

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:		
<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), 5–2002 (67 FR 65008), 5–2007 (72 FR 31159), 4–2010 (75 FR 55355) or 1–2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable.</p> <p>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).</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. CA cites authority at each section.</p>
■ 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:		
<p>§ 1910.6 Incorporation by reference (a) * * *</p> <p>(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,</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. CA typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant provisions into the text of its standards.</p>

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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. CA typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant 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. (5) ASTM A 395-68, Ductile Iron for Use at Elevated Temperatures, IBR approved for § 1910.111. (6) ASTM B 88-66A, Seamless Copper Water Tube, IBR approved for § 1910.252. (7) ASTM B 88-69, Seamless Copper Water Tube, IBR approved for § 1910.110. (8) ASTM B 117-64, Salt Spray (Fog) Test, IBR approved for § 1910.268. (9) ASTM B 210-68, Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes, IBR approved for § 1910.110. (10) ASTM B 241-69, Standard Specifications for Aluminum-Alloy Seamless Pipe and Seamless Extruded Tube, IBR approved for § 1910.110. (11) ASTM D 5-65, Test for Penetration by Bituminous Materials, IBR approved for § 1910.106. (12) ASTM D 56-70, Test for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester, IBR approved for §1910.106. (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. (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. (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. (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. (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. (20) ASTM D 323–68, Standard Test Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method), IBR approved for § 1910.106. (21) ASTM D 445–65, Test for Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids, IBR approved for § 1910.106. (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. (23) ASTM D 1692–68, Test for Flammability of Plastic Sheeting and Cellular Plastics, IBR approved for § 1910.103. (24) ASTM D 2161–66, Conversion Tables for SUS, IBR approved for § 1910.106. (25) ASTM D 3278–96 (Reapproved 2004) E1, Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of</p>		

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<p>Liquids by Small Scale Closed-Cup Apparatus, 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>(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. * * * * * (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>Formatting difference between federal and state. CA typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant 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</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. CA typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant provisions into the text of its standards.</p>

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<p>site: http:// www.ansi.org. (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. (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 (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; (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. (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. (3) ISO 10156:1996 (E), Gases and Gas Mixtures—Determination of Fire Potential and Oxidizing Ability for the Selection of Cylinder</p>		

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<p>Valve Outlets, Second Edition, Feb. 15, 1996, IBR approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.</p> <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</p>		<p>Formatting difference between federal and state. CA typically does not incorporate standards by reference, but rather, includes relevant provisions into the text of its standards.</p>

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approved for Appendix B to § 1910.1200.		
<p>Subpart H—[Amended]</p> <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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. CA cites authority at each section.</p>
<p>■ 4. Amend § 1910.106 as follows:</p> <p>■ A. Revise the section heading;</p>		<p>Bulleted items are shown in-detail in rows below.</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</p>		

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paragraphs (d)(5)(vi) introductory text, (e)(2) introductory text, (j)(1) and (j)(3);		
■ 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);		
■ 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);		
■ 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);		
■ 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);		
■ 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		
■ 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).		
§ 1910.106 Flammable and combustible liquids. * * * * *	Subchapter 7. General Industry Safety Orders Group 20. Flammable Liquids, Gases and	

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	Vapors	
(a) Definitions...	§5415. Definitions.	
* * * (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.	*** Flammable Aerosol. An aerosol which is a <u>flammable aerosol as defined by Section 5194 Appendix B – Physical Hazard Criteria. For the purposes of Article 141 of these Orders, such aerosols are considered Category 1 flammable liquids.</u> required to be labeled "Flammable" under the U. S. Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act. For the purposes of these regulations such aerosols are considered Class IA liquids.	Modify to new federal verbiage.
(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:	Flash Point (of a liquid). The minimum temperature at which a <u>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:</u> it gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid within the vessel as specified by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as follows:	Modify to new federal verbiage.
(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	(A) 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 <u>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-56-05), or an equivalent test method as defined in Section 5194, Appendix B – Physical Hazard Criteria, shall be used.</u> The flash point of a liquid having a viscosity	Modify to new federal verbiage with minor changes for CA formatting. The Board proposes to incorporate the latest edition of ASTM D-56 adopted by fed-OSHA.

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Hazard Criteria, shall be used.	less than 45 SUS at 100 F. (37.8° C) and a flash point below 200° F. (93.4° C), shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Tag Closed Tester, ASTM D-56-79.	
(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 for the respective materials specified in the Note. The preceding ASTM standard is incorporated by reference as specified in § 1910.6.	(B) <u>The flash point of a liquid having 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-93-08) or an equivalent method as defined by Section 5194, Appendix B – Physical Hazard Criteria, shall be used except that the methods specified in Note 1 to section 1.1 of ASTM D-93-08 may be used for the respective materials specified in the Note.</u> or a flash point of 200° F. (93.4° C) or higher shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Pensky Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D-93-73.	Modify to new federal verbiage with minor changes for CA formatting. The Board proposes to incorporate the latest edition of ASTM D-93 adopted by fed-OSHA.
(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.	(C) For a liquid that is a mixture of compounds that have different volatilities and flash points, its flash point shall be determined by using the procedure specified above on the liquid in the form it is shipped. If the flash point, as determined by this test, is 100° F. (37.8° C) or higher, an additional flash point determination shall be run on a sample of the liquid evaporated to 90 percent of its original volume, and the lower value of the two tests shall be considered the flash point of the material.	CA verbiage is more complete.
(iv) Organic peroxides, which undergo auto	(D) Organic peroxides, which undergo auto-	No change necessary.

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accelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified in this subparagraph. * * * * *	accelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flash point determination methods above. ***	
(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.	Liquid. 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-5-73. When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" shall include both flammable and combustible liquids.	Amended per federal amendments, except CA uses more current D-5-73.
(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. 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	Combustible Liquids. See Liquids, <u>Combustible</u> . *** Liquid, Combustible. A liquid having a flash point greater than <u>199.4°F (93°C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> at or above 100 F. (37.8° C). They shall be subdivided as follows: (A) Class II Liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 100 F (37.8° C) and below 140 F (60° C). (B) Class IIIA Liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 140 F (60° C) and below 200 F (93.4° C). (C) Class IIIB Liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 200 F (93.4° C).	Definition for "Liquid, Combustible" retained to cover Class IIIB – CA formatting difference. No need to use "[Reserved]" in CA formatting.

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<p>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 categories as follows: (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). (ii) Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) (35 °C). (iii) Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 °F (23 °C) and at</p>	<p>Liquid, Flammable. <u>Any liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 °F (37.8 °C) and having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).</u> <u>Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:</u> <u>(A) 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).</u> <u>(B) Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) (35 °C).</u></p>	

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p> <p>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>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p> <p><u>(C) 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).</u></p> <p><u>(D) 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).</u></p> <p><u>(E) 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.</u></p> <p>A liquid having a flash point below 100° F. (37.8° C) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100° F. (37.8° C). It shall be known as a Class I liquid. Class I liquids shall be subdivided as follows:</p> <p>(A) Class IA shall include those having flash points below 73° F (22.8° C) and having a boiling point below 100° F (37.8° C).</p> <p>(B) Class IB shall include those having flash points below 73° F (22.8° C) and having a boiling point at or above 100° F (37.8° C).</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>(C) Class IC shall include those having flash points at or above 73 F (22.8 C) and below 100° F (37.8° C).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	
<p>(b) Tank Storage (2) <i>Installation of outside aboveground tanks.</i> (iv) <i>Normal venting for aboveground tanks.</i> (b)(2)(iv)(f)(1) Tanks and pressure vessels storing Category 1 flammable liquids shall be 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. (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>Article 145. Tank Storage §5592. Normal Venting for Aboveground Tanks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p> <p>(f) Tanks and pressure vessels storing <u>Class IA Category 1 flammable liquids</u> shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing <u>Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable Class IB and IC liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> 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><u>EXCEPTION:</u> Tanks of 3,000 bbls. capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude-producing areas; and, outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons capacity containing other than <u>Category 1 Class IA flammable liquids</u> may have open vents. (See Section 5594(b).)</p>	<p>Modified with federal changes.</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</p>	<p>(g) Flame arresters or venting devices required in (f) may be omitted for <u>Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable IB and IC liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8</u></p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). CA verbiage retained where more complete than federal.</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
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. * * * * *	°C) where conditions are such that their use may, in case of obstruction, result in tank damage. Liquid properties justifying the omission of such devices include, but are not limited to, condensation, corrosiveness, crystallization, polymerization, freezing or plugging. When any of these conditions exist, consideration may be given to heating, use of devices employing special materials of construction, the use of liquid seals, or inserting.	
(b)(2)(vi) <i>Vent Piping for Aboveground Tanks.</i> *** (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 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. * * * * *	§5594. Vent Piping for Aboveground Tanks. *** (b) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , Class I liquids 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 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.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(b)(2)(viii) <i>Tank openings other than vents for aboveground tanks.</i> ***	§5596. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Aboveground Tanks. ***	
	(b) Openings for gaging on tanks storing <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below</u>	No comparable federal provision. Existing state subsection modified to replace Class I with GHS categories for consistency.

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
	100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids shall be provided with a vaportight cap or cover. Such covers shall be closed when not gaging.	
(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. * * * * *	(c) For <u>Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , Class IB and Class IC liquids 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 six inches of the bottom of the tank and shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(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 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.	§5597. Installation of Underground Tanks. (a) 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 <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , Class I liquids to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not less than one foot, and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than three feet. The distance from any part of a tank storing <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable</u> Class II or Class III liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or property line shall be not less	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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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
* * * * *	than one foot. ***	
<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>	<p>§5598. Vents for Underground Tanks. (a) <u>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 underground storage tanks storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C).</u> Class I liquids 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 not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent outlets shall be so located and directed that flammable vapors will not accumulate or travel to an unsafe location, enter building openings or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. Tanks containing <u>Category 1 flammable Class IA liquids</u> shall be equipped with pressure and vacuum venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks storing <u>Category 2 or 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 73 °F (22.8 °C) Class IB or Class IC liquids</u> shall be equipped with pressure-vacuum vents or with approved flame arresters. Tanks storing gasoline are exempt from the requirements for pressure and vacuum venting devices or flame arresters provided the vent does not exceed 3 inches in nominal inside diameter.</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). State verbiage retained where more protective.</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>(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. * * * * *</p>	<p>(c) Vent pipes from tanks storing Class II or Class III liquids <u>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 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.</u></p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
	<p>(f) Vent piping for tanks storing <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids shall not be manifolded with vent piping for tanks storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids) Class II or Class III liquids unless positive means are provided to prevent the vapors from Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) Class I liquids from entering tanks storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u></p>	<p>§5598(f), although not found in 1910.106, is based on verbiage also found in NFPA 30-2008, sec. 27.8.2.13, therefore this state subsection will be retained as being more protective. The only changes will be to harmonize the old Class designations with the new GHS Category designations.</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
	Class II or Class III liquids, to prevent contamination and possible change in classification of the less volatile liquid.	
(b)(3)(v) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i>	§5599. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Underground Tanks.	
(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.	(d) For <u>Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class IB and Class IC liquids</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 by terminating within six inches of the bottom of the tank.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(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.	(e) Filling and emptying connections for Class I, Class II or Class IIIA liquids which are made and broken shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than five feet away from any building opening. Such connection for any liquid shall be closed and liquid-tight when not in use and shall be properly identified.	Modified for consistency with federal verbiage.
(b)(4) <i>Installation of tanks inside of buildings.</i> * * *	§5601. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Tanks Inside Buildings.	
(iv) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i>		
(e) For Category 2 flammable liquids and 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. * * * * *	(e) For <u>Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class IB and Class IC liquids</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 by terminating within six inches of the bottom of the tank. ***	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).

