsection (I)(3) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization.</u>	
<p>(2) Signs and labels-- (i) Signs. (A) The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access-ways to regulated areas that bear the following legend: DANGER MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(B) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (I)(2)(i)(A) of this section: DANGER MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(ii) Labels. (A) The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of MDA within the workplace. The labels shall comply</p>	<p>(2) Signs and labels. (A) <u>Signs.</u> <u>1.</u> The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access_ ways to regulated areas that bear the following legend: <u>DANGER</u> <u>MDA</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER</u> <u>RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p><u>2.</u> Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (I)(2)(A)1. of this section: DANGER MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(B) <u>Labels.</u> <u>1.</u> The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of MDA within the workplace. The labels shall comply with the requirements of section 5194(f)</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>with the requirements of Sec. 1910.1200(f) and shall include at least the following information for pure MDA and mixtures containing MDA: DANGER CONTAINS MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER (B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information workplace labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (l)(2)(ii)(A) of this section: (1) For Pure MDA: DANGER CONTAINS MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN (2) For mixtures containing MDA: DANGER CONTAINS MDA CONTAINS MATERIALS WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN * * * * *</p>	<p>and shall include one of <u>at least</u> the following legends: <u>information for pure MDA and mixtures containing MDA:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>CONTAINS MDA</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER</u> <u>2. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information workplace labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (l)(2)(B)1. of this section:</u> <u>a1. For pure MDA:</u> DANGER CONTAINS MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN <u>b2. For mixtures containing MDA:</u> DANGER CONTAINS MDA CONTAINS MATERIALS WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN (2) Material safety data sheets (MSDS). Employers shall obtain or develop, and shall provide access to their employees, to a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for MDA. * * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1926.62 Lead. * * * * * (g) * * * (2) * * * (vii)(A) The employer shall ensure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(2)(v)</p>	<p>§1532.1. Lead. * * * * * (g) * * * (2) * * * (G) <u>1.</u> The employer shall assure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by subsection (g)(2)(E) are labeled as follows:</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard</p>

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<p>of this section are labeled as follows: DANGER: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD. CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN HANDLING. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</p>	<p><u>DANGER: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD. CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN HANDLING. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.</u></p>	<p>(HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(B) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(2)(v) in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (g)(2)(vii)(A) of this section: Caution: Clothing contaminated with lead. Do not remove dust by blowing or shaking. Dispose of lead contaminated wash water in accordance with applicable local, state, or federal regulations. * * * * *</p>	<p><u>2. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by subsection (g)(2)(E) in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsection (g)(2)(G)1:</u></p> <p>Caution: Clothing contaminated with lead. Do not remove dust by blowing or shaking. Dispose of lead contaminated wash water in accordance with applicable local, state, or federal regulations. * * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>(1) Communication of hazards. (1) * * *</p>	<p>(1) Communication of hazards. Employee information, training and certification. (1) General. (A) The employer shall communicate information concerning lead hazards according to the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, section 5194, including but not limited to the requirements</p>	

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>(i) Hazard communication. The employer shall include lead in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of lead and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (l) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed:</p> <p>(A) Reproductive/developmental toxicity; (B) Central nervous system effects; (C) Kidney effects; (D) Blood effects; and (E) Acute toxicity effects.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>concerning warning signs and labels, material safety data sheets (MSDS), and employee information and training. <u>Hazard communication. The employer shall include lead in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of lead and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and subsection (l) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed:</u></p> <p><u>1. Reproductive/developmental toxicity,</u> <u>2. Central nervous system effects,</u> <u>3. Kidney effects,</u> <u>4. Blood effects, and</u> <u>5. Acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>(m) Signs. (1) General.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where an employee's exposure to lead is above the PEL. DANGER LEAD WORK AREA MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</p>	<p>(m) Signs. (1) General. (A) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this subsection. (B) The employer shall assure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection which contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign. (2) Signs: (A) The employer shall post the following warning signs in each regulated area or work area where an employee's exposure to lead is above the PEL. <u>DANGER</u> <u>LEAD WORK AREA</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(ii) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this paragraph (m) that contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.</p> <p>(iii) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (m) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p> <p>(iv) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this paragraph (m).</p>	<p><u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</u> <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</u> <u>(B) The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this subsection (m) that contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.</u> <u>(C) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this subsection (m) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u> <u>(D) The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this subsection (m).</u></p>	
<p>(v) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (m)(1)(i) of this section: WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING * * * * *</p> <p>Appendix B to Sec. 1926.62--Employee Standard Summary * * * * *</p>	<p><u>(E) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (m)(1)(A):</u> WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING (B) The employer shall assure that signs required by this subsection are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible. * * * * *</p> <p>Appendix B to §1532.1 – Employee Standard Summary * * * * *</p>	
<p>XI. Signs--Paragraph (M) The standard requires that the following warning sign be posted in work areas when the exposure to lead is above the PEL:</p>	<p>XI. Signs - Subsection (m) The standard requires that the following warning sign be posted in each regulated area or work areas where the exposure to lead exceeds the PEL:</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77,</p>

