MCIEAST-MCBCL Inspector Quick Reference

Reference	Compliance Requirements	Yes	No	N/A
Workplace Inspections	Workplace inspections are required at least annually by OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) and the Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR 1960.25). This reference uses line items from the Code of Federal Regulations, National Fire Protection Agency, American National Standards Institute and other agencies regulations. This reference should be used in conjunction with the Administration and Occupational Safety & Health Management Evaluation (OSHME) reference to ensure a complete program is in effect. This reference DOES NOT identify specific command related requirement via local directives or instructions.			
Note: Disclaimer	These references are used in various applications and inspections. References are designed to assist an inspector to ensure that steps are followed and nothing is missed. References are designed to give safety professionals a comprehensive listing of Code of Federal Regulations, National Fire Protection Agency, OPNAV requirements and other references as listed. This references is not and should not be considered complete. Anything that is considered "out of the ordinary" should be further investigation immediately. References are to be used only be used as a guide. references are not all encompassing and proper references should be used to ensure all aspects of the inspection, use and care, etc. are followed and up-to-date. References is only as good as the individual using it; references do not provide any expertise or experience and should be updated as required or at least annually.			
	Compliance Duties Owed to Each Employee			
29 CFR 1910.9(a)	Personal protective equipment . Standards in this part requiring the employer to provide personal protective equipment (PPE), including respirators and other types of PPE, because of hazards to employees impose a separate compliance duty with respect to each employee covered by the requirement. The employer must provide PPE to each employee required to use the PPE, and each failure to provide PPE to an employee may be considered a separate violation. Personal protective equipment . Standards in this part requiring the employer to provide personal protective equipment (PPE), including respirators and other types of PPE, because of hazards to employees impose a separate compliance duty with respect to each employee covered by the requirement. The employer must provide PPE to each employee required to use the PPE, and each failure to provide PPE to an employee may be considered a separate violation. **Is this being accomplished by the command?**			
29 CFR 1910.9(b)	Training . Standards in this part requiring training on hazards and related matters, such as standards requiring that employees receive training or that the employer train employees, provide training to employees, or institute or implement a training program, impose a separate compliance duty with respect to each employee covered by the requirement. The employer must train each affected employee in the manner required by the standard, and each failure to train an employee may be considered a separate violation. **Is this being accomplished by the command? Is this training documented?**			
	Compliance with OSHA Standards			
29 CFR 1960.16	Each agency head shall comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under section 6 of the Act, or with alternate standards issued pursuant to this subpart. In complying with section 6 standards, an agency may, upon prior notification to the Secretary, prescribe and enforce more stringent permissible exposure levels or threshold limit values and may require more frequent monitoring of exposures without recourse to the approval procedures for alternate standards described in § 1960.17. In addition, after consultation with employees and safety and health committees and prior notification to the Secretary, an agency may utilize the latest edition of a reference standard if it is more stringent than the section 6 standard. After notification, the Secretary may require the use of the approval procedures for alternate standards for any of the situations described in this paragraph.			
	Qualifications of safety and health inspectors and agency inspections			
29 CFR 1960.25(a) OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) Chapter 9	Executive Order 12196 requires that each agency utilize as inspectors "personnel with equipment and competence to recognize hazards." Inspections shall be conducted by inspectors qualified to recognize and evaluate hazards of the working environment and to suggest general abatement procedures. Safety and health specialists as defined in § 1960.2(s), with experience and/or up-to-date training in occupational safety and health hazard recognition and evaluation are considered as meeting the qualifications of safety and health inspectors. For those working environments where there are less complex hazards, such safety and health specializations as cited above may not be required, but inspectors in such environments shall have sufficient documented training and/or experience in the safety and health hazards of the workplace involved to recognize and evaluate those particular hazards and to suggest general abatement procedures. All inspection personnel must be provided the equipment necessary to conduct a thorough inspection of the workplace involved. **Are the inspectors qualified? Just because an individual has a 0018 occupational field does not automatically make him/her "Qualified" under this reference.**			
29 CFR 1960.25(b)	Each agency which has workplaces containing information classified in the interest of national security shall provide access to safety and health inspectors who have obtained the appropriate security clearance. Are **ALL** workplaces inspected?			
29 CFR 1960.25(c) OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) Chapter 9	All areas and operations of each workplace, including office operations, shall be inspected at least annually. More frequent inspections shall be conducted in all workplaces where there is an increased risk of accident, injury, or illness due to the nature of the work performed. **Sufficient unannounced inspections and unannounced follow-up inspections should be conducted by the agency to ensure the identification and abatement of hazardous conditions**.			

Reference	Compliance Requirements	Yes	No	N/A
	Conduct of inspections			
29 CFR 1960.26(b)	Inspection. (1) For the purpose of assuring safe and healthful working conditions for employees of agencies, the head of the agency shall authorize safety and/or health inspectors: To enter without delay, and at reasonable times, any building, installation, facility, construction site, or other area, workplace, or environment where work is performed by employees of the agency; to inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such place of employment and all pertinent conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, and materials therein, and to question privately any agency employee, and/or any agency supervisory employee, and/or any official in charge of an establishment. Do the employees understand this is not about "finding discrepancies" it's about employees being safe while at work?			
29 CFR 1960.26 (3)	When, in the opinion of the inspector, it is necessary to conduct personal monitoring (sampling) of employee's work environments, the inspector may request employees to wear reasonable and necessary personal monitoring devices, e.g., noise dosimeters and air sampling pumps, for periods determined by the inspector to be necessary for complete and effective sampling of the environment. (Industrial Hygiene Survey)			
29 CFR 1960.26 (5) OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) Chapter 9	Whenever and as soon as it is concluded on the basis of an inspection that a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately, the inspector shall inform the affected employees and official in charge of the workplace of the danger. The official in charge of the workplace, or a person empowered to act for that official, shall undertake immediate abatement and the withdrawal of employees who are not necessary for abatement of the dangerous conditions. In the event the official in charge of the workplace needs assistance to undertake full abatement, that official shall promptly contact the Designated Agency Safety and Health Official and other responsible agency officials, who shall assist the abatement effort. Safety and health committees shall be informed of all relevant actions and representatives of the employees shall be so informed. Are the discrepancies being identified and documented?			
29 CFR 1960.26(c)	Written reports and notices of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions. (1) The ***inspector shall***, in writing, describe with particularity the procedures followed in the inspection and the findings which form the basis for the issuance of any Notice of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions. THIS IS THE INSPECTORS REPORT NOT THE EMPLOYEE. Are inspectors reporting these?			
	Employee reports of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions			
29 CFR 1960.28 (c) OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) Chapter 10	Any employee or representative of employees, who believes that an unsafe or unhealthful working condition exists in any workplace where such employee is employed, shall have the right and is encouraged to make a report of the unsafe or unhealthful working condition to an appropriate agency safety and health official and request an inspection of such workplace for this purpose. The report shall be reduced to writing either by the individual submitting the report or, in the case of an oral notification, by the above official or other person designated to receive the reports in the workplace. Any such report shall set forth the grounds for the report and shall contain the name of the employee or representative of employees. Upon the request of the individual making such report, no person shall disclose the name of the individual making the report or the names of individual employees referred to in the report, to anyone other than authorized representatives of the Secretary. In the case of imminent danger situations, employees shall make reports by the most expeditious means available. Are forms (5100/11) posted on Safety Board? Are employees familiar (at least two ways) with how to report a unsafe and unhealthful working condition?			
	Accident investigation			
29 CFR 1960.29(a)	While all accidents should be investigated, including accidents involving property damage only, the extent of such investigation shall be reflective of the seriousness of the accident. Are accidents/mishaps investigated IAW 5100.23 (Series) Chapter 14?			
	Abatement of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions			
29 CFR 1960.30 (c) OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) Chapter 10	The official in charge of the establishment shall promptly prepare an abatement plan with the appropriate participation of the establishment's Safety and Health Official or a designee, if in the judgment of the establishment official the abatement of an unsafe or unhealthful working condition will not be possible within 30 calendar days. Such plan shall contain an explanation of the circumstances of the delay in abatement, a proposed timetable for the abatement, and a summary of steps being taken in the interim to protect employees from being injured as a result of the unsafe or unhealthful working condition. A copy of the plan shall be sent to the safety and health committee, and, if no committee exists, to the representative of the employees. Any changes in an abatement plan will require the preparation of a new plan in accordance with the provisions of this section. Is this information provided to employees and "known to all" that are potentially effected by the adverse condition?			
	Standards not covered in this document			
29 CFR 1910.66	**Powered platforms for building maintenance**			
Subpart M	**Compressed Gas and Compressed Air Equipment**			
29 CFR 1910.180	**Crawler locomotive and truck cranes**			
29 CFR 1910.181	**Derricks**			
29 CFR 1910.183	**Helicopters**			
29 CFR 1910.216	**Mills and calenders in the rubber and plastics industries**			
29 CFR 1910.218	**Forging Machines**			
Subpart R	**Special Industries**			
Subpart T	**Commercial Diving Operations**			
29 CFR 1910.307	**Hazardous (classified) locations**			