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(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.	Article 141. Container and Portable Tank Storage §5531. Scope. This article 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.	Fed preamble informative digest, item 4E, prescribes deletion of “or combustible;” however, it will be retained due to CA definition and scope which is more protective.
(ii) <i>Exceptions.</i> This paragraph shall not apply to the following:	EXCEPTIONS: This article shall not apply to the following:	No change.
(a) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, and distilleries;	(1) Storage of containers in bulk plants, service stations, refineries, chemical plants, wineries and distilleries.	No change.
(b) Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engine;	(2) Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable Flammable or combustible liquids in the fuel tanks of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat or portable or stationary engine.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(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;	(3) 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.	Delete “or combustible” per fed preamble informative digest, item 4E. “Combustible” will be retained due to CA definition and scope which is more protective.
(d) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding 1 gallon in size.	(4) Beverages when packaged in individual containers not exceeding one gallon in size.	No change.
	(5) Medicines, foodstuffs, cosmetics and other consumer items containing not more than 50 percent by volume of water miscible flammable or combustible liquids and with the remainder of the solution not being flammable when packaged in individual containers not exceeding one gallon in size. (Title 24, T8-5531)	Delete “or combustible” per fed preamble informative digest, item 4E. Also delete obsolete reference to T24./T8
(d)(2) <i>Design, construction, and capacity of containers.</i>	§5532. Design, Construction, and Capacity of Containers.	Delete “or combustible” per fed preamble informative digest, item 4E.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>*** (iii) <i>Size</i>. Flammable liquid containers shall be in accordance with Table H-12, except that [continued in next row below]</p>	<p>*** (c) Containers and portable tanks for flammable and combustible liquids shall conform to Table FL-2. EXCEPTIONS: (1) ...</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>(2) Class IA and Class IB flammable liquids may be stored in glass containers of not more than one gallon (3.78 l.) capacity if the required liquid purity (such as ACS analytical reagent grade or higher) would be affected by storage in metal containers or if the liquid would cause excessive corrosion of the metal container. <u>Glass or approved plastic containers of no more than 1-gallon capacity may be used for a Category 1 or 2 flammable liquid if:</u> <u>(A) 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</u></p>	<p>Replace state exception 2 with federal verbiage. "approved" added for consistency with Table FL-2.</p>
<p>(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</p>	<p><u>(B) 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 FL-2 for the category of liquid; or</u></p>	<p>Replace state exception 2 with federal verbiage.</p>
<p>(b) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.</p>	<p><u>(3) The containers are intended for direct export outside the United States.</u></p>	<p>Add federal exception.</p>

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<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 1 pt 1 qt 1 gal 1 gal.</p> <p>Metal (other than DOT drums) 1 gal 5 gal 5 gal 5 gal.</p> <p>Safety cans 2 gal 5 gal 5 gal 5 gal.</p> <p>Metal drums (DOT specifications) 60 gal 60 gal 60 gal 60 gal.</p> <p>Approved portable tanks 660 gal 660 gal</p> <p>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>TABLE FL-2. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SIZE OF CONTAINERS AND PORTABLE TANKS</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="741 363 1360 553"> <thead> <tr> <th>Container type</th> <th>Category 1</th> <th>Category 2</th> <th>Category 3</th> <th>Category 4 & Combustible</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Glass or approved plastic</td> <td>1 pt.</td> <td>1 qt.</td> <td>1 gal.</td> <td>1 gal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metal (other than DOT drums) or approved plastic</td> <td>1 gal.</td> <td>5 gal.</td> <td>5 gal.</td> <td>5 gal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safety cans</td> <td>2 gal.</td> <td>5 gal.</td> <td>5 gal.</td> <td>5 gal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metal drums (DOT Specifications)</td> <td>60 gal.</td> <td>60 gal.</td> <td>60 gal.</td> <td>60 gal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved portable tanks</td> <td>660 gal.</td> <td>660 gal.</td> <td>660 gal.</td> <td>660 gal.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Container type	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4 & Combustible	Glass or approved plastic	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 gal.	1 gal.	Metal (other than DOT drums) or approved plastic	1 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	Safety cans	2 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	Metal drums (DOT Specifications)	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	Approved portable tanks	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	<p>Table H-12 Note is covered by §5532 Exception 1.</p>
Container type	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4 & Combustible																												
Glass or approved plastic	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 gal.	1 gal.																												
Metal (other than DOT drums) or approved plastic	1 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.	5 gal.																												
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Metal drums (DOT Specifications)	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.	60 gal.																												
Approved portable tanks	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.	660 gal.																												
<p>(d)(3) <i>Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets.</i></p> <p>(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>*****</p>	<p>§5533. Design, Construction, and Capacity of Storage Cabinets.</p> <p>(a) Not more than 120 gallons of <u>Category 1, 2, 3 and 4 flammable Class I, Class II and Class IIIA liquids</u> may be stored in a storage cabinet. Of this total, not more than 60 gallons may be of <u>Category 1, 2 and 3 flammable Class I and Class II liquid</u>. Not more than three such cabinets may be located in a single fire area, except that in an industrial occupancy additional cabinets may be located in the same fire area if the additional cabinet, or group of not more than three cabinets, is separated from any other cabinets or group of cabinets by at least 100 feet.***</p>	<p>State verbiage modified with federal GHS categories. State verbiage is more clear and more protective.</p>																														
<p>(d)(4) <i>Design and construction of inside storage rooms.</i></p> <p>***</p>	<p>§5534. Design and Construction of Inside Storage Rooms.</p> <p>***</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</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
(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.	(b)(1) Electrical wiring and equipment located in inside storage rooms used for <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) Class I liquids</u> shall be approved for Class I, Division 2 <u>Hazardous Locations</u> ; for <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids</u> Class II and Class III liquids, shall be approved for general use. ***	
(d)(4)(iv) Ventilation. Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhaust ventilation system.	(b)(2) Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a continuous mechanical exhaust ventilation system. Mechanical ventilation shall be used if <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) Class I liquids</u> are dispensed within the room.	State verbiage updated with federal GHS Categories.
Such system shall be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour.	(b)(2)(B) Mechanical ventilation systems shall provide <u>the greater of the following</u> : 1. <u>At least one cubic foot per minute of exhaust per square foot of floor area, but not less than 150 CFM or (Title 24, T8-5534)</u> 2. <u>A complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour.</u>	Blend federal and state for most protective depending on the room area and volume.
If a mechanical exhaust 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. 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	(b)(2)(C) <u>If a mechanical exhaust 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. 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</u>	Adopt federal.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>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>* * * * *</p>	<p>°C), are dispensed within the room.</p> <p>(b)(2)(A) Exhaust air shall be taken from a point near a wall on one side of the room and within 12 inches of the floor with one or more make-up air inlets located on the opposite side of the room within 12 inches from the floor. The location of both the exhaust and inlet air openings shall be arranged to provide, as far as practicable, air movements across all portions of the floor to prevent accumulation of flammable vapors. Exhaust from the room shall be directly to the exterior of the building. If ducts are used they shall not be used for any other purpose and shall comply with the Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal or Conveying, NFPA No. 91-1973 (ANSI Z33.1). If make-up air to a mechanical system is taken from within the building, the opening shall be equipped with an approved fire door or damper, as required in the Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems, for Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal or Conveying, NFPA 91-1973 (ANSI Z33.1). For gravity systems, the make-up air shall be supplied from outside the building.</p>	<p>State provisions are more complete and more protective.</p>																						
<p>TABLE H-14 - INDOOR CONTAINER STORAGE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Class</th> <th rowspan="2">Storage level</th> <th colspan="2">Gallons</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Protected storage</th> <th>Unprotected storage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>liquid</td> <td></td> <td>maximum per pile</td> <td>maximum per pile</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Storage level	Gallons		Protected storage	Unprotected storage	liquid		maximum per pile	maximum per pile	<p>§ 5541. Flammable and Combustible Liquid Warehouses or Storage Buildings.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Table FL-4 Indoor Container Storage</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Storage Level</th> <th>Protected Storage* Maximum Per Pile</th> <th>Unprotected Storage Maximum Per Pile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>IA</td> <td>Gals. 2,750 (50)</td> <td>Gals. 660 (12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Upper</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Storage Level	Protected Storage* Maximum Per Pile	Unprotected Storage Maximum Per Pile	I	IA	Gals. 2,750 (50)	Gals. 660 (12)		Upper			<p>Amend state table to be equivalent to federal Table H-14.</p>
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CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">gallons</th> <th style="text-align: center;">feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">feet</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">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 container, 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	1,100	5	20	10	IB	2,200	5	20	10	IC	4,400	5	20	10	II	8,800	5	10	5	III	22,000	5	10	5	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Gallons</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Feet</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 IA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 IB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 IC FP<100F</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 II FP≥100F</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 and FP>199.4 F III</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">NOTE: 1: When two or more categories classes of materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the two or more separate gallonages. NOTE: 2: Within 200 feet of each container, there shall be a 12-foot 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 four shall be doubled. NOTE: 4: When total quantity stored does not exceed 50% of maximum per pile, the distances in columns four and five may be reduced 50%, but not less than three feet. NOTE 5: FP means Flashpoint.</p>		Gallons	Feet	Feet	Feet	1 IA	1,100	5 feet	20 feet	10 feet	2 IB	2,200	5 feet	20 feet	10 feet	3 IC FP<100F	4,400	5 feet	20 feet	10 feet	3 II FP≥100F	8,800	5 feet	10 feet	5 feet	4 and FP>199.4 F III	22,000	5 feet	10 feet	5 feet	<p>RATIONALE</p>					
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<p>TABLE H-17 - OUTDOOR PORTABLE TANK STORAGE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">gallons</th> <th style="text-align: center;">feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">feet</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17,600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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	<p style="text-align: center;">Table FL-7 Outdoor Portable Tank Storage</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">1</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2</th> <th style="text-align: center;">3</th> <th style="text-align: center;">4</th> <th style="text-align: center;">5</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Category Class</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum Per Pile Gallons (See Note 1)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Distance Between Piles (See Note 2)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Distance to Property Line That Can Be Built Upon (See Note 3)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Distance to Street, Alley, Public Way</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Gallons</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Feet</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Feet</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 IA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,200</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 IB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 FP<100F IC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,800</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 FP≥100F II</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17,600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 and FP>199.4 F III</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 feet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">NOTE: 1: When two or more classes categories of</p>	1	2	3	4	5	Category Class	Maximum Per Pile Gallons (See Note 1)	Distance Between Piles (See Note 2)	Distance to Property Line That Can Be Built Upon (See Note 3)	Distance to Street, Alley, Public Way		Gallons	Feet	Feet	Feet	1 IA	2,200	5 feet	20 feet	10 feet	2 IB	4,400	5 feet	20 feet	10 feet	3 FP<100F IC	8,800	5 feet	20 feet	10 feet	3 FP≥100F II	17,600	5 feet	10 feet	5 feet	4 and FP>199.4 F III	44,000	5 feet	10 feet	5 feet	<p>Amend state table to be equivalent to federal Table H-17. Federal note 4 is not ALAEA existing CA standards and thus is not proposed for adoption.</p>
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CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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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
<p>III 44,000 5 10 5</p> <hr/> <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>	<p>materials are stored in a single pile, the maximum gallonage in that pile shall be the smallest of the two or more separate gallonages. NOTE: 2: Within 200 feet of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-foot wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus. <u>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.</u> <u>NOTE 4: FP means Flashpoint.</u></p>	
<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>§5543. Fire Control. (a) ... ***</p> <p>(2) At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than <u>20-B</u> 10-B units shall be located not less than 10 feet, nor more than 25 feet, from any <u>Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable Class I or Class II</u> liquid storage area located outside of a storage room but inside a building.</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories), except that 12-B extinguishers are obsolete per NFPA 10-2010. State will therefore go to the next NFPA size (20-B).</p>
<p>(e) <i>Industrial Plants</i>*** (2) <i>Incidental storage or use of flammable and combustible liquids.</i></p>	<p>Article 142. Industrial Plants. §5545. General. ***</p> <p>(a) Flammable or combustible liquids shall be stored in tanks or closed containers.</p>	<p>State counterpart for 1910.160(e)(2) "Incidental storage..."</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 building shall not exceed:</p> <p>(1) 25 gallons of Category 1 flammable liquids</p>	<p>(1) Except as provided in (2) and (3), all storage shall comply with Article 141, Container Storage. (2) The quantity of liquid that may be located in a building or in any one fire area of a building outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet shall not exceed that given in (A), (B) and (C) below: (A) 25 gallons of <u>Category 1 flammable Class</u></p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>in containers (2) 120 gallons of Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable liquids in containers</p> <p>(3) 660 gallons of Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable liquids in a single portable tank. *****</p>	<p>IA liquids in containers and (B) 120 gallons of <u>Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable Class IB, IC, II or III liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> in containers and (C) One portable tank not exceeding 660 gallons of <u>Category 2, 3, or 4 flammable Class IB, IC, Class II, or Class III liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	
<p>(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. *****</p>	<p>(c) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I and Class II liquids</u> shall be kept in covered containers when not actually in use.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(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. *****</p>	<p>(e) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within the possible path of vapor travel.</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(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</p>	<p>§5546. General. *** (b) Areas as defined in Section 5546 using <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> shall be</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>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 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.</p>	<p>ventilated at a rate of not less than one 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 introduction of make-up 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. Local or spot general ventilation may be needed for the control of special fire or health hazards. Such ventilation, if provided, may be utilized for up to 75 percent of the required ventilation.</p>	
<p>(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. * * * * *</p>	<p>(c) 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 five feet from equipment which exposes <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Class I liquids 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>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(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</p>	<p>§5547. Tank Vehicle and Tank Car Loading and Unloading. (a) 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</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>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) of this section.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>feet for <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids and 15 feet for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids), Class II and Class III liquids</u> 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 Section 5619.</p>	
<p>(e)(6) <i>Sources of ignition</i> * * *</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>§5549. Sources of Ignition. ***</p> <p>(b) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> shall not be dispensed into metal containers unless the nozzle or fill pipe is in electrical contact with the container. This can be accomplished by maintaining metallic contact during filling, by a bond wire between them, or by other conductive path having an electrical resistance not greater than 106 ohms. Bonding is not required where a container is filled through a closed system, or the container is made of glass or other nonconducting material.</p>	<p>State verbiage modified to be ALAEA federal. More protective state verbiage quantifies the maximum allowable resistance of the conductive path.</p>
<p>(e)(7) <i>Electrical</i> (i) <i>Equipment.</i></p>		
<p>(c) Locations where flammable vapor-air mixtures may exist under abnormal conditions and for a distance beyond Division 1 locations</p>		<p>1910.106(e)(7)(i)(c) is part of the federal RM. The state counterpart is GISO Article 140, Section 5530 including Table FL-1, but the</p>