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<p>DANGER LEAD WORK AREA MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</p> <p>Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified above: WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING *****</p>	<p><u>DANGER</u> <u>LEAD WORK AREA</u> <u>MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD</u> <u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM</u> <u>DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA</u> <u>Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified above:</u> WARNING LEAD WORK AREA POISON NO SMOKING OR EATING *****</p>	<p>Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>Subpart F - Fire Protection and Prevention [Amended]</p> <p>■ 42. Revise the authority citation for subpart F to read as follows: Authority: Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704); Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), 3-2000 (62 FR 50017), 5-2002 (67 FR 650008), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), 4-2010 (75 FR 55355), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911. *****</p>		<p>Formatting difference – California cites authority at each section.</p>
<p>■ 43. Amend § 1926.152 as follows:</p>		<p>Due to federal/state differences, Section 1926.152 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>
<p>■ A. Revise the section heading;</p>		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ B. Remove the words “and combustible” from the first sentence in paragraph (a)(1), the heading of paragraph (b), and paragraphs (b)(2) introductory text, (b)(4)(viii), (h) introductory text, and (h)(1); ■ C. Remove the words “or combustible” wherever it appears in paragraphs (a)(2), (b)(1), (b)(4)(iii), (b)(5), and (c)(3); ■ D. Remove the words “or combustible” in paragraphs (d) (the heading), (d)(1), (d)(4), (e)(1), (e)(3), (f)(2), (g)(1), and (g)(8); ■ E. Remove the words “or combustible” wherever it appears in paragraphs (i)(1)(i)(D) and (F), (i)(1)(iii)(D), (i)(2)(ii)(A), (D), and (F), (i)(2)(vii)(B)(2), (i)(4)(iv)(C), (i)(5)(vi)(A), (D), (G), (V) introductory text, and (i)(5)(vi)(V)(1); (j)(1)(i), (j)(2)(ii), (j)(5), and (k)(4); ■ F. Amend the fifth sentence of paragraph (b)(4)(vi) by adding the words “Category 1, 2, or 3” before the words “flammable liquids”; ■ G. Amend paragraphs (e)(2), (e)(5), (g)(7)(i), and (g)(7)(ii), by adding the words “Category 1, 2, or 3” before the words “flammable liquids” ; ■ H. Amend paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(3) by removing the words “Flammable liquids” and adding in their place the words “Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids”; ■ I. Revise paragraphs (b)(2)(iii), (b)(3), (h) introductory text, (i)(2)(iv)(F) and (G), (i)(2)(vi)(B), (i)(2)(viii)(E), (i)(3)(i), (i)(3)(iv)(A) and (C), (i)(3)(v)(D), and (i)(4)(iv)(E); ■ J. Revise Table F-19 and paragraph 		

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(k)(3)(iv). The revisions read as follows:		
§ 1926.152 Flammable liquids.		
(a) <i>General requirements.</i> (1) Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Approved safety cans or Department of Transportation approved containers shall be used for the handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less, except that this shall not apply to those flammable liquid materials which are highly viscid (extremely hard to pour), which may be used and handled in original shipping containers. For quantities of one gallon or less, the original container may be used, for storage, use and handling of flammable liquids.		Due to federal/state differences, Section 1926.152 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.
(2) Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or normally used for the safe passage of people.		
(b) <i>Indoor storage of flammable and combustible liquids.</i>		
(1) No more than 25 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in a room outside of an approved storage cabinet. For storage of liquefied petroleum gas, see 1926.153.		
(2) Quantities of flammable and combustible liquid in excess of 25 gallons shall be stored in an acceptable or approved cabinet meeting the following requirements: ***		
(b)(2)(iii) Cabinets shall be labeled in		