Reference	Compliance Requirements	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.308	**Special systems**			
29 CFR 1910.332	**Training**			
Subpart T	**Commercial Diving Operations**			
Subpart Z	**Toxic and Hazardous Substances (**This section is cover in associated instruction etc.)			

Reference	Subpart D--Walking and Working Surfaces	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Housekeeping			
29 CFR 1910.22(a)(1)	Are all places of employment, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition?			
29 CFR 1910.22(a)(2)	Are the floors of every workroom maintained in a clean and, so far as possible, dry condition?			
29 CFR 1010.22(a)(2)	Where wet processes are used, is drainage maintained, and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places provided where practicable?			
29 CFR 1910.22(a)(3)	Is every floor, working place, and passageway free of protruding nails, splinters, holes and loose boards?			
	Aisles and Passageways			
29 CFR 1910.22(b)(1)	Where mechanical handling equipment is used, is sufficient safe clearance allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made?			
29 CFR 1910.22(b)(1)	Are aisles and passageways kept clear and in good repairs, with no obstructions across or in aisles that could create a hazard?			
29 CFR 1910.22(b)(2)	Are permanent aisles and passageways appropriately marked?			
	Cover and Guardrails			
29 CFR 1910.22(c)	Are covers and/or guardrails provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.?			
	Floor loading protection:			
29 CFR 1910.22(d)(1)	On multi-floored structures, has the building official marked the approved load on plates of approved design and securely affixed those plates in a conspicuous place?			
29 CFR 1910.22(d)(2)	Do loads on floors and roofs conform to the allowable load as established by the building official?			
	Guarding floor and wall openings and holes			
29 CFR 1910.23(a)(1) and (e)(1)	Is every stairway floor opening guarded by a standard railing on all exposed sides, (except at entrance to stairway), (standard: a smooth surfaced top rail throughout the length of the railing at a vertical height of 42 inches nominal from the upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level; an intermediate rail approximately halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway, or ramp, and posts)?			
29 CFR 1910.23(a)(2)	Does a standard railing and toe board guard every ladder way floor opening or platform on all exposed sides (except at entrance to opening)?			
29 CFR 1901.23(a)(3)(i) and (ii)	Is every hatchway and chute floor opening guarded with a hinged floor opening cover or a removable railing with toe board?			
1910.23(a)(5)	Is every pit and trapdoor opening guarded by a suitable cover?			
1910.23(a)(6)(9)	Does a standard manhole cover guard every manhole floor opening?			
29 CFR 1910.23(a)(7)	Does every temporary floor opening shall have standard railings, or shall be constantly attended by someone?			
29 CFR 1910.23(a)(8)	Is every floor hole, into which persons can accidentally walk, guarded with a standard guard railing and standard toe board?			
	Protection of open-sided floors, platforms, and runways:			
29 CFR 1910.23(c)(1) (i) through (iii)	Is every open-sided floor, platform or runway that is 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level, guarded by a standard railing and toe board on all open sides except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder?			
	Stairway railings and guards:			
29 CFR 1910.23(d)(1)	Is every flight of stairs that has four or more risers, equipped with standard stair railings or standard handrails?			
	a) On stairways less than 44 inches wide, having both sides enclosed, at least one handrail.			

Reference	Subpart D--Walking and Working Surfaces	Yes	No	N/A
	b) On stairways less than 44 inches wide, having one side open, at least one stair railing on each side.			
	c) On stairways less than 44 inches wide, having both sides open, one stair railing on each side.			
	d) On stairways more than 44 inches wide, but less than 88 inches wide, one handrail on each enclosed side and one stair railing on each open side.			
	e) On stairways 88 inches or more wide, one handrail on each enclosed side, one stair railing on each open side, and one intermediate stair railing located approximately midway of the width			
	Railing, toe boards, and cover specifications			
29 CFR 1910.23(e)	(1) Is the standard railing shall consist of top rail, intermediate rail, and posts, and shall have a vertical height of 42 inches nominal from upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level. The top rail shall be smooth-surfaced throughout the length of the railing?			
29 CFR 1910.23(i)	For wood railings, the posts shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock spaced not to exceed 6 feet; the top and intermediate rails shall be of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock. If top rail is made of two right-angle pieces of 1-inch by 4-inch stock, posts may be spaced on 8-foot centers, with 2-inch by 4-inch intermediate rail.			
29 CFR 1910.24(c)	*Stair strength.* Are fixed stairways shall be designed and constructed to carry a load of five times the normal live load anticipated but never of less strength than to carry safely a moving concentrated load of 1,000 pounds?			
29 CFR 1910.24(d)	Stair width. Do fixed stairways shall have a minimum width of 22 inches?			
	Stair Hazards			
29 CFR 1910.24(f)	Are all treads reasonably slip-resistant and the nosing of nonskid finish?			
29 CFR 1910.24(f)	Is riser height and tread width uniform throughout any flight of stairs, including any foundation structure used as one or more treads of the stairs?			
	Railings and Handrails			
29 CFR 1910.24(h)	Are standard railings provided on the open sides of all exposed stairways and platforms?			
29 CFR 1910.24 (h)	Are handrails provided on at least one side of closed stairways preferably on the right side descending?			
	Vertical clearance			
29 CFR 1910.24 (i)	Is the vertical clearance above any stair tread to an overhead obstruction at least seven feet, measured from the leading edge of the tread?			
	General specifications			
29 CFR 1910.26(2)	Straight and extension ladders. (i) Is the minimum width between side rails of a straight ladder or any section of an extension ladder shall be 12 inches?			
29 CFR 1910.26(ii)	The length of single ladders or individual sections of ladders shall not exceed 30 feet. Two-section ladders shall not exceed 48 feet in length and over two-section ladders shall not exceed 60 feet in			
29 CFR 1910.26(vii)	Are the bottoms of the four rails are to be supplied with insulating nonslip material for the safety of the user?			
	Care and maintenance of ladders			
29 CFR 1910.26(5)(c)	(1) General. To get maximum serviceability, safety, and to eliminate unnecessary damage of equipment, are good safe practices in the use and care of ladder equipment must be employed by the users?			
29 CFR 1910.26(2)(iv)	Are Ladders maintained in good usable condition at all times?			
29 CFR 1910.26(vii)	Are ladders having defects are to be marked and taken out of service until repaired by either maintenance department or the manufacturer?			
29 CFR 1910.26(3)(ii)	Is the portable ladders are designed as a one-man working ladder based on a 200-pound load, is this being followed?			
29 CFR 1910.26(c)(3)(v)	When ascending or descending, does the climber face the ladder?			