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<p>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 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.</p>		<p>entire state Article needs to be updated, so this should be done as a separate RM. Due to current substantial differences in format, it is not possible to do this one subsection without redoing the entire GISO Article.</p>
<p>(f) Bulk plants - (1) Storage - (i) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). 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.</p>	<p>Article 147. Bulk Plants §5616. Storage.</p> <p>(a) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> shall be stored in closed containers, or in storage tanks aboveground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with Article 145.</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(f)(1)(ii) Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids. Category 3</p>	<p>(b) <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u></p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>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. * * * * *</p>	<p><u>Category 4 flammable Class II and Class III liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> shall be stored in containers, or in tanks within buildings or aboveground outside of buildings, or underground in accordance with Article 145.</p>	
<p>(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, 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.</p>	<p>§5617. Buildings. *** (b) Rooms in which <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Class I liquids are stored or handled shall be heated only by means not constituting a source of ignition, 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. (Title 24, T8-5617)</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories), and delete obsolete cross-reference.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>§5618. Ventilation. (a) Ventilation shall be provided for all rooms, buildings, or enclosures in which <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Class I liquids 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. (See Section 5143).</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(f)(2)(iii)(b) Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids,</p>	<p>(b) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or</u></p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS</p>

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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.	<u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> 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.	Categories).
(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 flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) are being handled.	(c) Containers of <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> 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 <u>flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> are being handled. (Title 24, T8-5618)	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories), and delete obsolete cross-reference.
(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.	§5619. Loading and Unloading Facilities. (a) Tank vehicle and tank car loading and 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 <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> and 15 feet for <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8 °C), Category 4 flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> Class II and Class III liquids measured from the nearest position of any fill spout.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).

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	Buildings for pumps or shelters for personnel may be a part of the facility.	
<p>(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. * * * * *</p>	<p>(b) Equipment such as piping, pumps, and meters used for the transfer of <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids 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), Class II or Class III liquids Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids).</u></p>	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
	<p>(c) Except for <u>Category 4 flammable Class III liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids), valves used for the final control for filling tank vehicles shall be of the self-closing type and manually held open except where automatic means are provided for shutting off the flow when the vehicle is full or after filling of a preset amount.</u></p>	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
<p>(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 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</p>	<p>(d) Bonding facilities for protection against static sparks during the loading of tank vehicles though open domes shall be provided: (1) <u>Where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), where Class I liquids are loaded, or</u> (2) <u>Where Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8 °C), Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a</u></p>	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).

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<p>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><u>flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible 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).</u> where Class II or Class III liquids are loaded into vehicles which may contain vapors from previous cargoes of Class I liquids.</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>(g) Bonding as specified in (d), (e), and (f) is not required: *** (2) Where no <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> are handled at the loading facility and the tank vehicles loaded are used exclusively for <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C), Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids); Class II and Class III liquids;</u> and ***</p>	<p>Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</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.</p>	<p>(i) <i>Stray currents</i>. Tank car loading facilities where <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), flammable and combustible liquids</u> are loaded or unloaded through open domes shall be protected against stray currents by permanently bonding the pipe to at least one rail and to the rack structure, if of metal. Multiple <u>lines pipes</u> entering the rack</p>	<p>State modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). CA verbiage retained where more protective than federal and deleted where less protective.</p>

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<p>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 from the pipelines.</p> <p>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>area shall be permanently electrically bonded together. In addition, in areas where excessive stray currents are known to exist, all pipes entering the rack area shall be provided with insulating sections to electrically isolate the rack piping from the pipe lines.</p> <p>These precautions are not necessary where <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C), Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids); Class II or Class III liquids</u> are handled exclusively and there is no probability that tank cars will contain vapors from previous cargoes of <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) Class I liquids.</u></p> <p>Temporary bonding is not required between the tank car and the rack or piping during either loading or unloading irrespective of the class of liquid handled.</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>(j) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> shall not be dispensed into metal containers unless the nozzle or fill pipe is in electrical contact with the container and container are electrically <u>interconnected.</u> This can be accomplished by maintaining metallic contact during filling, by a bond wire between them, or by other conductive path having an electrical resistance not greater than 106 ohms. Bonding is not required where a container is filled through a</p>	<p>State modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). CA verbiage retained where more protective than federal and deleted where less protective.</p>

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	closed system, or is made of glass or other nonconducting material.	
(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: * * *	§5620. Wharves. ***** (d) Piping, valves and fittings shall be in accordance with Article 146, with the following exceptions and additions: ***	Existing state verbiage shown for context only.
(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 valves shall be grouped in one location. * * * * *	(5) In addition to the requirements of (4), each line conveying <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I and Class II liquids</u> 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 valves shall be grouped in one location.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(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. * * * * *	§5621. Electrical Equipment. (a) This section shall apply to areas where <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> are stored or handled. For areas where <u>Class II or Class III liquids only Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids</u> are stored or handled, the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of the California Electrical Safety Orders for ordinary locations. ***	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(f)(6) <i>Sources of ignition</i> . Category 1 or 2	§5622. Sources of Ignition.	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS

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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. * * * * *	Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids 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 vapors is normally present.	Categories).
(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 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. * * * * *	§5624. Fire Control. 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 <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Class I liquids 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. (Title 24, T8-5624)	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Obsolete cross-reference deleted.
(g) <i>Service stations -</i> (1) <i>Storage and handling - (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	Article 144. Service Stations §5566. Storage. *** (b)(1) Aboveground tanks, located at an adjoining bulk plant, may be connected by piping to service station underground tanks if, in addition to valves at aboveground tanks, a	Modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Minor reformatting for consistency with federal formatting.

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<p>installed within control of service station personnel.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>*****</p>	<p>valve is also installed within control of service station personnel.</p> <p><u>(2) Apparatus dispensing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> 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.</p> <p>***</p>	
<p>(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:</p> <p>(1) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966.</p> <p>(2) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public.</p> <p>(3) [Reserved]</p> <p>(4) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.</p> <p>(5) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.</p>	<p>§5578. Attendance or Supervision of Dispensing.</p> <p>***</p> <p>(b) The provisions of Section 5566(a) shall not prohibit the dispensing of <u>flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) Class I and Class II liquids</u> in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle. Such dispensing shall be permitted provided:</p> <p><u>(4) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in the Standard on Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids, NFPA 385-1966.</u></p> <p>(1) The dispensing is done on premises not open to the public.</p> <p>(2) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 feet in length.</p> <p>(3) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.</p>	<p>State counterpart is in Section 5578; modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
	<p>Article 144. Service Stations</p> <p>§5566. Storage.</p> <p>***</p>	<p>State counterpart is in Section 5578; modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<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>*****</p>	<p>(c) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> 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 which will 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>§5568. Inside Buildings. (a) Except where stored in tanks as provided in Section 5567, no <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> shall be stored within any service station building except in closed containers of aggregate capacity not exceeding 60 <u>120</u> gallons. One container not exceeding 60 gallons capacity equipped with an approved pump is permitted.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</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 provided the electrical installation complies with Table H-19 and provided that any heating equipment complies with paragraph (g)(6) of this section.</p>	<p>(b) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> may be transferred from one container to another in lubrication or service rooms of a service station building provided the electrical installation complies with Table FL-9 and provided that any heating equipment complies with Section 5575. See also Section 5580 for other possible sources of ignition.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). State Table FL-9 is state counterpart for federal Table H-19.</p>
<p>(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</p>	<p>(c) <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C)</u></p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>from tanks of not more than 120 gallons capacity each. * * * * *</p>	<p>(formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids), Class II and Class III liquids may be stored and dispensed inside service station buildings from tanks of not more than 120 gallons each.</p>	
<p>(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. * * * * *</p>	<p>§5577. Dispensing into Portable Containers. (a) No delivery of any <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, Class I or Class II liquid shall be made into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal or is approved for such use, has a tight closure <u>with screwed or spring cover</u>, and is fitted with spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(g)(3) <i>Dispensing systems –</i> (iv) <i>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.</p>	<p>§5573. Fuel Dispensing Units. (a) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, Class I liquids shall be transferred from tanks by means of fixed pumps designed and equipped to allow control of the flow and prevent leakage or accidental discharge.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(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 device may be used if it shows evidence of having been dismantled.</p>	<p>(b) <u>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)</u>. No such device Only listed nozzles may be used for dispensing Class I liquids. No such nozzle may be used if it shows evidence of having been dismantled. EXCEPTION: Nozzles which are an integral part of a gasoline vapor recovery system, certified</p>	<p>State verbiage modified with federal.</p>

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	by the State Air Resources Board and the State Fire Marshal pursuant to the provisions of Sections 41954 through 41961, inclusive, of the California Health and Safety Codes.	
(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.	(c) Every dispensing <u>device</u> for Category 1 or 2 <u>flammable liquids</u> , or Category 3 <u>flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , nozzle for Class I liquids installed after December 31, 1978, shall contain evidence of listing so placed that any attempt to dismantle the <u>device</u> nozzle will result in damage to such evidence, visible without disassembly or dismounting of the nozzle. EXCEPTION: Nozzles which are an integral part of a gasoline vapor recovery system, certified by the State Air Resources Board and the State Fire Marshal pursuant to the provisions of Sections 41954 through 41961, inclusive, of the California Health and Safety Codes. ***	State verbiage modified with federal.
(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. * * * * *	(e) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , Class I liquids shall not be dispensed by applying pressure to drums, barrels and similar containers. Approved pumps taking suction through the top of the container or approved self-closing faucets shall be used.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(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	§5570. Remote Pumping Systems. (a) This Section shall apply to systems for dispensing <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> , Class I	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