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conspicuous lettering, “Flammable-Keep Fire Away from Open Flames.”		
(b)(3) Not more than 60 gallons of Category 1, 2 and/or 3 flammable liquids or 120 gallons of Category 4 flammable liquids shall be stored in any one storage cabinet. Not more than three such cabinets may be located in a single storage area. Quantities in excess of this shall be stored in an inside storage room. * * * * *		
(b)(4)(iii) Materials which will react with water and create a fire hazard shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.		
(b)(4)(vi) Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhausting system. Such system shall commence not more than 12 inches above the floor and be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least 6 times per hour. If a mechanical exhausting system is used, it shall be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. An electric pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if <u>Category 1, 2 or 3</u> flammable liquids are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhausting outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.		
(b)(4)(viii) Flammable and combustible liquids in excess of that permitted in inside storage rooms shall be stored outside of buildings in		

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accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.		
(b)(5) "Quantity." The quantity of flammable or combustible liquids kept in the vicinity of spraying operations shall be the minimum required for operations and should ordinarily not exceed a supply for 1 day or one shift. Bulk storage of portable containers of flammable or combustible liquids shall be in a separate, constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off in a standard manner.		
(c) <i>Storage outside buildings.</i> *** (3) The storage area shall be graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures, or shall be surrounded by a curb or earth dike at least 12 inches high. When curbs or dikes are used, provisions shall be made for draining off accumulations of ground or rain water, or spills of flammable or combustible liquids. Drains shall terminate at a safe location and shall be accessible to operation under fire conditions.		
(d) <i>Fire control for flammable or combustible liquid storage.</i>		
(d)(1) At least one portable fire extinguisher, having a rating of not less than 20-B units, shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage of more than 60 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids.		
(d)(4) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B:C units shall be provided on all tank trucks or other		

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vehicles used for transporting and/or dispensing flammable or combustible liquids.		
(e) <i>Dispensing liquids.</i> (1) Areas in which flammable or combustible liquids are transferred at one time, in quantities greater than 5 gallons from one tank or container to another tank or container, shall be separated from other operations by 25-foot distance or by construction having a fire resistance of at least 1 hour. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided to maintain the concentration of flammable vapor at or below 10 percent of the lower flammable limit.		
(e)(2) Transfer of <u>Category 1, 2 or 3</u> flammable liquids from one container to another shall be done only when containers are electrically interconnected (bonded).		
(e)(3) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or tanks within a building or outside only through a closed piping system, from safety cans, by means of a device drawing through the top, or from a container, or portable tanks, by gravity or pump, through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks is prohibited.		
(e)(5) Dispensing devices and nozzles for <u>Category 1, 2 or 3</u> flammable liquids shall be of an approved type.		
(f) <i>Handling liquids at point of final use.</i> (1) Flammable <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u>		

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liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.		
(f)(2) Leakage or spillage of flammable or combustible liquids shall be disposed of promptly and safely.		
(f)(3) Flammable <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u> liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within 50 feet of the operation, unless conditions warrant greater clearance.		
(g) <i>Service and refueling areas.</i> (1) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers, in tanks located underground, or in aboveground portable tanks.		
(g)(7)(i) Heating equipment of an approved type may be installed in the lubrication or service area where there is no dispensing or transferring of <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u> liquids, provided the bottom of the heating unit is at least 18 inches above the floor and is protected from physical damage.		
(g)(7)(ii) Heating equipment installed in lubrication or service areas, where <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u> liquids are dispensed, shall be of an approved type for garages, and shall be installed at least 8 feet above the floor.		
(g)(8) There shall be no smoking or open flames in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable or combustible liquids.		
(h) Scope. This section applies to the handling,		

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storage, and use of flammable and combustible liquids with a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). This section does not apply to:		
(h)(1) Bulk transportation of flammable and combustible liquids; and		
(h)(2) Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment.		
(i) <i>Tank storage.</i>		
(1) <i>Design and construction of tanks.</i> (i) <i>Materials.</i> *** (D) Unlined concrete tanks may be used for storing flammable or combustible liquids having a gravity of 40 deg. API or heavier. Concrete tanks with special lining may be used for other services provided the design is in accordance with sound engineering practice.		
(F) Special engineering consideration shall be required if the specific gravity of the liquid to be stored exceeds that of water or if the tanks are designed to contain flammable or combustible liquids at a liquid temperature below 0 deg. F.		
(i)(1)(iii) <i>Atmospheric tanks.</i> *** (D) Atmospheric tanks shall not be used for the storage of a flammable or combustible liquid at a temperature at or above its boiling point.		
(i)(2) <i>Installation of outside aboveground tanks.</i> (ii) <i>Spacing (shell-to-shell) between aboveground tanks.</i> (A) The distance between any two flammable or		