Reference	Subpart E-- Exit Routes and Emergency Planning.	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Compliance with alternate exit-route codes			
29 CFR 1910.35	OSHA will deem an employer demonstrating compliance with the exit-route provisions of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 2009 edition, or the exit-route provisions of the International Fire Code, 2009 edition, to be in compliance with the corresponding requirements in §§ 1910.34, 1910.36, and 1910.37			
	Design and construction requirements for exit routes			
29 CFR 1910.36(a)(1)	Is each exit route a permanent part of the workplace?			
29 CFR 1910.36(a)(2)	Do the construction materials used to separate an exit from other parts of the workplace have a one-hour fire resistance-rating if the exit connects three or fewer stories and a two-hour fire resistance-rating if the exit connects four or more stories?			
29 CFR 1910.36(a)(3)	An exit is permitted to have only those openings necessary to allow access to the exit from occupied areas of the workplace, or to the exit discharge. An opening into an exit must be protected by a self-closing fire door that remains closed or automatically closes in an emergency upon the sounding of a fire alarm or employee alarm system. Does each fire door, including its frame and hardware, listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory?			
29 CFR 1910.36(b)	Are there at least two exit routes available in the workplace to permit prompt evacuation of employees and other building occupants during an emergency? (except as allowed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section)			
29 CFR 1910.36(b)	Are the exit routes located as far away as practical from each other so that if one exit route is blocked by fire or smoke, employees can evacuate using the second exit route?			
29 CFR 1910.36(b)(3)	A single exit route is permitted where the number of employees, the size of the building, its occupancy, or the arrangement of the workplace is such that all employees would be able to evacuate safely during an emergency.			
Note to paragraph 1910.36(b):	For assistance in determining the number of exit routes necessary for your workplace, consult NFPA 101-2000, Life Safety Code			
	Exit Discharge			
29 CFR 1910.36(3)(c)	(1) Does each exit discharge lead directly outside or to a street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open space with access to the outside?			
29 CFR 1910.36(3)(c) (2)	Is the street, walkway, refuge area, public way, or open space to which an exit discharge leads large enough to accommodate the building occupants likely to use the exit route?			
29 CFR 1910.36(3)(c)(3)	Are exit stairs that continue beyond the level on which the exit discharge is located interrupted at that level by doors, partitions, or other effective means that clearly indicate the direction of travel leading to the exit discharge?			
29 CFR 1910.36(d)	(1) Are employees able to open an exit route door from the inside at all times without keys, tools, or special knowledge? A device such as a panic bar that locks only from the outside is permitted on exit discharge doors.			
29 CFR 1910.36(e)	(1) Are all doors used to connect any room to an exit equipped with a side-hinge?			
29 CFR 1910.36(g)	(1) Is the ceiling of an exit route at least seven feet six inches (2.3 m) high? Any projection from the ceiling must not reach a point less than six feet eight inches (2.0 m) from the floor.			
29 CFR 1910.36(h)(2)	If applicable, is the outdoor exit route must be covered if snow or ice is likely to accumulate along the route, unless the employer can demonstrate that any snow or ice accumulation will be removed before it presents a slipping hazard?			
	Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features for exit routes.			
29 CFR 1910.37(a)	The danger to employees must be minimized. (1)Are exit routes free of explosive or highly flammable furnishings or other decorations?			
29 CFR 1910.37(2)	Are exit routes arranged so that employees will not have to travel toward a high hazard area, unless the path of travel is effectively shielded from the high hazard area by suitable partitions or other physical barriers?			
29 CFR 1910.37 (3)	Are exit routes free and unobstructed? No materials or equipment may be placed, either permanently or temporarily, within the exit route. The exit access must not go through a room that can be locked, such as a bathroom, to reach an exit or exit discharge, nor may it lead into a dead-end corridor. Stairs or a ramp must be provided where the exit route is not substantially level			
29 CFR 1910.37(4)	Are safeguards designed to protect employees during an emergency (e.g., sprinkler systems, alarm systems, fire doors, exit lighting) in proper working order at all times?			
29 CFR 1910.37(4)(b)	(1) Is each exit route adequately lighted so that an employee with normal vision can see along the exit route?			

Reference	Subpart E-- Exit Routes and Emergency Planning.	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.37(4)(b)(2)	Is each exit clearly visible and marked by a sign reading “Exit?”			
29 CFR 1910.37(4)(b)(5)	Are doorways or passages along an exit access that could be mistaken for an exit must be marked “Not an Exit” or similar designation, or be identified by a sign indicating its actual use (e.g., closet)?			
29 CFR 1910.37(4)(b)(6)	Is each exit sign illuminated to a surface value of at least five foot-candles (54 lux) by a reliable light source and be distinctive in color? Self-luminous or electroluminescent signs that have a minimum luminance surface value of at least .06 foot-lambert's (0.21 cd/m2) are permitted.			
29 CFR 1910.37(4)(b)(6)	Does each exit sign have the word “Exit” in plainly legible letters not less than six inches (15.2 cm) high, with the principal strokes of the letters in the word “Exit” not less than three-fourths of an inch (1.9 cm) wide?			
29 CFR 1910.37(e)	Has the employer installed and maintain an operable employee alarm system that has a distinctive signal to warn employees of fire or other emergencies, unless employees can promptly see or smell a fire or other hazard in time to provide adequate warning to them? The employee alarm system must comply with § 1910.165.			
	Emergency action plans.			
29 CFR 1910.38(a)	Does the employer have an emergency action plan whenever an OSHA standard in this part requires one? The requirements in this section apply to each such emergency action plan.			
29 CFR 1910.38 (b)	Does the command/workplace have an emergency action plan in writing, kept in the workplace, and available to employees for review? However, an employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees. Note: The CFR has a list of requirements and training requirements that may vary from workplace to workplace.			
	Fire prevention plans			
29 CFR 1910.39 (b)	If a fire prevention plan is required it must be in writing, be kept in the workplace, and be made available to employees for review. However, an employer with 10 or fewer employees may communicate the plan orally to employees.			