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<p>°C), where such liquids are transferred from storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units. * * * * *</p>	<p>liquids where such liquids are transferred from storage to individual or multiple dispensing units by pumps located elsewhere than at the dispensing units.</p>																
<p>(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 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C). * * * * *</p>	<p>§5576. Fuel Delivery Nozzles. (a) A listed manual or automatic-closing type hose nozzle <u>valve</u> shall be provided on dispensers used for the dispensing of <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>Class I liquids.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>															
<p>(g)(4) <i>Marine service stations -</i> (iii) <i>Piping.</i></p>	<p>Article 144. Service Stations §5565. Scope. This Article applies to both automotive and marine service stations. (Title 24, T8-5565)</p>	<p>CA does not have a separate Article for marine service stations. Section 5565 states that Article 144 applies to both automotive and marine service stations. Delete obsolete reference to Title 24.</p>															
<p>TABLE H-19 - ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS - SERVICE STATIONS</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%; text-align:center;">Location</td> <td style="width:15%; text-align:center;"> Class I Group D </td> <td style="width:70%; text-align:center;">Extent of classified area division </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Underground tank: Fill opening.....</td> <td style="text-align:center;"> </td> <td>1 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;"> </td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vent-Discharging</td> <td style="text-align:center;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Location	Class I Group D	Extent of classified area division				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			<p>§5574. Electrical Equipment. *** (c) Table FL-9 shall be used to delineate and classify areas for the purpose of installation of electrical equipment under normal circumstances. A classified area shall not extend beyond an unpierced wall, roof or other solid partition.</p> <p align="center">Table FL-9 Electrical Equipment Classified Areas— Service Stations</p>	<p>State Table FL-9 is state counterpart for federal Table H-19.</p>
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<p>Upward. 1 Within 3 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.</p> <p>2 Area between 3 feet and 5 feet of open end of vent, extending in all directions.</p> <p>Dispenser: Pits 1 Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area.</p> <p>Dispenser enclosure .. 1 The area 4 feet vertically above base within the enclosure and 18 inches horizontally in all directions.</p> <p>Outdoor 2 Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</p> <p>Indoor: With mechanical 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. 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>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>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>2 Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any pit, box or space below grade level, any part of which is within the Division 1 or 2 classified area. 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And Within 18 inches horizontally in all directions, from the Division 1 area within the enclosure. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outdoor</td> <td style="text-align: center;">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 Ventilation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches above grade or Ventilation floor level within 20 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With Gravity Ventilation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches above grade or floor level within 25 feet horizontally of any edge of enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISPENSING UNITS, OVERHEAD TYPE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Within the dispenser enclosure and 18 inches in all directions from the enclosure where not suitably cut off by ceiling or wall. 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<p>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> <hr/> <p>Footnote(1) Ordinary</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td>An area extending 2 feet horizontally in all directions beyond the Division 1 area and extending to grade below this classified area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally measured from a point vertically below the edge of any dispenser enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REMOTE PUMP - OUTDOOR</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 from any edge of pump.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REMOTE PUMP - INDOOR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Entire area within any pit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LUBRICATION OR SERVICE ROOM WITH DISPENSING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Entire area within any pit. Any pit within any unventilated area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Any pit with ventilation. Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room, and 3 feet horizontally from a lubrication pit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISPENSER FOR CLASS I LIQUIDS - Liquids with a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C) (1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LUBRICATION OR SERVICE ROOM - WITHOUT DISPENSING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Entire area within any pit used for lubrication or similar services where Class I liquids may be released.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Area up to 18 inches above any such pit, and extending a distance of 3 feet horizontally from any edge of the pit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPECIAL ENCLOSURE INSIDE BUILDING PER SECTION 5567</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Entire enclosure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SALES, STORAGE AND REST ROOMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">non-classified (2)</td> <td>If there is any opening to these class-rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.</td> </tr> </table>		2	An area extending 2 feet horizontally in all directions beyond the Division 1 area and extending to grade below this classified area.		2	Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally measured from a point vertically below the edge of any dispenser enclosure.	REMOTE PUMP - OUTDOOR	1	Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of pump.		2	Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.	REMOTE PUMP - INDOOR	1	Entire area within any pit.		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.	LUBRICATION OR SERVICE ROOM WITH DISPENSING	1	Entire area within any pit. Any pit within any unventilated area.		2	Any pit with ventilation. Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room, and 3 feet horizontally from a lubrication pit.	DISPENSER FOR CLASS I LIQUIDS - Liquids with a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C) (1)	2	Within 3 feet of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions.	LUBRICATION OR SERVICE ROOM - WITHOUT DISPENSING	2	Entire area within any pit used for lubrication or similar services where Class I liquids may be released.		2	Area up to 18 inches above any such pit, and extending a distance of 3 feet horizontally from any edge of the pit.	SPECIAL ENCLOSURE INSIDE BUILDING PER SECTION 5567	1	Entire enclosure.	SALES, STORAGE AND REST ROOMS	non-classified (2)	If there is any opening to these class-rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.	
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<p>(g)(4)(iii) (d) 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>§5569. Piping, Valves and Fittings. (a)...</p> <p><u>(1) Piping handling Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Where excessive stray currents are encountered, piping handling Class I and Class II liquids at marine service stations shall be electrically insulated from the shore piping, grounded to control stray currents.</u></p> <p>***</p>	<p>Modify state verbiage with federal.</p>															
<p>(g)(5) Electrical equipment - (i) Application. This paragraph (g)(5) shall apply to areas where Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable</p>	<p>§5574. Electrical Equipment. (a) This Section shall apply to areas where <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below</u></p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>															

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<p>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>* * * * *</p>	<p>100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids are stored, handled or dispensed. For areas where <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u>, Class II or Class III liquids are stored, handled or dispensed, the electrical equipment may be installed in accordance with the provisions of the California Electrical Safety Orders for nonclassified (<u>ordinary</u>) locations.</p>	
<p>(g)(6) <i>Heating equipment</i> - ***</p> <p>(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> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>§5575. Heating Equipment. ***</p> <p>(c) Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel may be installed in the lubrication or service room where there is no dispensing or transferring of <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids or 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, Class I liquids provided the bottom of the combustion chamber is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage.</p> <p>(d) Heating equipment using gas or oil fuel listed for use in garages may be installed in the lubrication or service room where <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, Class I liquids are dispensed provided the equipment is installed at least 8 feet above the floor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(g)(7) <i>Drainage and waste disposal.</i> Provision shall be made in the area where</p>	<p>§5579. Drainage and Waste Disposal. (a) Provision shall be made in the area where</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>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 align="center">* * * * *</p>	<p><u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Class I liquids 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.</p> <p>(b) Crankcase drainings and flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dumped into sewers, streams or adjoining property, but shall be stored in tanks or drums outside any building until removed from the premises.</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 align="center">* * * * *</p>	<p>Article 143. Processing Plants §5556. Construction. (a) Processing buildings shall be of not less than noncombustible construction, except heavy timber construction with load-bearing walls may be permitted for plants utilizing only stable <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable liquids including liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids) Class II or Class III liquids.</u> Except as provided in Section 5555(b) or in the case of explosion resistant walls used in conjunction with explosion relieving facilities, see (f), load-bearing walls shall be prohibited. Buildings handling Class I or Class II liquids shall be without basements or covered pits.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Federal term “fire resistance” is not defined and therefore is not proposed for adoption.</p>
<p>(h) <i>Processing plants</i> (3)(iii) <i>Ventilation.</i> (b) Equipment used in a building and the</p>	<p>§5556. Construction. *** (e) Equipment used in a building and the</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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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>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 five feet from equipment which exposes <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> 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>(f) Areas where <u>Category 1 Class IA</u> or unstable liquids are processed shall have explosion venting through one or more of the following methods: (1) Open air construction; (2) Lightweight walls and roof; (3) Lightweight wall panels and roof hatches; (4) Windows of explosion venting-type. (Title 24, T8-5556)</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</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</p>	<p>§5558. Tank Vehicle and Tank Car Loading and Unloading. 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 <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> and 15 feet for <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) and Category 4 flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly</u></p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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

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for personnel may be a part of the facility. Operations of the facility shall comply with the appropriate portions of paragraph (f)(3) of this section. * * * * *	<u>designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids), Class II and Class III liquids</u> 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 Article 147, Bulk Plants.	
(h) <i>Processing plants</i> (7) <i>Sources of ignition -</i> (i) <i>General.</i> *** (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. * * * * *	§5560. Sources of Ignition. *** (b) <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class I liquids</u> shall not be dispensed into metal containers unless the nozzle or fill pipe <u>and container are electrically interconnected.</u> is in electrical contact with the container. This can be accomplished by maintaining metallic contact during filling, by a bond wire between them, or by other conductive path having an electrical resistance not greater than 106 ohms. Bonding is not required where a container is filled through a closed system, or the container is made of glass or other nonconducting material.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(h) <i>Processing plants</i> (7) <i>Sources of ignition -</i> (iii) <i>Electrical.</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		1910.106(h)(7)(iii)(c) is part of the federal RM. The state counterpart is GISO Article 143, and Article 140, Section 5530 including Table FL-1, but the entire state Article needs to be updated. Due to current substantial differences in format, it is not possible to do this one subsection without redoing the entire GISO Article 140. This will be done as a separate

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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 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. * * * * *		rulemaking.
(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: * * * * *	Title 8, Subchapter 7. General Industry Safety Orders, Group 20. Flammable Liquids, Gases and Vapors	State counterpart is GISO Group 20, “Flammable Liquids, Gases and Vapors.” The definition of flammable liquids has been amended to be equivalent to 1910.106(a) – see state section 5415.
(j)(1) Bulk transportation of flammable and combustible liquids;		CA does not have scope section (formatting difference).
(j)(3) Storage of flammable and combustible liquids on farms;		CA does not have scope section (formatting difference).
§ 1910.107 Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials. * * * * *	Article 137. Spray Coating Operations	
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		See rows below.

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flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C)”;		
<p>1910.107(c) <i>Electrical and other sources of ignition - (9) Grounding</i></p> <p>(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 electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.</p>	<p>§5449. Electrical and Other Sources of Ignition. *****</p> <p>(k) All metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts and piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids) or aerated solids shall be electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>1910.107(e) <i>Flammable and combustible liquids - storage and handling</i></p>	<p>§5451. Flammable and Combustible Liquids-- Storage and Handling.</p>	<p>Note: title of Section 5451 will be changed. See federal bullet/line item 5B below.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(a) The storage of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids) flammable or combustible liquids in connection with spraying operations shall conform to the requirements of Article 141, where applicable.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>(c) The quantity of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> (formerly designated Class IIIB 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. and combustible liquids kept in the vicinity of spraying operations outside an inside storage room or storage cabinet in any one fire area shall not exceed the greater of: (1) a supply for one day or one shift; (2) 25 gallons of Class IA liquids in containers, and 120 gallons of Class IB, IC, II or IIIA liquids in containers, or (3) one</p>	<p>Replace state verbiage with federal.</p>

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	<p>approved portable tank not exceeding 660 gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or IIIA liquids.</p> <p>(b) Bulk storage of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> flammable or combustible liquids shall be in a separate, properly constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off from them by construction having at least one-hour fire resistance rating.</p> <p>NOTE: Lesser quantities of flammable or combustible liquids may be stored for use within a building under conditions meeting the other provisions of this section.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>(d) Original <u>Original</u> closed containers, approved portable tanks, approved safety cans, or a properly arranged system of piping shall be used for transporting <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> flammable or combustible liquids. Open or glass containers shall not be used for transportation or storage.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>1910.107(e)(6)(iv) Piping systems conveying <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> 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.</p>	<p>(o) Piping systems conveying <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> flammable or combustible liquids shall be of steel or other material having comparable properties of resistance to heat and physical damage; they shall be so installed that a rupture of the system for any reason is unlikely. Piping systems shall be properly bonded and grounded.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>1910.107(e)(8) Pump relief. If <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> 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.</p>	<p>(n) If <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids) flammable or combustible liquids are supplied to spray nozzles by positive displacement pumps, <u>the pump discharge line shall be provided with an approved relief valve discharging to 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.</u> means shall be provided to prevent the discharge pressure exceeding the safe operating pressure of the system. Any discharge shall be to a safe location.</p>	<p>Replace state with federal.</p>
<p>1910.107(e)(9) Grounding. Whenever <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> 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.</p>	<p>(p) Whenever <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4°F (93°C)</u> (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids) flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and grounded to dissipate static electricity.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>■ B. Revise the heading of paragraph (e), and (e)(4) to read as follows:</p>		
<p>(e) Flammable and combustible liquids—storage and handling—liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) * * * * *</p>	<p>§5451. Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Liquids with a Flashpoint Greater Than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated <u>Class IIIB Combustible liquids</u>) – Storage and Handling.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>
<p>(4) Transferring liquids. Except as provided in paragraph (e)(5) of this section the withdrawal of flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) from</p>	<p>(f) Except as provided in (h), the withdrawal of <u>flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C)</u> (formerly designated <u>Class IIIB Combustible liquids</u>)</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p>

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<p>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>flammable or combustible liquids from containers having a capacity of greater than 60 gallons shall be by approved pumps.</p> <p>(e) The withdrawal of <u>flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> flammable or combustible liquids 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. 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>§5189. Process Safety Management of Acutely Hazardous Materials.</p>	<p>This section is part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</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>		