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combustible liquid storage tanks shall not be less than 3 feet (0.912 m).		
(D) Where unstable flammable or combustible liquids are stored, the distance between such tanks shall not be less than one-half the sum of their diameters.		
(F) The minimum separation between a liquefied petroleum gas container and a flammable or combustible liquid storage tank shall be 20 feet (6.08 m), except in the case of flammable or combustible liquid tanks operating at pressures exceeding 2.5 p.s.i.g. or equipped with emergency venting which will permit pressures to exceed 2.5 p.s.i.g. in which case the provisions of paragraphs (i)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section shall apply. Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable or combustible liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers such as by diversion curbs or grading. When flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks are within a diked area, the liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be outside the diked area and at least 10 feet (3.04 m) away from the centerline of the wall of the diked area. The foregoing provisions shall not apply when liquefied petroleum gas containers of 125 gallons (473.125 L) or less capacity are installed adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks of 550 gallons (2,081.75 L) or less capacity.		
(i)(2)(iv) <i>Normal venting for aboveground tanks.</i> *** (F) Tanks and pressure vessels storing Class IA		

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<p><u>Category 1 flammable liquids</u> shall be equipped with venting devices that shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing Class IB and IC liquids <u>Category 2 flammable liquids</u>, or <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, shall be equipped with venting devices that shall be normally closed except when venting under pressure or vacuum conditions, or with approved flame arresters.</p> <p>Exemption: Tanks of 3,000 bbls (barrels) (84 m(3)) capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude producing areas; and, outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons (3,785 L) capacity containing other than Class IA <u>Category 1 flammable liquids</u> may have open vents. (See paragraph (i)(2)(vi)(B) of this section.)</p>		
<p>(G) Flame arresters or venting devices required in paragraph (i)(2)(iv)(F) of this section may be omitted for Class IB and IC <u>Category 2 flammable liquids</u> or <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> where conditions are such that their use may, in case of obstruction, result in tank damage.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(i)(2)(vi) <i>Vent piping for aboveground tanks.</i> * * *</p> <p>(B) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing Class I liquids <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids</u>, or <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, are adjacent to buildings or public ways,</p>		

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<p>they shall be located so that the vapors are released at a safe point outside of buildings and not less than 12 feet (3.658 m) above the adjacent ground level. In order to aid their dispersion, vapors shall be discharged upward or horizontally away from closely adjacent walls. Vent outlets shall be located so that flammable vapors will not be trapped by eaves or other obstructions and shall be at least 5 feet (1.52 m) from building openings.</p>		
<p>(i)(2)(vii) <i>Drainage, dikes, and walls for aboveground tanks.</i> *** (B)(2) The drainage system shall terminate in vacant land or other area or in an impounding basin having a capacity not smaller than that of the largest tank served. This termination area and the route of the drainage system shall be so located that, if the flammable or combustible liquids in the drainage system are ignited, the fire will not seriously expose tanks or adjoining property.</p>		
<p>(i)(2)(viii) <i>Tank openings other than vents for aboveground tanks.</i> * * * (E) For Class IB and IC liquids <u>Category 2 flammable liquids or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity. A fill pipe entering the top of a tank shall terminate within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the bottom of the tank and shall</p>		

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be installed to avoid excessive vibration. * * * * *		
(i)(3) <i>Installation of underground tanks.</i> (i) Location. Evacuation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks or tanks under buildings shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing Class I liquids <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not less than 1 foot (0.304 m), and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than 3 feet (0.912 m). The distance from any part of a tank storing Class II or III liquids <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids</u> to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or property line shall be not less than 1 foot (0.304 m). * * * * *		
(i)(3)(iv) * * * * * (A) Location and arrangement of vents for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be so located that the discharge point is outside of buildings, higher		

