

29 CFR 1910.23 (d)(1)(i)

This is an OSHA code of federal regulations

1910 stands for General Industry code

.23 pertains to guarding floor and wall openings and holes (for definitions of these terms see 1910.21)

(d) Stairways railings and guards

(1) Every flight of stairs having four or more risers shall be equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails as specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) through (v) of this section, the width of the stair to be measured clear of all obstructions except handrails:

(i) On stairways less than 44 inches wide having both sides enclosed, at least one handrail, preferably on the right side descending.

29 CFR 1928.57(b)(1)(ii)

Subpart D in the Safety for Agricultural Equipment

1928 = Agricultural code

.57 = Guarding of farm field equipment, farmstead equipment and cotton gins.

(b) = Farm Field Equipment

(1) = Power take-off guarding

(ii) = All tractors shall be equipped with an agricultural tractor master shield on the rear power take-off except where removal of the tractor master shield is permitted by paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section. The master shield shall have sufficient strength to prevent permanent deformation of the shield when a 250 pound operator mounts or dismounts the tractor using the shield as a step.

In addition, where there are no specific OSHA standards, employers must comply with the OSH Act's "General Duty Clause."

The General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), requires that each employer "furnish ... a place of employment which [is] free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."

Many of the standards cross between industries, general industry and construction depending on the issue.

General Industry: Machine Guarding



Notes

Horizontal lines for taking notes.

Citations inform the employer and workers of:

- Regulations and standards the employer allegedly violated
- Any hazardous working conditions covered by the OSH Act's General Duty Clause
- The proposed length of time set for abatement of hazards
- Any proposed penalties

Citations are sent by certified mail to the facility.

- The employer must post a copy of each citation at or near the place of the violation for 3 days or until it is fixed
- Employers must also inform the workers and their representatives of the corrections they make.

Penalties are based on violation type. OSHA may cite the following violations and propose the following penalties:

VIOLATION TYPE	PENALTY
WILLFUL	
A violation that the employer intentionally and knowingly commits or a violation that the employer commits with plain indifference to the law.	OSHA may propose penalties of up to \$70,000 for each willful violation, with a minimum penalty of \$5,000 for each willful violation.
SERIOUS	
A violation where there is substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result and that the employer knew, or should have known, of the hazard.	There is a mandatory penalty for serious violations which may be up to \$7,000.
OTHER-THAN-SERIOUS	
A violation that has a direct relationship to safety and health, but probably would not cause death or serious physical harm.	OSHA may propose a penalty of up to \$7,000 for each other-than-serious violation.
REPEATED	
A violation that is the same or similar to a previous violation.	OSHA may propose penalties of up to \$70,000 for each repeated violation.