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* * * * *		
(B) Flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C) stored in atmospheric tanks or transferred which are kept below their normal boiling point without benefit of chilling or refrigeration. * * * * *		Part of the DOSH Health Horcher (not part of this RM).
(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). * * * * *	§5194. Hazard Communication. *** (c) <i>Definitions.</i> *****	Part of the DOSH Health Horcher (not part of this RM).
§ 1910.120 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.	§5192. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.	Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)
■ 7. In § 1910.120, revise the definition of the term Health hazard in paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:		
(a) <i>Scope, application, and definitions.</i> -- (3) <i>Definitions.</i> *** <i>Health hazard</i> 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		Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)

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<p>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; 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>■ 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>Article 136, Dip Tanks, and Article 137, Spray Coating Operations, are within GISO Group 20. Definitions for dipping and coating operations are covered under the definitions for Group 20, Flammable Liquids, Gases and Vapors.</p>
<p>(d) * * * Flammable liquid means any liquid having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).</p>	<p>§5415. Definitions. *** Liquid, Flammable. <u>Any liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 °F (37.8 °C) and having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).</u> ***</p>	<p>Coordinated with 1910.106 definition. Section 5415 definitions apply to T8, Group 20, which includes dipping and coating operations.</p>
<p>Flashpoint means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite if tested in accordance</p>	<p>Flash Point (of a liquid). The minimum temperature at which <u>a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration</u></p>	<p>Ditto above. The Board proposes to incorporate the latest editions of ASTM D-56 and D-93 that have been adopted by fed-OSHA.</p>

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<p>with the test methods in Appendix B to § 1910.1200—Physical Hazard Criteria. * * * * *</p>	<p>to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, and shall be determined as follows: it gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid within the vessel as specified by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as follows: (A) <u>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-56-05), or an equivalent test method as defined in Section 5194, Appendix B – Physical Hazard Criteria, shall be used.</u> The flash point of a liquid having a viscosity less than 45 SUS at 100 °F. (37.8° C) and a flash point below 200° F. (93.4° C), shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Tag Closed Tester, ASTM D-56-79. (B) <u>The flash point of a liquid having 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-93-08) or an equivalent method as defined by Section 5194, Appendix B – Physical Hazard Criteria, shall be used except that the methods specified in Note 1 to section</u></p>	

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	<p><u>1.1 of ASTM D-93-08 may be used for the respective materials specified in the Note. or a flash point of 200° F. (93.4° C) or higher shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Pensky Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D-93-73.</u></p> <p>(C) For a liquid that is a mixture of compounds that have different volatilities and flash points, its flash point shall be determined by using the procedure specified above on the liquid in the form it is shipped. If the flash point, as determined by this test, is 100° F. (37.8° C) or higher, an additional flash point determination shall be run on a sample of the liquid evaporated to 90 percent of its original volume, and the lower value of the two tests shall be considered the flash point of the material.</p> <p>(D) Organic peroxides, which undergo autoaccelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flash point determination methods above.</p>	
<p>■ 9. In § 1910.124, revise paragraph (c)(2) introductory text to read as follows:</p>		
<p>§ 1910.124 General requirements for dipping and coating operations. ***</p>	<p>§5143. General Requirements of Mechanical Ventilation Systems.</p>	
<p>(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-</p>	<p>(c) Disposal of Exhaust Materials. (1) The air outlet from every dust separator/ collector and the dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases collected by an exhaust or ventilating system shall discharge to the outside atmosphere, provided that the exhaust system</p>	<p>1910.124(c)(1) is not part of RM – provided for context only. Existing CA standard is more protective – CA does not allow recirculation of flammable vapors.</p>

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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) ...		shall discharge to the outer air in such a manner that it will not cause a harmful exposure in any accessible workplace. Collecting systems which return air to work areas may be used if contaminants which accumulate in the work area do not result in harmful exposure to employees.	
■ 10. Amend § 1910.125 by revising the section heading and the introductory text (including the table) to read as follows:			
<p>§ 1910.125 Additional requirements for dipping and coating operations that use flammable liquids or liquids with flashpoints greater than 199.4 ≥F (93 ≥C).</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>§5154. Ventilation and Personal Protective Equipment Requirements for Open-Surface Tank Operations.</p> <p>(a) General. This section applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering the surface character of the materials.</p> <p><u>(1) Additional requirements for dipping and coating operations that use flammable liquids or liquids with flashpoints greater than 199.4 ≥F (93 ≥C).</u></p> <p><u>Where flammable liquids are used in dipping and coating operations, the employer shall also comply with the requirements of Articles 136 and 137 and Sections 5143 and 5154, as applicable.</u></p>	Due to state differences, incorporate federal verbiage for the Horcher.
You must also comply with this section if: • The flashpoint of the liquid is 199.4 °F (93 °C) or above	And: • The liquid is heated as part of the operation; or • A heated object is placed in the liquid.	The employer shall comply with this subsection (a)(1) if: • The flashpoint of the liquid is 199.4 °F (93 °C) or above	And: • The liquid is heated as part of the operation; or • A heated object is placed in the liquid.
			Adopt federal verbiage.

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"> ■ 11. Amend the introductory text of paragraph (c) of § 1910.126 by removing the words “or combustible”. 		This provisions are covered in GISO Group 20, Articles 135-137.
<p>Subpart Q - Welding, Cutting, and Brazing—[Amended]</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. 		Formatting difference. CA cites authority at each section.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 13. Amend § 1910.252 as follows; ■ A. Revise paragraph (c)(1)(iv); ■ B. Add new paragraphs (c)(1)(v) and (c)(1)(vi). 		Changes described in bullets A & B are shown in rows below.
<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> ***</p> <p>(iv) <i>Hazard communication.</i> The employer shall include the potentially hazardous materials employed in fluxes, coatings, coverings, and filler metals, all of which are potentially used in welding and cutting, or are</p>	<p>§5150. Ventilation and Personal Protective Equipment Requirements for Welding, Brazing and Cutting. ***** ***</p>	Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>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>(v) <u>Additional considerations for hazard communication in welding, cutting, and brazing.</u></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">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.</p> <p>(C) Where brazing (welding) filler metals 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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indicate the hazards associated with fluorine compounds including eye and respiratory tract effects.		
<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:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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 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</p>		Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>recommended by the American Welding Society for brazing and gas welding fluxes reads as follows: CAUTION CONTAINS FLUORIDES This flux when heated gives off fumes that may irritate eyes, nose and throat. 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>Sec. 1910.1001 Asbestos. * * * * * (h) * * * (2) * * * (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. (3) * * * (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. * * * * * (j) * * * (1) Hazard communication--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication</p>	<p>§5208. Asbestos. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>(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:</p> <p>(A) The warning signs required by paragraph (j)(4)(i) of this section shall bear the following legend:</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>WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IN THIS AREA</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>**FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</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</p> <p>(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: 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 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:</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD (6) The provisions for labels and for safety data sheets required by paragraph (j) of this section do not apply where: * * * * *</p>		
<p>Sec. 1910.1003 13 Carcinogens (4-nitrobiphenyl, etc.). * * * * *</p> <p>(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) are to be addressed. (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>§ 5209. Carcinogens. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>
<p>(iv) List of Carcinogens:</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>(A) 4-Nitrobiphenyl: Cancer. (B) alpha-Naphthylamine: Cancer; skin irritation; and acute toxicity effects. (C) Methyl chloromethyl ether: Cancer; skin, eye and respiratory effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability. (D) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts): Cancer and skin sensitization. (E) bis-Chloromethyl ether: Cancer; skin, eye, and respiratory tract effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability. (F) beta-Naphthylamine: Cancer and acute toxicity effects. (G) Benzidine: Cancer and acute toxicity effects. (H) 4-Aminodiphenyl: Cancer. (I) Ethyleneimine: Cancer; mutagenicity; skin and eye effects; liver effects; kidney effects; acute toxicity effects; and flammability. (J) beta-Propiolactone: Cancer; skin irritation; eye effects; and acute toxicity effects. (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>(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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>**FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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, 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>Sec. 1910.1017 Vinyl chloride. *****</p>	<p>§5210. Vinyl Chloride. *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Worker adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<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 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>(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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>VINYL CHLORIDE MAY CAUSE CANCER WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING 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 (1)(2)(i) of this section: CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY (iv) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (1)(2)(ii) of this section: 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 (1), 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 (1)(3)(i) of this section:</p>		

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<p>CONTAMINATED WITH VINYL CHLORIDE CANCER-SUSPECT AGENT</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: 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>(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>Sec. 1910.1018 Inorganic arsenic. * * * * * (j) * * * *</p>	<p>§5214. Inorganic Arsenic. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>(2) * * *</p> <p>(vii) Labels on contaminated protective clothing and equipment.</p> <p>(A) The employer shall ensure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing 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.</p> <p>(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> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(p) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--General.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers,</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for inorganic 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>(ii) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>paragraph (p)(2)(i) of this section: 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>(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>		

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<p>Sec. 1910.1025 Lead. * * * * *</p> <p>(g) * * * (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 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: 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</p>	<p>§5198. Lead. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>REGULATIONS. * * * * *</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 access to labels on containers of lead and to safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the requirements of HCS and paragraph (1) 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>(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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>Sec. 1910.1026 Chromium (VI). ***** (h) *** (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 are labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Sec. 1910.1200. ***** (l) *** (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 chromium (VI). (ii) In classifying the hazards of chromium (VI) at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer, eye irritation, and skin sensitization. (iii) Employers shall include chromium (VI) in the hazard communication program</p>	<p>§ 5206. Chromium (VI). *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Hierarchy adoption (not part of this RM)</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>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 (l)(2) of this section. * * * * *</p>		
<p>Sec. 1910.1027 Cadmium. * * * * *</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 paragraph (m) of this section. * * * * *</p> <p>(m) * * *</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 cadmium.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Employers shall include cadmium in the hazard communication program established to comply with the HCS (Sec. 1910.1200).</p>	<p>§ 5207. Cadmium. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Worker adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>Employers shall ensure that each employee has 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p>RATIONALE</p>
<p>DISEASE 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>indication that cadmium is present. * * * * *</p>		
<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</p>	<p>§5218. Benzene. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 (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>Sec. 1910.1029 Coke oven emissions. ***** (l) Communication of hazards--(1) Hazard communication--general. The employer shall include coke oven emissions in the program established to comply</p>	<p>§5211. Coke Oven Emissions. *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>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:</p> <p>Cancer.</p> <p>(2) Signs.</p> <p>(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 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (1)(2)(i) of this section: DANGER CANCER HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY NO SMOKING OR EATING (vi) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (1)(2)(ii) of this section: DANGER RESPIRATOR REQUIRED (3) Labels. (i) The employer shall ensure that labels of 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 (1)(3)(i) of this section: CAUTION CLOTHING CONTAMINATED WITH COKE EMISSIONS DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING * * * * *</p>		
<p>Sec. 1910.1043 Cotton dust.</p>	<p>§5190. Cotton Dust.</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>*****</p> <p>(j) Signs.</p> <p>(1) The employer shall post the following warning sign in each work area where the permissible exposure limit for cotton dust is exceeded:</p> <p>DANGER COTTON DUST CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS (BYSSINOSIS) WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA</p> <p>(2) Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (j)(1) of this section:</p> <p>WARNING COTTON DUST WORK AREA MAY CAUSE ACUTE OR DELAYED LUNG INJURY (BYSSINOSIS) RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</p> <p>*****</p>	<p>*****</p>	<p>of this RM)</p>
<p>Sec. 1910.1044 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane.</p> <p>*****</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</p>	<p>§ 5212. 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP).</p> <p>*****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>CAUSE CANCER. * * * * *</p> <p>(k) * * *</p> <p>(l) * * *</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.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers shall comply with all 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 MAY CAUSE CANCER WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) The employer shall ensure that the precautionary labels required by this paragraph (o)(3) are readily visible and legible.</p> <p>(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>		