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<p>than the fill pipe opening, and not less than 12 feet (3.658 m) above the adjacent ground level. Vent pipes shall discharge only upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipes 2 inches (5.08 cm) or less in nominal inside diameter shall not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent pipe outlets shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings, or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. If the vent pipe is less than 10 feet (3.04 m) in length, or greater than 2 inches (5.08 cm) in nominal inside diameter, the outlet shall be provided with a vacuum and pressure relief device or there shall be an approved flame arrester located in the vent line at the outlet or within the approved distance from the outlet.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(C) Location and arrangement of vents for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids. Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids shall terminate outside of the building and higher than the fill pipe opening. Vent outlets shall be above normal snow level. They may be fitted with return bends, coarse screens or other devices to minimize ingress of foreign material.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(i)(3)(v) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i> ***</p> <p>(D) For Category 2 flammable liquids, or</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the bottom of the tank.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>(i)(4) <i>Installation of tanks inside of buildings.</i> (iv) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i> (C) Flammable or combustible liquid tanks located inside of buildings, except in one-story buildings designed and protected for flammable or combustible liquid storage, shall be provided with an automatic-closing heat-actuated valve on each withdrawal connection below the liquid level, except for connections used for emergency disposal, to prevent continued flow in the event of fire in the vicinity of the tank. This function may be incorporated in the valve required in paragraph (i)(4)(iv)(B) of this section, and if a separate valve, shall be located adjacent to the valve required in paragraph (i)(4)(iv)(B) of this section.</p>		
<p>(i)(4) * * * (iv) * * * (E) For Category 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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bottom of the tank. * * * * *		
(i)(5) <i>Supports, foundations, and anchorage for all tank locations.</i> (vi) <i>Flood areas.</i> Where a tank is located in an area that may be subjected to flooding, the applicable precautions outlined in this subdivision shall be observed.		
(A) No aboveground vertical storage tank containing a flammable or combustible liquid shall be located so that the allowable liquid level within the tank is below the established maximum flood stage, unless the tank is provided with a guiding structure such as described in paragraphs (i)(5)(vi)(M), (N), and (O) of this section.		
(D) Each horizontal tank so located that more than 70 percent of its storage capacity will be submerged at the established flood stage, shall be anchored, attached to a foundation of concrete or of steel and concrete, of sufficient weight to provide adequate load for the tank when filled with flammable or combustible liquid and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage, or adequately secured by other means.		
(G) At locations where there is an ample and dependable water supply available, underground tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids, so installed that more than 70 percent of their storage capacity will be submerged at the maximum flood stage, shall be so anchored, weighted, or secured by other means, as to prevent movement by such tanks when filled		

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with flammable or combustible liquids, and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage.		
(i)(5)(vi)(V) Inspections. The Assistant Secretary or his designated representative shall make periodic inspections of all plants where the storage of flammable or combustible liquids is such as to require compliance with the foregoing requirements, in order to assure the following:		
(i)(5)(vi)(V)(1) That all flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks are in compliance with these requirements and so maintained. (2) That detailed printed instructions of what to do in flood emergencies are properly posted. (3) That station operators and other employees depended upon to carry out such instructions are thoroughly informed as to the location and operation of such valves and other equipment necessary to effect these requirements.		
(j) <i>Piping, valves, and fittings.</i>		
(1) <i>General.</i> (i) <i>Design.</i> The design (including selection of materials) fabrication, assembly, test, and inspection of piping systems containing flammable or combustible liquids shall be suitable for the expected working pressures and structural stresses. Conformity with the applicable provisions of Pressure Piping, ANSI B31 series and the provisions of this paragraph, shall be considered prima facie evidence of compliance with the foregoing provisions.		
(j)(2) <i>Materials for piping, valves, and fittings.</i>		

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<p>(i) <i>Required materials.</i> Materials for piping, valves, or fittings shall be steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron, except as provided in paragraphs (j)(2)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Exceptions.</i> Materials other than steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron may be used underground, or if required by the properties of the flammable or combustible liquid handled. Material other than steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering practices for the material used.</p>		
<p>(j)(5) <i>Protection against corrosion.</i> All piping for flammable or combustible liquids, both aboveground and underground, where subject to external corrosion, shall be painted or otherwise protected.</p>		
<p>(k) <i>Marine service stations.</i> (3) <i>Piping.</i> * * * * *</p>		
<p>TABLE F-19 – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS – SERVICE STATIONS.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