Reference	SUBPART G -- OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Ventilation			
29 CFR 1910.94(5)	(i) Are employers using only respirators approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) under 42 CFR part 84 to protect employees from dusts produced during abrasive-blasting operations?			
29 CFR 1910.94(5) (b) (iv)	Employees who use respirators required by this section, has the employer implemented a respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134?			
29 CFR 1910.94(5) (v)(a)	Does protective footwear comply with the requirements specified by 29 CFR 1910.136(b)(1)?			
29 CFR 1910.94(5)(v)(b)	Is equipment for protection of the eyes and face supplied to the operator when the respirator design does not provide such protection and to any other personnel working in the vicinity of abrasive blasting operations?			
29 CFR 1910.94(5)(v)(b)	Does this equipment shall conform to the requirements of § 1910.133?			
29 CFR 1910.94(b)(3)(i)	Are hoods connected to exhaust systems used, and are such hoods designed, located, and placed so that the dust or dirt particles shall fall or be projected into the hoods in the direction of the air flow?			
29 CFR 1910.94(b)(3)(i i) through (vii)	Do the grinding wheels on floor stands, pedestals, benches, and special-purpose grinding machines and abrasive cutting-off wheels meet the minimum exhaust volumes as shown in (1910.94(b)(3)(ii) through (vii)?			
29CFR1910.94 Table G-4	a. Grinding and abrasive cutting-off wheels			
29CFR1910.94 Table G-5	b. All buffing and polishing wheels			
29CFR1910.94 Table G-6	c. Horizontal single-spindle disc grinder			
29CFR1910.94 Table G-7	d. Horizontal double-spindle disc grinder			
29CFR1910.94 Table G-8	e. Vertical spindle disc grinder			
29CFR1910.94 Table G-9	f. Grinding and polishing belts			
29 CFR 1910.94(b)(4)(i)	Are exhaust systems for grinding, polishing, and buffing operations in accordance with American Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960?			
	Spray finishing operations			
29 CFR 1910.94(iii)	Are spray booths defined and described as required by § 1910.107(a)?			
29 CFR 1910.94 (3)(a)	Do lights, motors, electrical equipment, and other sources of ignition conform to the requirements of § 1910.107(b)(10) and (c)?			
29 CFR 1910.94(5)	Is the ventilation provided in accordance with provisions of § 1910.107(d)?			
	Occupational noise exposure			
29 CFR 1910.95 (b)(1)	Are employees are subjected to sound exceeding those listed in Table G-16 (OSHA Website), are feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels within the levels of Table G-16, is personal protective equipment provided and used to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table?			
29 CFR 1910.95(c)(1)	Is protection against the effects of noise exposure provided whenever employee noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weight average sound level (TWA) of 85 decibels measured on the “A” scale (slow response) or, equivalently, a dose of fifty percent and where employees are subjected to sound exceeding 85 decibels on the “A” scale, are feasible administrative or engineering controls utilized?			

Reference	SUBPART G -- OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.95(d)	(1) When information indicates that any employee's exposure may equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels, did the employer (command) develop and implement a monitoring program?			
29 CFR 1910.95(e)	Has the employer (command) notified each employee exposed at or above an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels of the results of the monitoring?			
29 CFR 1910.95(f)	Has the employer (command) provided affected employees or their representatives with an opportunity to observe any noise measurements conducted pursuant to this section?			
29 CFR 1910.95(g)	(1) Has the employer (command) established and maintained an audiometric testing program as provided in this paragraph by making audiometric testing available to all employees whose exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels?			
29 CFR 1910.95(6)	Has the command at least annually after obtaining the baseline audiogram, obtained a new audiogram for each employee exposed at or above an 8-hour time-weighted average of 85 decibels?			
29 CFR 1910.95 (i)(2)	Do employers (command, supervisors) ensure that hearing protectors are worn?			
29 CFR 1910.95(k)(1) and (2)	Has the command/supervisor established a hearing conservation training program and is the training program repeated annually?			
29 CFR 1910.95(m)(1) and (2)	Are accurate employee exposure measurement records and audiometric test records maintained on all employees?			
29 CFR 1910.95 (m)(3)(i) and (ii)	Are noise exposure measurement records retained for two years and audiometric test records retained for the duration of the affected employee’s employment?			
	Non-ionizing radiation			
OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series)	Does the command have a non-ionizing radiation program if applicable? It is Navy policy to maintain a program on non-ionizing radiation?			
29 CFR 1910.97(4)	Scope. This section applies to all radiations originating from radio stations, radar equipment, and other possible sources of electromagnetic radiation such as used for communication, radio navigation, and industrial and scientific purposes. This section does not apply to the deliberate exposure of patients by, or under the direction of, practitioners of the healing arts.			

Reference	Subpart H--Hazardous Materials	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Compressed gases			
29 CFR 1910.101	General Requirements: (a) Inspection of compressed gas cylinders. Each employer shall determine that compressed gas cylinders under his control are in a safe condition to the extent that this can be determined by visual inspection. Visual and other inspections shall be conducted as prescribed in the Hazardous Materials Regulations of the Department of Transportation (49 CFR parts 171-179 and 14 CFR part 103). Where those regulations are not applicable, visual and other inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets C-6-1968 and C-8-1962, which is incorporated by reference as specified in § 1910.6			
	Flammable liquids			
29 CFR 1910.106(19)	Definitions: Category 1 - Liquids having a flashpoint below 73.4 degrees F. and having a boiling point at are below 95 degrees F. Category 2 - Liquids having a flashpoint below 73.4 degrees F. and having a boiling point above 95 degrees F. Category 3 - Liquids having a flashpoint at or above 73.4 degrees F. and at or below 140 degrees F. Category 4 - Liquids with flashpoints above 140 degrees F. and at or below 199.4 degrees F.			
29 CFR 1910.106(25)	Are portable tanks (a closed container having a liquid capacity over 60 U.S. gallons) being used for a fixed installation? (This should be a No answer)			
29 CFR 1910.106(29)	Is the Safety can an approved container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)	This section applies to the storage of flammable 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. (This is what and how most work centers store material)			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(2)	Are only approved containers and portable tanks being used?			
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).			
29 CFR 1910.106(3)(i)	Is the capacity not more than 60 gallons of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Category 4 flammable liquids stored in the storage cabinet?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(3)(ii)	Are storage cabinets designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325 degrees Fahrenheit, when subjected to a ten-minute fire test using the standard set forth in NFPA 251-1969?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(3)(ii)	Are cabinets labeled in conspicuous lettering “Flammable - keep fire away”?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(3)(ii)(a)	Are metal cabinets constructed with the bottom, top, door, and sides of the cabinets with at least no. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1 ½-inch air space; joints riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means; the door provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(3)(ii)(b)	Are wooden cabinets constructed with the bottom, sides, and top constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire; all joints rabbeted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead woodscrews; a rabbeted overlap of not less than l inch when more than one door is used; and hinges mounted in such a manner as not to lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to the fire test?			
	Inside storage rooms (used when cabinets do not provide enough storage space.)			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)	Are openings to other rooms and buildings provided with noncombustible liquid-tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area at least 4 inches below surrounding floor?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)	Are openings to other rooms provided with approved self-closing fire doors and is the room liquid-tight where the walls join the floor?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)	Is wood used for shelving, racks, dunnage, floor overplay, etc., at least 1 inch nominal thickness?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)(iii)	Does electrical wiring and equipment located inside storage rooms used for Class I liquids meet the requirements of Subpart S for Class 1, Division 2 Hazardous Locations and is electrical wiring and equipment located inside storage rooms used for Class II and III liquids approved for general use?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)(iv)	Does ventilation system provide for a complete change of air within the room at least six times per hour?			