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>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>Sec. 1910.1045 Acrylonitrile. * * * * *</p> <p>(p) 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 AN and AN-based materials not exempted under 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>§5213. Acrylonitrile. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Worker adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</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 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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>(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>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).</p>	<p>§5220. Ethylene Oxide. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 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 (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</p> <p>(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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p>RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>(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:</p> <p>(1) DANGER CONTAINS ETHYLENE OXIDE CANCER HAZARD AND REPRODUCTIVE HAZARD;</p> <p>(2) A warning statement against breathing airborne concentrations of EtO.</p> <p>(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>* * * * *</p>		
<p>Sec. 1910.1048 Formaldehyde.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>(e) * * *</p> <p>(1) Signs.</p> <p>(i) The employer shall establish regulated areas where the concentration of airborne formaldehyde exceeds either the TWA or the</p>	<p>§5217. Formaldehyde.</p> <p>* * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 * * * * * (h) * * * (2) * * * (ii) When formaldehyde-contaminated clothing and equipment is ventilated, the employer shall establish storage areas so that employee exposure is minimized. (A) Signs. Storage areas for contaminated clothing and equipment shall have signs bearing 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>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</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 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) ***</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>(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. (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. (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 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. (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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 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>Sec. 1910.1050 Methylenedianiline. *****</p>	<p>§5200. Methylenedianiline. *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>(k) 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 MDA.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of MDA at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Signs and labels--(i) Signs.</p> <p>(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 (k)(2)(i)(A) of this section: DANGER</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>MDA MAY CAUSE CANCER LIVER TOXIN AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN THIS AREA (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 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>Sec. 1910.1051 1,3-Butadiene. ***** (1) *** (1) Hazard communication--general. (i) Chemical manufacturers, importers,</p>	<p>§5201. 1,3-Butadiene. *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>distributors and employers shall comply with all requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (Sec. 1910.1200) for BD.</p> <p>(ii) In classifying the hazards of BD at least the following hazards are to be addressed: Cancer; eye and respiratory tract irritation; 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>Sec. 1910.1052 Methylene chloride. *****</p> <p>(k) Hazard communication.— (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 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>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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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.</p> <p>(2) [Reserved]</p> <p>* * * * *</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>Sec. 1910.1200. Hazard Communication.</p> <p>(a) Purpose.</p> <p>(1) The purpose of this section is to ensure that 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,</p>	<p>§ 5194. Hazard Communication.</p> <p>*****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>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 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>		
<p>(b) Scope and application. (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</p>		

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<p>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>(3) This section applies to laboratories only as follows: * * * * *</p> <p>(iv) Laboratory employers that ship hazardous chemicals are considered to be either a chemical manufacturer or a distributor under this rule, 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>(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>		

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<p>*****</p>		
<p>(6) This section does not apply to: ***** (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 removal action being conducted under CERCLA in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations. *****</p>		
<p>(c) <i>Definitions.</i> *****</p>	<p>§ 5194. Hazard Communication. (c) <i>Definitions.</i> *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>
<p>"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>"Classification" means to identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical;</p>		<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

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<p>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>Combustible liquid, compressed gas, explosive, flammable, flashpoint, hazard warning definitions deleted.</p> <p>*****</p>	<p>Combustible liquid: Any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100° F (37.8° C), but below 200° F (93.3° C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200° F (93.3° C), or higher, the total volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.</p> <p>***</p>	<p>Due to federal/state differences, only “compressed gas, explosive, and hazard warning” definitions were deleted from section 5194 in the GHS Health RM.</p> <p>“Combustible liquid,” “flammable,” and “flashpoint” are deleted as part of the GHS Safety (non- Horcher) RM.</p>
	<p>Flammable. A substance that falls into one of the following categories: (A) Aerosol, flammable. An aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening, or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening; (B) Gas, flammable: 1. A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of thirteen (13) percent of volume or less; or</p>	

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	<p>2. A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than twelve (12) percent by volume, regardless of the lower limit;</p> <p>(C) Liquid, flammable. Any liquid having a flashpoint below 100° F (37.8° C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100° F (37.8° C) or higher, the total of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.</p> <p>(D) Solid, flammable. A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in section 5237(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid if, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis.</p> <p>Flashpoint. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite when tested as follows:</p> <p>(A) Tagliabue Closed Tester (see American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Tag Closed Tester, Z11.24-1979 (ASTM D 56-79)) for liquids with a viscosity of less than 45 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F (37.8° C), that do not have a</p>	

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	<p>tendency to form a surface film under test; or (B) Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (see American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester, Z11.7-1979 (ASTM D 93-79)) for liquids with a viscosity equal to or greater than 45 SUS at 100° F (37.8° C), or that have a tendency to form a surface film under test; or (C) Setaflash Closed Tester (see American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester (ASTM D 3278-78)).</p> <p>Organic peroxides, which undergo autoaccelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified above.</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</p>		

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<p>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>"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>"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>* * * * *</p>		
<p>Identity definition deleted.</p>		
<p>"Label" means an appropriate group of written,</p>		

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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.		
"Label elements" means the specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.		
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.		
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 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.		
"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		

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about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.		
"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.		
"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. * * * * *		
"Pyrophoric gas" means a chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below. * * * * *		
"Safety data sheet (SDS)" means written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.		
"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.		

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<p>"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. * * * * *</p>		
<p>"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 substance or changing its composition.</p>		
<p>"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.</p>		
<p>(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 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</p>		

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<p>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>(3) Mixtures.</p> <p>(i) Chemical manufacturers, importers, or employers evaluating chemicals shall follow the procedures described in Appendices A and B to §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>		

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<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>(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: (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>		

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the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.		
(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).		
(3) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or 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.		
(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		

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>(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.</p>		
<p>(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.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>(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 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.</p>		
<p>(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.</p>		
<p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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<p>the information in their language to the material presented, as long as the information is presented in English as well.</p>		
<p>(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.</p>		
<p>(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</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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data sheet):		
(i) Section 1, Identification;		
(ii) Section 2, Hazard(s) identification;		
(iii) Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients;		
(iv) Section 4, First-aid measures;		
(v) Section 5, Fire-fighting measures;		
(vi) Section 6, Accidental release measures;		
(vii) Section 7, Handling and storage;		
(viii) Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection;		
(ix) Section 9, Physical and chemical properties;		
(x) Section 10, Stability and reactivity;		
(xi) Section 11, Toxicological information.		
(xii) Section 12, Ecological information;		
(xiii) Section 13, Disposal considerations;		
(xiv) Section 14, Transport information;		
(xv) Section 15, Regulatory information; and		
(xvi) Section 16, Other information, including		

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<p>date of preparation or last revision. 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 jurisdiction.</p>		
<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>(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>		

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(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.) *****		
(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). *****		
(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.		

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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>(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 program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labels received on shipped 		

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<p>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>(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 sheet concerning the properties and effects of the hazardous chemical is disclosed; (iii) The safety data sheet indicates that the specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition is being withheld as a trade secret; and, (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). (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,</p>		

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<p>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, 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: * * * * *</p>		
<p>(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: * * * * *</p>		
<p>(7) If the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer denies a written request for disclosure</p>		

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of a specific chemical identity or percentage composition, the denial must: * * * * *		
(iii) Include evidence to support the claim that the specific chemical identity or percent of composition 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. * * * * *		
(9) * * * * * (i) The chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer has supported the claim that the specific chemical identity or percentage composition 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		

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<p>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 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>(i) Effective dates.</p> <p>(1) Employers shall train employees regarding the new label elements and safety data sheets format by December 1, 2013.</p> <p>(2) Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers shall be in compliance with all modified provisions of this</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>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 both during the transition period.</p>		
<p>Remove Appendices A, B, and E to Sec. 1910.1200. Redesignate Appendix D to Sec. 1910.1200 as Appendix E to Sec. 1910.1200. 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>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

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Sec. 1910.1450 Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories. * * * * *	§5191. Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories. * * * * *	
(b) * * * Remove the definitions of Combustible liquid, Compressed gas, Explosive, Flammable, Flashpoint, Organic peroxide, Oxidizer, Unstable (reactive), and Water-reactive from paragraph (b);	(b) Definitions * * * Combustible liquid. Any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100° F (37.8° C), but below 200° F (93.3° C) except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200° F (93.3° C), or higher, the total volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture. Compressed gas. ***** Explosive. Flammable. A chemical that falls into one of the following categories: (1) "Aerosol, flammable" means an aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening, or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening; (2) "Gas, flammable" means: (A) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of 13 percent by volume or less; or (B) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air greater than 12 percent by volume,	Due to federal/state differences, definitions for "compressed gas," "explosive," "organic peroxide," "oxidizer," "unstable," and "water-reactive" were removed as part of the GHS Health Horcher. "Combustible liquid," "flammable," and "flashpoint," are deleted as part of this separate non-Horcher Safety RM.

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	<p>regardless of the lower explosive limit.</p> <p>(3) "Liquid, flammable" means any liquid having a flashpoint below 100° F (37.8° C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100° F (37.8° C) or higher, the total of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.</p> <p>(4) "Solid, flammable" means a solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 29 CFR 1910.109(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid if, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis.</p> <p>Flashpoint. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite when tested as follows:</p> <p>(1) Tagliabue Closed Tester (See American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Tag-Closed Tester, Z11.24-1979 (ASTM D 56-79) for liquids with a viscosity of less than 45 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F (37.8° C), or that do not contain suspended solids, and do not have a tendency to form a surface film under test; or</p> <p>(2) Pensky-Martens Closed Tester (see</p>	

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	<p>American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Pensky Martens closed tester), Z11.7-1979 (ASTM D 93-79) for liquids with a viscosity equal to or greater than 45 SUS at 100° F (37.8°C), or that contain suspended solids, or that have a tendency to form a surface film under test; or (3) Setaflash Closed Tester (see American National Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by Setaflash Closed Tester (ASTM D 3278-78)). Organic peroxides, which undergo autoaccelerating thermal decomposition, are excluded from any of the flashpoint determination methods specified above.</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>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>		

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* * * * *		
<p>Mutagen means chemicals that cause permanent changes in the amount or structure of the genetic material in a cell. Chemicals classified 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>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>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</p>		

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toxins for purposes of this section. *****		
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";		
Appendix A to Sec. 1910.1450--National Research Council Recommendations Concerning Chemical Hygiene in Laboratories (Non- Mandatory) ***** G. Safety Data Sheets Safety data sheets are presented in "Prudent Practices" for the chemicals listed below. (Asterisks denote that comprehensive safety data sheets are provided). *****	Appendix A --National Research Council Recommendations Concerning Chemical Hygiene in Laboratories (Non-Mandatory) ***** G. Safety Data Sheets *****	Part of GHS Health Worker adoption (not part of this RM)
PART 1915—Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Shipyard Employment		
Sec. 1915.1001 Asbestos. *****	§ 8358. Asbestos. *****	Part of GHS Health Worker adoption (not part of this RM)
(i) *** (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. *****		
(k) *** (7) Hazard communication. (i) Labels shall be affixed to all products containing asbestos		

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<p>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>(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 DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST</p> <p>(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:</p>		

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<p>DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS AVOID CREATING DUST CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD</p>		
<p>(2) Labels shall also contain a warning statement against breathing asbestos fibers.</p> <p>(iv) The provisions for labels required in paragraph (k)(7) of this section do not apply where:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(B) Asbestos is present in a product in concentrations less than 1.0 percent.</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 (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</p>		

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<p>MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</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>(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>(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 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</p>		

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languages, pictographs, graphics, and awareness training.		
(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		
(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>Sec. 1915.1026 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 are labeled in accordance with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, Sec. 1910.1200. *****</p>	<p>§ 8359. Chromium (VI). *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</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.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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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. * * * * *		
PART 1926—Safety And Health Regulations for Construction		
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 containers of MDA and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (l)(3) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization.	§1535. Methylenedianiline. * * * * *	Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)
(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		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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 (1)(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 (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 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 (1)(2)(ii)(A) of this section: (1) For Pure MDA:</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>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) 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>§1532.1. Lead. *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</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>(l) Communication of hazards. (1) * * * (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: (A) Reproductive/developmental toxicity; (B) Central nervous system effects; (C) Kidney effects; (D) Blood effects; and (E) Acute toxicity effects. * * * * *</p>		
<p>(m) Signs. (1) General.</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<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 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>(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>Appendix B to §1532.1 – Employee Standard Summary *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p>RATIONALE</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: 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 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>XI. Signs - Subsection (m) *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>
<p>Subpart F - Fire Protection and Prevention [Amended] ■ 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 – CA cites authority at each section.</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
* * * * *		
■ 43. Amend § 1926.152 as follows:		
■ A. Revise the section heading;		
<p>■ 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);</p> <p>■ C. Remove the words “or combustible” wherever it appears in paragraphs (a)(2), (b)(1), (b)(4)(iii), (b)(5), and (c)(3);</p> <p>■ 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);</p> <p>■ 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);</p> <p>■ F. Amend the fifth sentence of paragraph (b)(4)(vi) by adding the words “Category 1, 2, or 3” before the words “flammable liquids”;</p> <p>■ 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” ;</p> <p>■ 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”;</p> <p>■ I. Revise paragraphs (b)(2)(iii), (b)(3), (h) introductory text, (i)(2)(iv)(F) and (G),</p>		See rows below for changes made.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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(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 (k)(3)(iv). The revisions read as follows:		
§ 1926.152 Flammable liquids.	§1930. Flammable and Combustible 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.	(a) General. (1) Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used <u>for storage and handling of flammable 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.</u> <u>For quantities of one gallon or less, the original container may be used, for storage, use and handling of flammable liquids. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by Chapter I, Title 49, of the Code of Federal Regulations (DOT Regulations), shall be deemed to be acceptable.</u> (2) Containers and portable tanks for flammable and combustible liquids shall conform to Table A: <div style="text-align: center;"> Table A _____ Maximum Allowable Size of _____ Containers and Portable Tanks </div>	Adopt federal verbiage except the exception for viscid liquids which is not in existing state standard.