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<p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">TABLE F-19 - ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS - SERVICE STATIONS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Location</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Class I Group D division</th> <th style="width: 60%;">Extent of classified area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Underground tank:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fill opening.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet (3.04 m) from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet (1.52 m) from a tight fill connection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Vent - Discharging upward...</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of open end of vent, extending in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Area between 3 feet (0.912 m) and 5 feet (1.52 m) of open end of vent, extending in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Dispenser:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Pits.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Dispenser enclosure.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>The area 4 feet (1.216 m) vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches (45.72 em) horizontally in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Outdoor.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade level within 20 feet (6.08 m) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Indoor:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">With mechanical ventilation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade level within 20 feet (6.08 m) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">With gravity ventilation....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade or floor level within 25 feet (7.6 m) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Remote pump- Outdoor.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet (3.04 m) from any edge of pump.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of any edge of pump, extending</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area	Underground tank:			Fill opening.....	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.		2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade level within a horizontal radius of 10 feet (3.04 m) from a loose fill connection and within a horizontal radius of 5 feet (1.52 m) from a tight fill connection.	Vent - Discharging upward...				1	Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of open end of vent, extending in all directions.		2	Area between 3 feet (0.912 m) and 5 feet (1.52 m) of open end of vent, extending in all directions.	Dispenser:			Pits.....				1	Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.	Dispenser enclosure.....				1	The area 4 feet (1.216 m) vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches (45.72 em) horizontally in all directions.	Outdoor.....				2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade level within 20 feet (6.08 m) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.	Indoor:			With mechanical ventilation.				2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade level within 20 feet (6.08 m) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.	With gravity ventilation....				2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 em) above grade or floor level within 25 feet (7.6 m) horizontally of any edge of enclosure.	Remote pump- Outdoor.....				1	Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet (3.04 m) from any edge of pump.		2	Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of any edge of pump, extending		
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CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>Remote pump - Indoor.....</p> <p>Lubrication or service room.</p> <p>Dispenser for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ° F (37.8 ° C)</p> <p>Special enclosure inside building per 1910.106(f)(1)(ii). Sales, storage and rest rooms.....</p> <p>(1) Ordinary.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>in all directions. Also up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) above grade level within 10 feet (3.04 m) horizontally from any edge of pump.</p> <p>1 Entire area within any pit.</p> <p>2 Within 5 feet (1.52 m) of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 3 feet (3.04 m) above floor or grade level within 25 feet (6.08 m) horizontally from any edge of pump.</p> <p>1 Entire area within any pit.</p> <p>2 Area up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room.</p> <p>2 Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.</p> <p>1 Entire enclosure.</p> <p>(1) If there is any opening to these rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.</p>	
<p>(iv) Piping handling Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), shall be grounded to control stray currents.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>		
<p>■ 44. Amend § 1926.155 as follows:</p>		
<p>■ A. Remove and reserve paragraph (c);</p> <p>■ B. Revise paragraphs (h) and (i)(1) and (2). The revisions read as follows:</p>		
<p>Part 1926 - Safety and Health Regulations for Construction</p> <p>Subpart F – Fire Protection and Prevention.</p>		
<p>§ 1926.155 Definitions applicable to this subpart.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(h) Flammable liquid means any liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 °F (37.8 °C) and</p>		<p>Due to federal/state differences, Section 1926.155 will be adopted in a separate non-Horcher rulemaking.</p>

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having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:		
(1) Category 1 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a boiling point at or below 95 °F (35 °C).		
(2) Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a boiling point above 95 °F (35 °C).		
(3) Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 °F (23 °C) and at or below 140 °F (60 °C).		
(4) Category 4 shall include liquids having flashpoints above 140 °F (60 °C) and at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).		
(i) <i>Flash point</i> of the liquid means the temperature at which it gives off vapor sufficient to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used as determined by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified below.		
(1) The flashpoint of liquids having a viscosity less than 45 Saybolt Universal Second(s) at 100 °F (37.8 °C) and a flashpoint below 175 °F (79.4 °C) shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Tag Closed Tester, ASTM D-56-69 (incorporated by reference; See § 1926.6), or an equivalent method as defined by § 1910.1200 appendix B.		
(2) The flashpoints of liquids having a viscosity of 45 Saybolt Universal Second(s) or more at 175 °F (79.4 °C) or higher shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test		