Reference	Subpart H--Hazardous Materials	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)(v)	Is at least one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide maintained at all times?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(4)(v)	Are containers over 30 gallons stacked upon one another?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(5)	Are flammable and combustible liquids inside the building stored in such a manner as to not limit the use of exits, stairways, or areas normally used for the safe egress of personnel?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(6)(iii)	Is there 36 inches between the flammable storage container and the sprinkler heads?			
NFPA 30-4-3.2	Are storage cabinets are kept to a maximum of 3 or separated by 100 ft.?			
	Outside storage			
29 CFR 1910.106(5)(vi)	*Flammable liquid warehouses or storage buildings.* (a) If a storage building is located 50 feet or less from a building or line of adjoining property that may be built upon, is the exposing wall blank with a fire-resistance rating of at least 2 hours?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(6)(ii)	Is the maximum storage of the flammable materials not exceed 1,100 gallons?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(6)(iii)	Is the storage area graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from the building or other exposures or surrounded by a curb at least 6 inches high?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(6)(IV)	Are storage areas protected against tampering or trespassers when necessary, and kept free of weeds, debris and other combustible material not necessary to the storage?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(7)(i)	Are suitable fire control devices (small hose or portable extinguishers) available at locations where flammable and combustible liquids are stored?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(7)(i)(a)	Is a portable fire extinguisher with a rating of not less than 12-B units located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room or building used for storage?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(7)(i)(b)	Is a portable fire extinguisher with a rating of not less than 12-B units located not less than 10 feet from and not more than 25 feet from any Class I or Class II storage area that is located outside of a storage room, but inside of a building?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(7)(iii)	Are open flames and smoking prohibited in flammable and combustible liquids storage areas?			
29 CFR 1910.106(d)(7)(IV)	Are water reactive materials stored in a different location than flammable and combustible liquids?			
	Marine service stations			
29 CFR 1910.106(g)	(a) Are Liquids stored in an approved closed container not exceeding 60 gallons in capacity?			
29 CFR 1910.106(g)(a)(4)	Is the dispensing hose no longer than 50 feet in length?			
	Automotive service stations			
29 CFR 1910.106(g)(3)(iii)	Is there a clearly identified and easily accessible switch or a circuit breaker provided at a location remote from dispensing devices, including remote pumping systems, to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency?			
29 CFR 1910.106(g)(3)(V)(d)	***This is a two question standard.*** Is a control provided that will permit the pump to operate only when a dispensing nozzle is from its bracket on the dispensing unit and the switch on this dispensing unit is manually actuated? Does this control also stop the pump when all nozzles have been returned to their brackets?			
29CFR 1910.106(g)(3)(v)(e)	Is an approved impact valve, incorporating a fusible link, designed to close automatically in the event of severe impact or fire exposure properly installed in the dispensing supply line at the base of each individual dispensing device?			
29 CFR 1910.106(g)(8)	Are there conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking posted within sight of the customer being served?			

Reference	Subpart H--Hazardous Materials	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.106(g)(8)	Are the motors of all equipment being fueled turned off during fueling operations?			
29 CFR 1910.106(g)(9)	Is each service station provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a minimum approved classification of 6 B, C, located so that the extinguisher is with 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service room?			

Reference	Subpart I -- Personal Protective Equipment	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
Note:	**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is the last step in protecting the employee from hazards. If engineering controls or administrative controls cannot be incorporated than PPE will be required. If PPE is required the following standards apply.**			
	General requirements			
29 CFR 1910.132(a)	Is protective equipment provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary?			
29 CFR 1910.132(c)	Is all PPE of safe design and construction for the work to be performed?			
29 CFR 1910.132(d)	(1) Has the employer assessed the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)? (Industrial Hygiene Survey *)			
29 CFR 1910.132(2)(	Is defective or damaged personal protective equipment being used?			
29 CFR 1910.132(f)(1)	Does the employer provide training to each employee that is required to use PPE?			
29 CFR 1910.132(f)(2)	Is each employee required to demonstrate an understanding of the training, and the ability to use PPE, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE?			
29 CFR 1910.132(f)(4)	Does the employer (command) possess written certification of required training that contains the name of each employee trained, the date of the training and the subject of the certification; to include: When is PPE necessary, What PPE is necessary, How to use the PPE, limitations and proper care, etc.?			
29 CFR 1910.132(3)(h)	Is the protective equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), used to comply with this part, provided by the employer at no cost to employees?			
29 CFR 1910.132(2)	The employer is not required to pay for non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear (including steel-toe shoes or steel-toe boots) and non-specialty prescription safety eyewear, provided that the employer permits such items to be worn off the job-site			
29 CFR 1910.132(5)	Does the employer pay for replacement PPE, except when the employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE?			
	Eye and face protection			
29 CFR 1910.133(a)(1)	Are suitable eye protectors, (including optical corrective lenses, if necessary) required where machines or operations present the hazard of flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors or potentially injurious radiation, or a combination of these hazards?			
29 CFR 1910.133 (a)(4)	Is eye and face PPE distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer?			
29 CFR 1910.133(b)	Is the design, construction, testing, and use of devices for eye and face protection IAW the ANSI Standard Z87.1, Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection?			
	Respiratory Protection			
29 CFR 1910.134	For respiratory protection requirements refer to OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) and the installation / command respiratory protection program manager.			
	Head Protection			
1910.135(a)(1)	Does the employer ensure that the employee wears an approved protective helmet IAW ANSI Z89.1, Requirements for Industrial Head Protection, when working in areas where there is a potential for injury to the head from falling objects?			
29 CFR 1910.135(2)	Are helmets provided to personnel for the protection of heads from impact and penetration from falling and flying objects and from limited electric shock and burn?			
	Foot protection			

Reference	Subpart I -- Personal Protective Equipment	Yes	No	N/A
1910.136(a)	Does the employer ensure that each affected employee uses approved protective footwear, IAW ANSI Z41,Protective Footwear, when working in areas where there is a danger of foot injuries due to falling or rolling objects, or objects piercing the sole, and where employee's feet are exposed to electrical hazards?			
	Hand protection			
29 CFR 1910.138(a)	Does the employer select and require employee's to use appropriate hand protection when employee's hands are exposed to such hazards as those from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, and harmful temperature extremes?			
	The Industrial Hygiene (IH) Survey identifies potential health hazards associated with work processes surveyed, (i.e. respiratory protection, chemical use, noise, etc.) The IH Survey MAY NOT ALWAYS determine "other" PPE requirements, especially those associated with potential exposure to physical hazards. For example, an IH survey may address the use of gloves when working with chemicals, but it may not address the use of gloves if working with metal. The IH survey may require the use of eye protection for certain chemical exposures, but not address eye or face protection when working around flying particles or molten metals. The IH survey typically will not address the need for Fall Protection, Foot Protection, and Head Protection. Bottom Line - DO NOT rely solely on the IH survey to determine PPE requirements; Do Not Assume the IH survey is an end all to PPE requirements.			