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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<p>(2) Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or</p>	<p>Flammable Liquids ————— Combustible Liquids Container Type ————— Class IA Class IB — Class IC — Class II Class III Glass..... 1 pt. 1 qt. — 1 gal. — 1 gal. — 5 gal. Metal (Other than DOT Drums) or approved plastic..... 1 gal. 5 gal. — 5 gal. — 5 gal. — 5 gal. Safety cans..... 2 gal. 5 gal. — 5 gal. — 5 gal. — 5 gal. Metal Drum (DOT Spec).... 60 gal. 60 gal. — 60 gal. — 60 gal. — 60 gal. Approved Portable Tanks 660 gal. 660 gal. — 660 gal. — 660 gal. — 660 gal. Polyethylene —DOT Spec 34 or as authorized by DOT Exemption..... 1 gal. 5 gal. — 5 gal. — 60 gal. — 60 gal. — SI Units: 1 pt. = 0.43 L; 1 qt. = 0.95 L; 1 gal. = 3.785 L</p> <p>(3) Portable tanks in excess of 660 gallons shall have emergency venting and other devices as required by Chapters II and III of the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (NFPA 30-1984).</p>	
<p>(2) Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or</p>	<p>1930(a)(2)(4) Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored so as to limit use of</p>	

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normally used for the safe passage of people.	exits, stairways or areas normally used for the safe egress of people.	
(b) <i>Indoor storage of flammable and combustible liquids.</i>	§1931. Inside Storage of <u>Flammable Liquids.</u>	
(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.	1930(a)(2)(4)(B) Not more than 25 gallons of flammable liquids shall be stored in a room safety cans outside of an approved storage cabinet flammable liquids storage room or storage cabinet.	Amended for equivalency.
(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: ***	1930(a)(2)(4)(A) Storage in excess of 25 gallons of flammable liquids or 60 gallons of Class III liquids shall be within cabinets constructed to the requirements of NFPA 30.	Amended for equivalency.
(b)(2)(iii) Cabinets shall be labeled in conspicuous lettering, "Flammable-Keep Fire Away from Open Flames."		Requirement covered by NFPA 30.
(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. *****	1930(a)(3)(5) Not more than 120 gallons of Category 1, 2, 3 and 4 flammable Class I, Class II, or Class IIIA liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet. Of this total, not more than 60 gallons may be of Category 1, 2 and 3 flammable Class I and Class II liquid. Not more than three such cabinets may be located in a single fire floor area, except that in an industrial occupancy additional cabinets may be located in the same fire floor area if the additional cabinet, or group of not more than three cabinets, is separated from any other cabinets or group of cabinets by at least 100 feet.	State verbiage based on NFPA 30-1987, sec 4-3.1. Liquid categories changed to federal GHS for equivalency. Federal terms "storage area" and "inside storage room" are not defined in 1926.155; thus state will use NFPA 30 term "fire area" which is defined in CSO 1504.
(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.	1931(b) Materials which will react with water shall not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.	State verbiage is more protective.

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<p>(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 flammable liquids</u> 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.</p>	<p>(e) Provisions shall be made for ventilation of inside storage rooms in accordance with General Industry Safety Orders, Section 5143. <u>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 Category 1, 2 or 3 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.</u></p>	<p>Retain state verbiage which is more protective however modify with federal verbiage not currently included.</p>
<p>(b)(4)(viii) Flammable and combustible liquids in excess of that permitted in inside storage rooms shall be stored outside of buildings in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.</p>	<p>1930(b) <u>Flammable liquids in excess of that permitted in inside storage rooms shall be stored outside of buildings in accordance with Section 1932.</u></p>	<p>Adopt federal verbiage.</p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p>1931(g) "<u>Quantity.</u>" The quantity of <u>flammable 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 liquids shall be in a separate, constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off in a standard manner.</u></p>	<p>Adopt federal verbiage.</p>

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<p>(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.</p>	<p>§1932. <u>Outside Storage Outside Buildings.</u> ***** (b) 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 at least 12 inches high. When curbs are used, provisions shall be made for draining of 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.</p>	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage. "Combustible" retained to include Class IIIB.
<p>(d) <i>Fire control for flammable or combustible liquid storage.</i></p>	<p>§1933. Fire Control. ***</p>	
<p>(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.</p>	<p>(b) 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.</p>	State is more protective.
<p>(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 vehicles used for transporting and/or dispensing flammable or combustible liquids.</p>	<p>(e) 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 vehicles used for transporting and/or dispensing flammable or combustible liquids.</p>	State counterpart is more protective.
<p>(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.</p>	<p>§1934. Dispensing Liquids. (a) 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.</p>	State counterpart is more protective.

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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.	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 flammable liquids</u> from one container to another shall be done only when containers are electrically interconnected (bonded).	(b) <u>Transfer of Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable liquids from one container to another shall be done only when containers are electrically interconnected (bonded).</u> When flammable liquids are transferred from one container to another, the fill spout, nozzle or fill pipe shall be kept continuously in contact with the edge of the fill opening to prevent the discharge of static sparks. Bonding or grounding of tanks, tank vehicles, tank cars, etc., shall be in accordance with NFPA 77- 2007 <u>1983</u> .	Amended for equivalency; however, state reference to NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, will be retained, updated to current edition.
(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.	(c) Flammable liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers or portable tanks within a building <u>or outside</u> 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 <u>or pump</u> through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring any liquids by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks shall be prohibited.	Amended for equivalency.
(e)(5) Dispensing devices and nozzles for <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable liquids</u> shall be of an approved type.	(e) Dispensing devices and nozzles for <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable liquids</u> shall be of an approved type.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(f) <i>Handling liquids at point of final use.</i> (1) Flammable <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u> liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.	§1935. Use of Flammable Liquids. (a) Flammable <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u> liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).
(f)(2) Leakage or spillage of flammable or	(b) Leakage or spillage of flammable or	State verbiage is more protective.

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combustible liquids shall be disposed of promptly and safely.	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.	(c) <u>Flammable Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable</u> liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within <u>50 feet of the operation, unless conditions warrant greater clearance.</u> the possible path of vapor travel.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories) and for equivalency.
(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.	§1936. Service and Refueling Areas. (a) <u>Flammable liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers, in approved tanks located underground, or in approved aboveground portable tanks. Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used. Metal containers and portable tanks meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by Chapter I, Title 49, of the Code of Federal Regulations (DOT Regulations), shall be deemed to be acceptable.</u>	Amended for equivalency.
(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.	(e) Heating equipment <u>of an approved type using gas or oil fuel</u> may be installed in the lubrication or service <u>area room</u> where there is no dispensing or transferring of <u>Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable Class-I</u> liquids provided the bottom of the <u>heating unit combustion chamber</u> is at least 18 inches above the floor and the heating equipment is protected from physical damage.	Amended for equivalency.
(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.	(f) <u>Heating equipment installed in lubrication or service areas, where Category 1, 2 or 3 flammable liquids are dispensed, shall be of an approved type for garages, and shall be installed at least 8 feet above the floor. Heating equipment approved for use in garages may be</u>	Adopt federal verbiage.

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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
	installed in the lubrication or service room where Class I liquids are dispensed provided the equipment is 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.	(g) Smoking or open flames shall not be permitted in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable liquids. Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the person being served. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation except for emergency generators, pumps, etc., where continuing operation is essential.	State verbiage is at least as effective.
(h) Scope. This section applies to the handling, 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:	<u>§ 1929. Scope (Sections 1930-1936, Flammable and Combustible Liquids).</u> <u>The following sections 1930 through 1936 apply to the handling, storage, and use of flammable and combustible liquids. These sections do not apply to:</u>	Federal verbiage modified for state differences in formatting. State retains “combustible” (defined in Sec 1504) since state currently does not limit coverage to liquids with a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C)
(h)(1) Bulk transportation of flammable and combustible liquids; and	<u>(a) Bulk transportation of flammable liquids; and</u>	Adopt federal verbiage.
(h)(2) Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment.	<u>(b) Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment.</u>	Adopt federal verbiage.
(i) <i>Tank storage.</i>	GISO Article 145. Tank Storage.	GISO Art. 145, Tank Storage, is a horizontal standard applicable to CSO.
(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.	§5583. Materials. *** (d) Unlined concrete tanks may be used for storing flammable or combustible liquids having a gravity of 40 degrees API or heavier.	“Combustible” retained due to state terminology.

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Concrete tanks with special lining may be used for other services provided the design is in accordance with sound engineering practice.	Concrete tanks with special lining may be used for other service 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.	(e) 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 zero degrees F.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage.
(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.	§5585. Atmospheric Tanks. *** (c) Atmospheric tanks shall not be used for the storage of a flammable or combustible liquid at a temperature at or above its boiling point.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage.
(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 combustible liquid storage tanks shall not be less than 3 feet (0.912 m).	§5590. Spacing (Shell-to-Shell) Between Aboveground Tanks. (a) The distance between any two flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks shall not be less than three feet.	State counterpart retains "combustible" (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for "combustible."
(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.	(d) For unstable flammable or combustible liquids, the distance between such tanks shall not be less than one-half the sum of their diameters.	State counterpart retains "combustible" (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for "combustible."
(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)	(f) The minimum separation between a liquefied petroleum gas container and a flammable or combustible liquid storage tank shall be 20 feet, except in the case of flammable or combustible liquid tanks operating at pressures exceeding 2.5 psig or equipped with emergency venting which will permit pressures to exceed 2.5 psig in which case the provisions of (a) and (b) shall apply.	State counterpart retains "combustible" (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for "combustible." Note: Difference between fed (550 gal) and state (660 gal) fuel oil storage capacity. State capacity has been modified to be as protective as federal.

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<p>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.</p>	<p>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 away from the center line of the wall of the diked area. The foregoing provisions shall not apply when liquefied petroleum gas containers of 125 gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks of 550 660 gallons or less capacity.</p>	
<p>(i)(2)(iv) <i>Normal venting for aboveground tanks.</i> *** (F) Tanks and pressure vessels storing <u>Class IA 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, or 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. 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</p>	<p>§5592. Normal Venting for Aboveground Tanks. *** (f) Tanks and pressure vessels storing <u>Class IA Category 1 flammable liquids</u> shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing <u>Category 2 flammable liquids and Category 3 flammable</u> Class IB and IC liquids <u>with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u> shall be equipped with venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting under pressure or vacuum conditions, or with approved flame arresters. <u>EXCEPTION:</u> Tanks of 3,000 bbls. capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude-producing areas; and, outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons capacity</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(2)(iv)(f)</p>

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1,000 gallons (3,785 L) capacity containing other than Class IA <u>Category 1</u> flammable liquids may have open vents. (See paragraph (i)(2)(vi)(B) of this section.)	containing other than <u>Category 1 Class IA</u> flammable liquids may have open vents. (See Section 5594(b).)	
(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</u> liquids or <u>Category 3 flammable</u> 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. * * * * *	(g) Flame arresters or venting devices required in (f) may be omitted for <u>Category 2 flammable liquids or Category 3 flammable IB and IC</u> 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. Liquid properties justifying the omission of such devices include, but are not limited to, condensation, corrosiveness, crystallization, polymerization, freezing or plugging. When any of these conditions exist, consideration may be given to heating, use of devices employing special materials of construction, the use of liquid seals, or inserting.	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(2)(iv)(g)
(i)(2)(vi) <i>Vent piping for aboveground tanks.</i> * * * (B) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing <u>Class I liquids Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> 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 (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	§5594. Vent Piping for Aboveground Tanks. ***** (b) Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Class I liquids 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 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	State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(2)(vi)(b)