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for Flash Point by the Pensky Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D-93-69 (incorporated by reference; See § 1926.6), or an equivalent method as defined by § 1910.1200 appendix B.		
Subpart Z—[Amended]		
<p>Sec. 1926.1101 Asbestos. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(1) Hazard communication. * * * * *</p>	<p>§1529. Asbestos. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(1) <u>Hazard communication.</u> (A) This section applies to the communication of information concerning asbestos hazards in construction activities to facilitate compliance with this standard. Most asbestos-related construction activities involve previously installed building materials. Building owners often are the only and/or best sources of information concerning them. Therefore, they, along with employers of potentially exposed employees, are assigned specific information conveying and retention duties under this section.</p> <p>Installed Asbestos Containing Building Material. Employers and building owners shall identify TSI and sprayed or troweled on surfacing materials in buildings as asbestos-containing, unless they determine in compliance with subsection (k)(5) of this section that the material is not asbestos-containing. Asphalt and vinyl flooring material installed no later than 1980 must also be considered as asbestos containing unless the employer, pursuant to subsection (g)(8)(A)9. of this section determines that it is not asbestos-containing. If the employer/building owner has actual knowledge, or should have known through the exercise of due diligence, that other materials are asbestos-containing, they too must be treated as such. When communicating information to employees pursuant to this standard,</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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	owners and employers shall identify "PACM" as ACM. Additional requirements relating to communication of asbestos work on multi-employer worksites are set out in subsection (d) of this section.	
<p>(ii) The employer shall include asbestos in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of asbestos and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraphs (k)(9) and (10) of this section. The employer shall provide information on at least the following hazards: Cancer and lung effects.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p><u>(B) The employer shall include asbestos in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of asbestos and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and subsections (k)(9) and (10) of this section. The employer shall provide information on at least the following hazards: Cancer and lung effects.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>(7) * * *</p> <p>(ii) * * *</p> <p>(A) The warning signs required by paragraph (k)(7) of this section shall bear the following information.</p> <p>DANGER ASBESTOS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(B) In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following:</p>	<p>(7) Signs. * * * * *</p> <p>(B) 1. The warning signs required by subsection (k)(7) of this section shall bear the following information: DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY <u>DANGER ASBESTOS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u></p> <p>2. In addition, where the use of respirators and protective clothing is required in the regulated area under this section, the warning signs shall include the following: RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>	<p><u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</u></p>	
<p>(C) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (k)(7)(ii)(A) of this section: (D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (k)(7)(ii)(B) of this section: RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA * * * * *</p>	<p><u>3. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (k)(7)(B)1. of this section:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>ASBESTOS</u> <u>CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>4. Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (k)(7)(B)2. of this section:</u> <u>RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING ARE REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</u> * * * * *</p>	
<p>(8) * * * (ii) The employer shall ensure that such labels comply with paragraphs (k) of this section. (iii) The employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers bear the following information: DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS MAY CAUSE CANCER</p>	<p>(8) Labels. * * * * * (B) Labels shall be printed in large, bold letters on a contrasting background. <u>The employer shall ensure that such labels comply with subsection (k) of this section.</u> (C) Labels shall be used in accordance with the requirements of Section 5194 (f) of the General Industry Safety Orders, and shall contain the following information: <u>The employer shall ensure that labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers bear the following information:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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<p>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST</p>	<p><u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS</u> <u>DO NOT BREATHE DUST</u> <u>AVOID CREATING DUST</u></p>	
<p>(iv) (A) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraphs (k)(8)(ii) and (k)(8)(iii) of this section: DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD (B) Labels shall also contain a warning statement against breathing asbestos fibers. * * * * *</p>	<p><u>(D)1. Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on raw materials, mixtures or labels of bags or containers of protective clothing and equipment, scrap, waste, and debris containing asbestos fibers in lieu of the labeling requirements in subsections (k)(8)(B) and (k)(8)(C) of this section:</u> DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD <u>2. (D) Labels shall contain a warning statement against breathing asbestos fibers.</u> * * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>
<p>Sec. 1926.1126 Chromium (VI). * * * * * (g) * * * (2) * * * (iv) The employer shall ensure that bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing or equipment that are removed from change rooms for laundering, cleaning, maintenance, or disposal shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Sec. 1910.1200. * * * * * (j) * * *</p>	<p>§1532.2. Chromium (VI). * * * * * (g) * * * (2) * * * (D) <u>The employer shall ensure that b</u> Bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing or equipment that are removed from change rooms for laundering, cleaning, maintenance, or disposal shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Section 5194. * * * * * (j) * * * (1) General. In addition to the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Section 5194, employers shall comply with the following</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