Reference	Subpart J -- General Environmental Controls	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Sanitation			
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(3)(i)	Are all places of employment kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows?			
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(3)(ii)	Are floors in every workroom maintained, so far as practical, in a dry condition?			
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(3)(ii)	Where wet processes are used, are drains maintained and false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places provided, where practicable, or is appropriate waterproof footgear provided?			
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(3)(iii)	Is every floor, working place, and passageway kept free from protruding nails, splinters, loose boards, and unnecessary holes and openings?			
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(4)(ii)	Is the place of employment maintained in a sanitary condition, with all sweeping, solid or liquid wastes, refuse, and garbage removed?			
29 CFR 1910.141(a)(5)	Is every enclosed workplace so constructed, equipped and maintained, so far as reasonably practicable, as to prevent the entrance or harborage of rodents insects, and other vermin and is a continuing, effective extermination program instituted where their presence is detected?			
29 CFR 1910.141(b)(1)(i) (iii)	Is potable water provided in all places of employment for drinking and washing and are portable drinking water dispensers so designed, constructed, and serviced so that sanitary conditions are maintained?			
29 CFR 1910.141(b)(1)(iii)	Are portable drinking water dispensers capable of being closed and are they equipped with a tap?			
29 CFR 1910.141(b)(1)(v)	Are common drinking cups and utensils prohibited?			
29 CFR 1910.141(b)(2)(i)	Are the outlets for non-potable water, such as water for industrial or firefighting purposes, posted or otherwise marked in a manner that will clearly indicate the water is unsafe and not to be used for drinking or washing of the person?			
29 CFR 1910.141(b)(2)(iii)	Is non-potable water prohibited from use for washing any portion of the person, cooking utensils or clothing?			
29 CFR 1910.141(g)(2), (4)	Is food and beverage storage or consumption prohibited in a toilet room or in any area exposed to toxic materials?			
29 CFR 1910.141(g)(3)	Are receptacles for the disposal of waste food constructed of smooth, corrosion resistant, easily cleanable, or disposable materials, with a tight fitting cover provided and used; and does the number, size, and location of the receptacles encourage their use and are they emptied at least once each working day?			
29 CFR 1910.141(c), (d)	Are washing facilities maintained in a sanitary condition, provided with hot and cold running water, or tepid running water, and is hand soap or a similar cleansing agent provided?			
29 CFR 1910.141(c)(iv)	Are individual towels of cloth or paper, warm air blowers or clean individual sections of continuous cloth toweling provided convenient to the lavatories?			
29 CFR 1910.141(e)	When employees are required to wear protective clothing, are change rooms provided and equipped with separate storage facilities for street clothes and for the protective clothing?			

Reference	Subpart J -- General Environmental Controls	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.141(c)(1), (2)	Do the number of toilet facilities provided meet the requirements of Table J-1, (http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl), and does each water closet occupy a separate compartment with a door and walls or partitions between fixtures sufficiently high to assure privacy?			
	Safety color code for marking physical hazards			
29 CFR 1910.144(a)(1)(i)	Is fire protection equipment and apparatus clearly marked in red?			
29 CFR 1910.144(a)(ii)	Are safety cans or other portable containers of flammable liquids having a flash point at or below 80 degrees F, table containers of flammable liquids (Open cup tester), excluding shipping containers, painted red with some additional clearly visible identification either in the form of a yellow band around the can or the name of the contents conspicuously stenciled or painted on the can in yellow?			
29 CFR 1910.144(a)(ii)	Are Danger signs painted red?			
29 CFR 1910.144(a)(1)(iii)	Are emergency stop bars on hazardous machines painted in red?			
29 CFR 1910.144(a)(1)(iii)	Are stop buttons or electrical switches on which letters or other markings appear and are used for emergency stopping of machinery painted in red?			
29 CFR 1910.144(a)(3)	Is yellow the basic color used for designating caution and marking physical hazards such as: Striking against, stumbling, falling, tripping and “caught in between”?			
	Specifications for accident prevention signs and tags			
29 CFR 1910.145(a) thru (f)	Is the design, wording, and posting of danger signs, caution signs, and safety instructions signs IAW 29 CFR 1910?			
Specific Wording of the Standard	*(a) Scope. (1) These specifications apply to the design, application, and use of signs or symbols (as included in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section) intended to indicate and, insofar as possible, to define specific hazards of a nature such that failure to designate them may lead to accidental injury to workers or the public, or both, or to property damage. These specifications are intended to cover all safety signs except those designed for streets, highways, and railroads. These specifications do not apply to plant bulletin boards or to safety posters.*			
	Permit-required confined spaces			
29 CFR 1910.146	For Confined Space requirements refer to OPNAVINST 5100.23 (Series) and the installation / command Confined Space Program Manager.			
	The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tag-out)			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(1)	Is there an established program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training and periodic inspections to ensure that before any employee performs any servicing or maintenance on a machine or equipment where the unexpected energizing, start up or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury, the machine or equipment shall be isolated, and rendered inoperative?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(2)(i)	If an energy-isolating device is not capable of being locked out, does the employers energy control program utilize a tag-out system?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(2)(ii)	If an energy isolating device is capable of being locked out, does the employer energy control program utilize lockout, unless the employer can demonstrate that a tag-out system will provide full employee protection as provided for in paragraph (c)(3) of 29 CFR 1910.147?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(2)(iii)	Whenever major replacement, repair, renovation or modification of machines or equipment is performed, and whenever new machines or equipment are installed, are energy isolating devices for such machines or equipment designed to accept a lockout device?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(3)(i)	When a tag-out device is used on any energy isolating device which is capable of being locked out, is the tag out device attached in the same location that the lockout device would have been attached, and does the tag out program provide for a level of safety equivalent to that obtained by using a lockout program?			

Reference	Subpart J -- General Environmental Controls	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(i)	Are locks, tags, chains, wedges, key blocks, adapter pins, self-locking fasteners, or other hardware provided for isolating, securing and blocking of machines or equipment from energy sources?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(ii)	Are lockout devices and tag-out devices singularly identified, the only device(s) used for controlling energy, and prohibited from use for other purposes?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(A)	Are lockout and tag-out devices capable of withstanding the environment to which they are exposed and for the maximum period of time that exposure is expected?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(b)	Are lockout and tag-out devices standardized within the facility, i.e., color, shape, size, paint and format?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(c)(1)	Are lockout devices substantial enough to prevent removal without the use of excessive force or unusual techniques, such as with the use of bolt cutters or other metal cutting tools?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(c)(2)	Are tag-out devices, including their means of attachment, substantial enough to prevent inadvertent or accidental removal?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(ii)(c)(2)	Are tag-out device attachments of a non-reusable type, attachable by hand, self-locking, and non-releasable, with a minimum unlocking strength of no less than 50 pounds and with the general design and basic characteristics of being at least equivalent to a one-piece, all-environment tolerant nylon cable tie?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(5)(iii)	Do tag-out devices warn against hazardous conditions if the machine or equipment is energized and include a legend such as: “Do not start”, “Do not open”, “Do not close”, “Do not energize”, or ‘Do not operate”?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(6)(i)	Are periodic inspections of the energy control procedures conducted at least annually to ensure that the procedures and the requirements of the standards are being followed?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(6)	Are periodic inspections certified, to include the date of the inspection, name of the inspector, machine or equipment identification?			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(7(i)	Does the training program of the employer include all the training elements listed below? a) Each authorized employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable hazardous energy sources, the type and magnitude of the energy available in the workplace, and the methods and means necessary for energy isolation and control. b) Each affected employee shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the energy control procedure. c) All other employee whose work operations are or may be in an area where energy control procedure may be utilized, shall be instructed about the procedure, and about the prohibition relating to attempts to restart or reenergize machines or equipment which are locked out or tagged out.			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(7(ii)	When tag-out systems are used, does the employer provide the following additional training? a) Tags are essentially warning devices and do not provide the physical restraint on those devices that is provided by a lock. b) When a tag is attached to an energy isolating means, it is not to be removed without authorization of the responsible person responsible for it, and it is never to be bypassed, ignored, or otherwise defeated. c) Tags must be legible and understandable by all authorized employees, affected employees and all other employees whose work areas are or may be in the area, in order to be effective. d) Tags and their means of attachment must be made of materials that will withstand the environmental conditions found in the workplace. e) Tags may evoke a false sense of security, and their meaning needs to be understood as part of the overall energy control program. f) Tags must be securely attached to energy isolating devices so that they cannot be accidentally or inadvertently detached during use.			
29 CFR 1910.147(c)(iv)	Does the employer maintain written certification that employee training has been accomplished and is up to date, and includes each employee’s name and date(s) of retraining?			

