**OSHA Safety Regulations Highlights**

**Guards on all moving parts** –to prevent inadvertent contact with most moving partsthat were accessible in the normal course of operation

**Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL)** –maximum concentrations of chemicals stipulatedby regulation for chemicals and dusts

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** –broader use of respirators, gloves, coveralls,and other protective equipment when handling hazardous chemicals including goggles, face shields, ear protection in typical industrial environments

**Lockout/tagout** –requirements for locking out energy sources (securing them in an“off”condition) when performing repairs or maintenance

**Confined space** –requirements for air sampling and use of a "buddy system" whenworking inside tanks, manholes, pits, bins, and similar enclosed areas

**Hazard Communication (HazCom)** –also known as the "Right to Know" standard,requires developing and communicating information on the hazards of chemical products used in the workplace

**Process Safety Management (PSM)** –created to reduce large scale industrial accidents

**Blood-borne Pathogens (BBP)** –standard designed to prevent healthcare (and other)workers from being exposed to blood-borne pathogens such as Hepatitis B and

HIV

**Excavations and trenches** –regulations that specify that trenches and excavations inwhich workers are working 5 feet or more down must be provided with safeguards in addition to proper sloping and storage of excavated material in order to prevent collapses and/or cave-ins

**Exposure to asbestos** –a requirement that applies to most workplaces: most notably isconstruction work. "Construction work" means work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating

**Mandatory Training** –it is currently mandatory in the states of Connecticut,Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island that all workers on a public jobsite must have a minimum of 10 hours of OSHA authorized safety training