SOURCE OF FEDERAL OSHA STANDARD(S): 29 CFR 1910

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>(1) Hazard communication. The employer shall include chromium (VI) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chromium and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1910.1200 and paragraph (j)(2) of this section. The employer shall provide information on at least the following hazards: Cancer; eye irritation; and skin sensitization.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>requirements: <u>Hazard communication. The employer shall include chromium (VI) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of chromium and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of Section 5194 and subsection (j)(2). The employer shall provide information on at least the following hazards: Cancer; eye irritation; and skin sensitization.</u></p> <p>* * * * *</p>	
<p>Sec. 1926.1127 Cadmium. * * * * *</p> <p>(i) * * * (2) * * *</p> <p>(iv) The employer shall ensure that containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment that are to be taken out of the change rooms or the workplace for laundering, cleaning, maintenance or disposal shall bear labels in accordance with paragraph (m)(3)(ii) of this section.</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(7) Waste, scrap, debris, bags, and containers, personal protective equipment and clothing contaminated with cadmium and consigned for disposal shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags or other closed, impermeable containers. These bags and containers shall be labeled in accordance with paragraph (m)(3)(ii) of this section.</p>	<p>§1532. Cadmium. * * * * *</p> <p>(i) * * * (2) * * *</p> <p>(D) The employer shall assure that containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment that are to be taken out of the change rooms or the workplace for laundering, cleaning, maintenance or disposal shall bear labels in accordance with subsection (m)(3)(B) of this section.</p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(7) Waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, personal protective equipment, and clothing contaminated with cadmium and consigned for disposal shall be collected and disposed of in sealed impermeable bags or other closed, impermeable containers. These bags and containers shall be labeled in accordance with subsection (m)(3)(B) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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* * * * *		
<p>(m) * * *</p> <p>(1) Hazard communication. The employer shall include cadmium in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of cadmium and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (m)(4) of this section. The employer shall provide information on at least the following hazards: Cancer; lung effects; kidney effects; and acute toxicity effects.</p>	<p>(m) Communication of Cadmium Hazards to Employees.</p> <p>(1) <u>Hazard communication. The employer shall include cadmium in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Section 5194). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of cadmium and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and subsection (m)(4) of this section. The employer shall provide information on at least the following hazards: Cancer; lung effects; kidney effects; and acute toxicity effects.</u></p> <p>General. In communications concerning cadmium hazards, employers shall comply with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, section 5194, including but not limited to the requirements concerning warning signs and labels, material safety data sheets (MSDS), and employee information and training. In addition, employers shall comply with the following requirements:</p>	
<p>(2) Warning signs.</p> <p>(i) Warning signs shall be provided and displayed in regulated areas. In addition, warning signs shall be posted at all approaches to regulated areas so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.</p> <p>(ii) Warning signs required by paragraph (m)(2)(i) of this section shall bear the following legend: DANGER CADMIUM</p>	<p>(2) Warning Signs.</p> <p>(A) Warning signs shall be provided and displayed in regulated areas. In addition, warning signs shall be posted at all approaches to regulated areas so that an employee may read the signs and take necessary protective steps before entering the area.</p> <p>(B) Warning signs required by subsection (m)(2)(A) shall bear the following information: <u>legend:</u> <u>DANGER</u> <u>CADMIUM</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (iii) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (m)(2) are illuminated, cleaned, and maintained as necessary so that the legend is readily visible. (iv) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (m)(2)(ii) of this section: DANGER CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</p>	<p><u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS</u> <u>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</u> <u>AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</u> <u>(C) The employer shall ensure that signs required by this subsection (m)(2) are illuminated, cleaned, and maintained as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</u> <u>(D) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in subsection (m)(2)(B) of this section:</u> DANGER CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA (C) The employer shall assure that signs required by this subsection are illuminated, cleaned, and maintained as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.</p>	
<p>(3) Warning labels. (i) Shipping and storage containers containing cadmium or cadmium compounds shall bear appropriate warning labels, as specified in paragraph (m)(1) of this section. (ii) The warning labels for containers of cadmium-contaminated protective clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris shall include at least the following information: DANGER CONTAINS CADMIUM MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND</p>	<p>(3) Warning Labels. (A) Shipping and storage containers containing cadmium, or cadmium compounds, or cadmium contaminated clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris shall bear appropriate warning labels, as specified in subsection (m)(1)3(B). (B) The warning labels <u>for containers of cadmium-contaminated protective clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris</u> shall include at least the following information: <u>DANGER</u> <u>CONTAINS CADMIUM</u> <u>MAY CAUSE CANCER</u></p>	<p>California proposes to amend Title 8 to be substantially the same as the federal standards in response to the federal final rule [Federal Register Volume 77, Number 58 (Monday, March 26, 2012) Pages 17574-17896] regarding revising the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).</p>

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FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below	STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.	RATIONALE
<p>KIDNEYS AVOID CREATING DUST (iii) Where feasible, installed cadmium products shall have a visible label or other indication that cadmium is present. (iv) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on shipping and storage containers containing cadmium, cadmium compounds, or cadmium-contaminated clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris in lieu of the labeling requirements specified in paragraphs (m)(3)(i) and (m)(3)(ii) of this section: DANGER CONTAINS CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD AVOID CREATING DUST CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE * * * * *</p>	<p><u>CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS</u> <u>AVOID CREATING DUST</u> <u>(C) Where feasible, installed cadmium products shall have a visible label or other indication that cadmium is present.</u> <u>(D) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on shipping and storage containers containing cadmium, cadmium compounds, or cadmium-contaminated clothing, equipment, waste, scrap, or debris in lieu of the labeling requirements specified in subsections (m)(3)(A) and (m)(3)(B) of this section:</u> DANGER CONTAINS CADMIUM CANCER HAZARD AVOID CREATING DUST CAN CAUSE LUNG AND KIDNEY DISEASE (C) Where feasible, installed cadmium products shall have a visible label or other indication that cadmium is present. * * * * *</p>	