Reference	Subpart K -- Medical and First Aid	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Medical services and first aid			
29 CFR 1910.151(a)	Are medical personnel readily available for advice and consultation on matters of employee health?			
29 CFR 1910.151(b)	In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace, is an employee, or employees, adequately trained to render first aid?			
29 CFR 1910.151(b)	Are first aid supplies readily available? (if applicable)			
29 CFR 1910.151(C)	Where the eyes or body of person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, are suitable facilities, (within the work area for immediate emergency use), provided for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes or body? *			
Interpretation	**This link provides a letter of interpretation from OSHA. Eye wash stations will be cited under 29 CFR 1910.151(c) http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=interpretations&p_id=24119**			
	Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment - ANSI Z358.1-2004			
4.5.2 & 5.4.2	In accessible locations that require no more than 10 seconds to reach?			
4.5.2 & 5.4.2	On the same level as the hazard and path of travel is free of obstructions?			
4.5.5 & 5.4.5	Protected from freezing or use freeze-protected equipment?			
4.5.3 & 5.4.3	Located in a well-lit area identified with a highly visible sign?			
4.6.2 & 5.5.2	Are plumbed stations inspected and water activated weekly for three minutes then documented?			
4.6.4 & 5.5.4	Are employees that are exposed to hazardous materials instructed in the location and proper use of showers and eyewash stations?			
4.6.5 & 5.5.5	Are plumbed stations inspected annually to assure conformance with this standard?			
5.4.1 & 6.4.4	Is unit positioned with the nozzle(s) not less than 33 in and no greater than 45 in from the level on which the user stands?			
5.3.2.(1)	Is the discharge fluid collected?			
5.3.2(2)	Does the valve open in one second and stay open?			
5.3.2.(3)	Is the unit capable of delivering a minimum of 1.5 liters per minute (0.4 gpm) through 15 minute test?			
6.1.1	Is the flow controlled provided to both eyes simultaneously at the a velocity low enough to be non-injurious to the user?			
6.1.2	Are units designed and positioned as not to pose as hazard to the user?			
6.1.3	Are the nozzles protected from airborne contaminants?			
6.1.3	Can means used for nozzle protection be removed without a requirement for separate motion by the operator when activating the unit?			

Reference	Subpart L -- Fire Protection	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Fire brigades			
29 CFR 1910.156(2)	*Application* . The requirements of this section apply to fire brigades, industrial fire departments and private or contractual type fire departments. Personal protective equipment requirements apply only to members of fire brigades performing interior structural fire fighting. The requirements of this section do not apply to airport crash rescue or forest fire fighting operations			
29 CFR 1910.156(4)(d)	Does the employer (command) maintain and inspect, at least annually, fire fighting equipment to assure the safe operational condition of the equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.156(4)(d)	Are portable fire extinguishers inspected at least monthly?			
29 CFR 1910.156(4)(d)	Is fire fighting equipment that is damaged or unserviceable removed from service and replaced?			
29 CFR 1910.156(4)(e)(1)(i)	Does the employer (command) provide at no cost to employee and assure the use of protective clothing?			
Note:	Clothing must meet the requirements of either the CFR or the NFPA which ever is more stringent.			
	Portable fire extinguishers			
29 CFR 1910.157(c)(1)	Are portable fire extinguishers provided and are they mounted, located and identified so that they are readily accessible to employees, without subjecting the employees to possible injury?			
29 CFR 1910.157(c)(3)	Are only approved portable fire extinguishers used, and are portable fire extinguishers using carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane extinguishing agents prohibited from use?			
29 CFR 1910.157(c)(4)	Are fire extinguishers maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated place at all times except during use?			
29 CFR 1910.157(c)(1)	Are portable fire extinguishers selected and distributed based on the classes of anticipated workplace fires and on the size and degree of hazard that would affect their use?			
29 CFR 1910.157(d)(2)	Are portable fire extinguishers for use by employees on Class A fires distributed so that the travel distance for employees to any fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less?			
29 CFR 1910.157(d)(4)	Are portable fire extinguishers for use by employees on Class B fires distributed so that the travel distance for employees to any fire extinguisher is 50 feet or less?			
29 CFR 1910.157(d)(5)	Are portable fire extinguishers for use by employees on Class C fires distributed on the basis of the appropriate pattern for the existing Class A or Class B hazards?			
29 CFR 1910.157(d)(6)	Are portable fire extinguishers or other containers of Class D extinguishing agent for use by employees on Class D fires distributed so that the travel distance for employees to any fire extinguisher is 75 feet or less?			
29 CFR 1910.157(d)(6)	Are portable fire extinguishers for Class D hazards provided in those combustible metalworking areas where combustible metal powders, flakes, shavings, or similar sized products are generated at least once every two weeks?			
29 CFR 1910.157 (c)(1)	Has the employer provided portable fire extinguishers and mounts, located and identified them so that they are readily accessible to employees without subjecting the employees to possible injury?			
29 CFR 1910.157(c)(4)	Are the portable fire extinguishers maintained in a fully charged and operable condition and kept in their designated places at all times except during use?			
29 CFR 1910.157 (e)(2)	Are portable fire extinguishers, or hoses used visually inspected monthly?			