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be at least 5 feet (1.52 m) from building openings.	five feet from building openings.	
<p>(i)(2)(vii) <i>Drainage, dikes, and walls for aboveground tanks.</i> ***</p> <p>(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>§5595. Drainage, Dikes and Walls for Aboveground Tanks. ***</p> <p>(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>State counterpart retains “combustible” (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for “combustible.”</p>
<p>(i)(2)(viii) <i>Tank openings other than vents for aboveground tanks.</i> * * *</p> <p>(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 be installed to avoid excessive vibration. * * * * *</p>	<p>§5596. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Aboveground Tanks. ***</p> <p>(c) For <u>Category 2 flammable liquids or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, Class IB and Class IC liquids 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 six inches of the bottom of the tank and shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p> <p>Note: same as for 1910.106(e)</p>
<p>(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</p>	<p>§5597. Installation of Underground Tanks. (a) 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</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories).</p> <p>Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(3)(i)</p>

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<p>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 <u>Class I liquids 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 <u>Class II or III liquids 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). * * * * *</p>	<p>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 <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, <u>Class I liquids</u> to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not less than one foot, and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than three feet. The distance from any part of a tank storing <u>Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C) or Category 4 flammable Class II or Class III liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u>, to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or property line shall be not less than one foot.</p>	
<p>(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 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</p>	<p>§5598. Vents for Underground Tanks. (a) <u>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)</u>. Vent pipes from underground storage tanks storing <u>Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C)</u>, <u>Class I liquids</u> 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 not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent outlets shall be so located and directed that flammable</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(3)(iv)</p>

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<p>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>vapors will not accumulate or travel to an unsafe location, enter building openings or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. Tanks containing <u>Category 1 flammable Class IA liquids</u> shall be equipped with pressure and vacuum venting devices which shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks storing <u>Category 2 or 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 73 °F (22.8 °C)</u> Class IB or Class IC liquids shall be equipped with pressure-vacuum vents or with approved flame arresters. Tanks storing gasoline are exempt from the requirements for pressure and vacuum venting devices or flame arresters provided the vent does not exceed 3 inches in nominal inside diameter.</p>	<p>State provisions more effective where retained. Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(3)(iv)(a)</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.</p> <p>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>(c) Vent pipes from tanks storing Class II or Class III liquids <u>Location and arrangement of vents for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C), Category 4 flammable liquids and liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids).</u> <u>Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C), Category 4 flammable liquids or liquids with a flashpoint greater than 199.4 °F (93 °C) (formerly designated Class IIIB Combustible liquids)</u> shall terminate outside of building and higher than the fill pipe opening. Vent outlets shall be above normal snow level. They may be fitted with return bends, course</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(3)(iv)(c)</p>

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* * * * *	screens or other devices to minimize ingress of foreign material.	
<p>(i)(3)(v) <i>Tank openings other than vents.</i> *** (D) 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 bottom of the tank. * * * * *</p>	<p>§5599. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Underground Tanks. *** (d) For <u>Category 2 flammable liquids or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class IB and Class IC liquids</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 by terminating within six inches of the bottom of the tank.</p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(3)(v)(d)</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>§5601. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Tanks Inside Buildings. *** (c) Flammable or combustible liquid storage 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 (b), and if a separate valve, shall be located adjacent to the valve required in (b).</p>	<p>State counterpart retains “combustible” (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for “combustible.”</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,</p>	<p>§5601. Tank Openings Other Than Vents for Tanks Inside Buildings. *** (e) For <u>Category 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint</u></p>	<p>State counterpart modified with federal verbiage (GHS Categories). Note: same as for 1910.106(b)(4)(iv)(e)</p>

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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. * * * * *	below 100 °F (37.8 °C), Class IB and Class IC liquids 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 six inches of the 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.	§5605. Protection of Tanks in Locations That May Be Flooded. Where a tank is located in an area that may be subjected to flooding, installation shall be in accordance with the provisions of NFPA No. 30-1973.	Section 5605 is state's current counterpart. Note: The Board is unable to adopt the federal changes verbatim as part of this RM since federal is in Part 1926 and comparable state provisions are in GISO. State standards will be amended to be ALAEA this federal standard as part of a separate RM to follow.
(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		

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<p>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 with flammable or combustible liquids, and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage.</p>		
<p>(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:</p>		
<p>(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.</p>		
<p>(j) <i>Piping, valves, and fittings.</i></p>	<p>GISO Group 20, Article 146. Piping, Valves and Fittings</p>	
<p>(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</p>	<p>§5606. General. (a) The design, 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</p>	<p>GISO 5606 is a horizontal standard applicable to CSO. State counterpart retains “combustible” (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for “combustible.”</p>

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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.	applicable provisions sections of ANSI B31 American National Standard Code for Pressure Piping, and the provisions of this Article chapter, shall be considered prima facie evidence of compliance with the foregoing provisions.	
(j)(2) <i>Materials for piping, valves, and fittings.</i> (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. (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.	§5607. Materials for Piping, Valves and Fittings. (a) Pipe, valves, faucets, fittings and other pressure containing parts as covered in Section 5606(b) shall meet the material specifications and pressure and temperature limitations of the applicable sections of ANSI B31, American National Standard Code for Pressure Piping, except as provided by Section 5607(b), (c) and (d). Plastic or similar materials, as permitted by Section 5607(d), shall be designed to specifications embodying recognized engineering principles and shall be compatible with the fluid service.	GISO 5607 is a horizontal standard applicable to CSO. No changes proposed.
(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.	§5610. Protection Against Corrosion. All piping for flammable or combustible liquids, both aboveground and underground, where subject to external corrosion, shall be painted or otherwise protected.	GISO 5610 is a horizontal standard applicable to CSO. State counterpart retains “combustible” (more protective). See section 5415 for revised definition for “combustible.”
(k) <i>Marine service stations.</i> (3) <i>Piping.</i> * * * * *	GISO Article 144. Service Stations §5565. Scope. This Article applies to both automotive and marine service stations.	Marine service stations are covered by the GISO. Note: GISO Art. 144 is horizontal standard (applicable to CSO). See 1910.106(g)(4)(iii)
TABLE F-19 – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS – SERVICE STATIONS.	Table FL-9 - Electrical Equipment Classified Areas—Service Stations	State Table FL-9 is state counterpart for federal Table H-19. Note: GISO Art. 144 (including Table FL-9) is horizontal standard, applicable to CSO. These changes are the same as for

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

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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>2 An area extending 2 feet horizontally in all directions beyond the Division 1 area and extending to grade below this classified area.</p> <p>2 Up to 18 inches above grade level within 20 feet horizontally measured from a point vertically below the edge of any dispenser enclosure.</p> <p>1 Any pit, box or space below grade level if any part is within a horizontal distance of 10 feet from any edge of pump.</p> <p>2 Within 3 feet of any edge of pump, extending in all directions. Also up to 18 inches above grade level within 10 feet horizontally from any edge of pump.</p> <p>1 Entire area within any pit.</p> <p>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 WITH DISPENSING</p> <p>1 Entire area within any pit. Any pit within any unventilated area.</p> <p>2 Any pit with ventilation. Area up to 18 inches above floor or grade level within entire lubrication room, and 3 feet horizontally from a lubrication pit.</p> <p>DISPENSER FOR CLASS FLUIDS- Liquids with a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C) (1)</p> <p>LUBRICATION OR SERVICE ROOM WITHOUT DISPENSING</p> <p>2 Entire area within any pit used for lubrication or similar services where Class I liquids may be released. Area up to 18 inches above any such pit, and extending a distance of 3 feet horizontally from any edge of the pit.</p> <p>2</p> <p>SPECIAL ENCLOSURE INSIDE BUILDING PER SECTION 5567</p> <p>SALES, STORAGE AND REST ROOMS</p> <p>non-classified (2)</p> <p>If there is any opening to these class-rooms within the extent of a Division 1 area, the entire room shall be classified as Division 1.</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 (0.91 m) above floor or grade level within 25 feet (7.62 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>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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(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. * * * * *	§5569. Piping, Valves and Fittings. (a)... (1) <u>Piping handling Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C),</u> Where excessive stray currents are encountered, piping handling Class I and Class II liquids at marine service stations shall be electrically insulated from the shore piping, grounded to control stray currents.	Adopt federal verbiage. Note: Same as 1910.106(g)(4)(iii)(d)
■ 44. Amend § 1926.155 as follows:		
■ A. Remove and reserve paragraph (c); ■ B. Revise paragraphs (h) and (i)(1) and (2). The revisions read as follows:		
Part 1926 - Safety and Health Regulations for Construction Subpart F – Fire Protection and Prevention.	Construction Safety Orders Article 36. Fire Protection and Prevention	Shown for context.
§ 1926.155 Definitions applicable to this subpart. * * * * * (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 having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:	§1504. Definitions. *** <u>Flammable Liquid. Any liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 °F (37.8 °C) and having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C). Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:</u> Flammable Liquid. A liquid having a flash point below 100° F (37.8° C) and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100° F (37.8° C) and shall be known as a Class I liquid. Class I liquids shall be subdivided as follows:	Section 1504 definitions apply to all Articles in the CSO. Adopt federal definition.
(1) Category 1 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a	(A) Category 1 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a	Adopt federal verbiage.

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boiling point at or below 95 °F (35 °C).	boiling point at or below 95 °F (35 °C). (A) Class IA shall include those having flash points below 73° F (22.8° C) and having a boiling point below 100° F (37.8° 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).	(B) Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 °F (23 °C) and having a boiling point above 95 °F (35 °C). (B) Class IB shall include those having flash points below 73° F (22.8° C) and having a boiling point at or above 100° F (37.8° C).	Ditto.
(3) Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 °F (23 °C) and at or below 140 °F (60 °C).	(C) Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 °F (23 °C) and at or below 140 °F (60 °C). (C) Class IC shall include those having flash points at or above 73° F (22.8° C) and below 100° F (37.8° C).	Ditto.
(4) Category 4 shall include liquids having flashpoints above 140 °F (60 °C) and at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).	(D) Category 4 shall include liquids having flashpoints above 140 °F (60 °C) and at or below 199.4 °F (93 °C).	Ditto.
(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.	<u>Flash point</u> of the liquid. 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.	New definition. There is currently no definition for “flash point” in Section 1504 (defined in Section 5415). Adopt federal definition.
(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.	(A) <u>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 Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester, ASTM D–56–05, which is incorporated herein by reference, or an equivalent method as defined by Section 5194 Appendix B.</u>	Adopt federal definition. The Board proposes to incorporate the latest edition of ASTM D-56 that has been adopted by fed-OSHA.

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<p>(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 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.</p>	<p><u>(B) 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 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, ASTM D-93-08, which is incorporated herein by reference, or an equivalent method as defined by Section 5194 Appendix B.</u></p>	<p>Adopt federal definition. The Board proposes to incorporate the latest edition of ASTM D-93 that has been adopted by fed-OSHA</p>
Subpart Z—[Amended]		
<p>Sec. 1926.1101 Asbestos. * * * * * (k) * * * (1) Hazard communication. * * * * *</p>	<p>§1529. Asbestos. * * * * *</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</p>
<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>(7) * * * (ii) * * * (A) The warning signs required by paragraph (k)(7) of this section shall bear the following information. DANGER</p>		

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<p>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 DANGER ASBESTOS CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</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>(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</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>CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST</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>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). *****</p>	<p>Part of GHS Health Hierarchy adoption (not part of this RM)</p>

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<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>Sec. 1926.1127 Cadmium. * * * * *</p> <p>(i) * * *</p> <p>(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>Part of GHS Health Horcher adoption (not part of this RM)</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>(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>(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:</p> <p>DANGER CADMIUM MAY CAUSE CANCER CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS AND KIDNEYS WEAR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION IN THIS AREA AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</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 AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY RESPIRATORS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA</p>		
<p>(3) Warning labels.</p> <p>(i) Shipping and storage containers containing cadmium or cadmium compounds shall bear appropriate warning labels, as specified in paragraph (m)(1) of this section.</p> <p>(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 KIDNEYS AVOID CREATING DUST</p> <p>(iii) Where feasible, installed cadmium products shall have a visible label or other indication that cadmium is present.</p> <p>(iv) Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may</p>		

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS COMPARISON

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

SCOPE: Applicable throughout state unless otherwise noted.

<p>***FEDERAL: Parts 1910, 1915 & 1926 as noted below</p>	<p>STATE: As noted below. GISO = General Industry Safety Orders. CSO = Construction Safety Orders.</p>	<p align="center">RATIONALE</p>
<p>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>		