Reference	Subpart L -- Fire Protection	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.157(e)(3)	Are portable fire extinguishers subjected to an annual maintenance check?			
29 CFR 1910.157(e)(5)	Is there an alternate equivalent protection provided when portable fire extinguishers are removed from service for maintenance and recharging?			
NFPA 10	Are portable fire extinguishers mounted in accordance with NFPA 10 Chapter 6?			
29 CFR 1910.157(g)	Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, has the employer provided an educational program to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage fire fighting?			
NFPA 10 Chapter 7.2.1.1	Are fire extinguishers manually inspected when initially placed in service?			
NFPA 10 Chapter 7.2.1.2	Are fire extinguishers inspected either manually or by means of an electronic monitoring device/system at intervals not exceeding 31 days?			
29 CFR 1910.158	Where standpipe and hose systems are still in use are requirements in this section used?			
29 CFR 1910.159(10)	Are the sprinklers spaced to provide a maximum protection area per sprinkler… is the minimum vertical clearance between sprinklers and material below 18 inches?			
NOTE:	29 CFR 1910.160, 161, 162, 163 and 164 identify specific firefighting systems. Review these to if your command uses this type of firefighting equipment.			
	Employee alarm systems			
29 CFR 1910.165(b)(1)	Does the employee alarm system provide warning for necessary emergency action as called for in the emergency plan, or for reaction time for safe escape of employees, or both?			
29 CFR 1910.165(b)(2)	Is the employee alarm capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels in the affected portions of the workplace?			
29 CFR 1910.165(b)(4)	Does the employer explain to each employee the preferred method of reporting emergencies, such as manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio or telephone?			
29 CFR 1910.165(b)(4)	Does the employer post emergency telephone numbers near telephones, or employee notice boards and other conspicuous locations when telephones serve as a means of reporting emergencies?			
29 CFR 1910.165(b)(5)	Is there an established procedure for sounding emergency alarms in the workplace? NOTE: Direct voice communication is acceptable when there are 10 employees are fewer.			
29 CFR 1910.165(d)(1)	Are alarm systems maintained in operating condition except when undergoing repairs or maintenance?			
29 CFR 1910.165(d)(2)	Is a test of the reliability and adequacy of non-supervised employee alarm systems made every two months?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Handling materials -- general			
29 CFR 1910.176(a)	Where mechanical handling equipment is used, are sufficient safe clearances allowed for aisles, through doorways, and wherever turns or passage must be made?			
29 CFR 1910.176(a)	Are aisles and passageways kept clear and in good repair, with no obstructions across or in aisles that could create a hazard?			
29 CFR 1910.176(a)	Are permanent aisles and passageways appropriately marked?			
29 CFR 1910.176(c)	Are storage areas kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire explosion, or pest harborage?			
29 CFR 1910.176(c)	Is vegetation control exercised in and around outside storage areas?			
29 CFR 1910.176(e)	Are clearance signs provided to warn of clearance limits?			
29 CFR 1910.176(g)	Are covers and/or guardrails provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.?			
	Servicing multi-piece and single rim wheels			
29 CFR 1910.177(c)(1)	Is there a program to train all employees who service rim wheels in the hazards involved in servicing those rim wheels, and the safety procedures to be followed?			
29 CFR 1910.177(c)(1)(i)	Does the employer ensure that no employee services any rim wheel unless the employee has been trained and instructed in correct procedures of servicing the type of wheel being serviced and in the safe operating procedures described in paragraphs (f) and (g) of 29 CFR 1910.177?			
29 CFR 1910.177(c)(1)(iii)	Does the employer ensure that employees who are unable to read and understand the charts or rim manual receive instructions concerning the contents of the charts and rim manual in a manner that the employee is able to understand?			
29 CFR 1910.177(c)(2)	Does the employer ensure that each employee demonstrates the ability to service rim tires safely, including performance of the following tasks?			
a)	Demounting of tires (including deflation)			
b)	Inspection and identification of rim wheel components			
c)	Mounting of tires (including inflation with a restraining device or other safeguard required by 29 CFR 1910.177)			
d)	Use of the restraining device or barrier, and other equipment required by 29 CFR 1910,177)			
e)	Handling of rim wheels			
f)	Inflation of the tire when a single piece rim wheel is mounted on a vehicle			
g)	An understanding of the need to stand outside of the trajectory both during inflation of the tire and during inspection of the rim wheel following inflation			
h)	Installation and removal of rim wheels			
29 CFR 1910.177(c)(3)	Does the employer evaluate each employees' ability to perform these tasks and to service rim wheels safely?			
29 CFR 1910.177(c)(3)	Does the employer provide additional training as necessary to assure that each employee maintains his or her proficiency?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(1)	Does the facility have a restraining device on hand for inflating tires on multi-piece rims?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(i)	Does each restraining device have the capacity to withstand the maximum force that would be transferred to it during a rim wheel separation occurring at 150 percent of the maximum tire specification pressure for the type of rim wheel being serviced?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(ii)	Are restraining devices capable of preventing the wheel rim components from being thrown outside or beyond the device for any rim wheel positioned within the device?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(iii)	Are the restraining devices and barriers visually inspected prior to each day’s use and after any separation of the rim wheels components or sudden release of contained air?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(iii)	Are restraining devices that exhibit damage such as listed below removed from service?			
a)	Cracks at welds			
b)	Cracked or broken components			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
c)	Bent or sprung components caused by mishandling, abuse, tire explosion or rim wheel separation			
d)	Pitting of components due to corrosion			
e)	Other structural damage that would decrease its effectiveness			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(iv)	Are restraining devices that are removed from service not returned to service until they have been certified by the manufacturer or a Registered Professional Engineer?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(4)	Does the facility utilize a 10 ft. air hose with clip-on chuck to connect to the tire valve stem and an in-line valve with a pressure gauge or a pre-settable regulator?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(5)	Are current charts or rim manuals containing instructions for the type of wheels being serviced available in the service area?			
29 CFR 1910.177(d)(6)	Are only those tools recommended in the rim manual for the type of wheel being serviced used to service rim wheels?			
29 CFR 1910.177(f)(1)-(11)	Has a safe operating procedure been developed for servicing multi-piece rim wheels?			
29 CFR 1910.177(g)(1)-(12)	Has a safe operating procedure been developed for servicing single piece rim wheels?			
	General Requirements			
29 CFR 1910.178(a)(3)	Are labels attached to the forklifts indicating approval by the testing laboratory?			
29 CFR 1910.178(a)(4)	Prior to work being performed by customer or user, have all modifications and additions to the forklifts, that affect capacity and safe operations, been approved by the manufacturer in writing?			
29 CFR 1910.178(a)(4)	Have instruction plates, tags, or decals been changed to identify all modifications and additions?			
29 CFR 1910.178(a)(5)	Has the truck been marked to identify the other than factory installed front-end attachments, indicating the attachments, the approximate weight of the forklift and attachment combination at maximum elevation with load laterally centered?			
29 CFR 1910.178(a)(6)	Are all nameplates and markings in place and maintained in a legible condition?			
29 CFR 1910.178(b)(12)	Has the atmosphere or location been classified as to whether it is hazardous or non-hazardous prior to the consideration of forklifts being used therein and the type of forklift required as provided in paragraph (d)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(I)	Are power-operated forklifts prohibited from being used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentrations such as: acetylene, butadiene, ethylene oxide, hydrogen (or gases or vapors equivalent in hazard to hydrogen, such as manufactured gas), propylene oxide, acetaldehyde, cyclopropane, diethyl ether, ethylene, isoprene, or unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine (UDMH)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(ii)(a)	Are forklifts are prohibited from being used in atmospheres containing hazardous concentrations such as: metal dust, including aluminum, magnesium, and their commercial alloys, other metals of similarly hazardous characteristics, or in atmospheres containing carbon black, coal or coke dust except approved power-operated industrial trucks designated as EX?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(ii)(b)	Are fuses, switches, motor controllers and circuit breakers of forklifts have enclosures specifically approved for use in locations where dust of magnesium, aluminum or aluminum bronze may be present?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(vi)(a)	Are only forklifts designated as EX used in atmospheres in which combustible dust is or may be in suspension continuously, intermittently or periodically under normal operating conditions in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures, or where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such mixtures to be produced?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(vii)	Are only forklifts designated as DY, EE or EX used in atmospheres in which combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air or will not be likely to be thrown into suspension by the normal operation of equipment or apparatus in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitable mixtures but where deposits or accumulations of such dust may be ignited by arcs or sparks originating in the forklift?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(viii)	Are only forklifts designated DY, EE, or EX used in locations which are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitable fibers or flyings by in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to product ignitable mixtures?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(ix)	Are only forklifts designates as DS, DY, ES, EE, EX, GS or LPS used in locations where easily ignitable fibers are stored or handled including outside storage?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(xi)	Are only those approved power-operated forklifts used in hazardous storage warehouses and outside storage locations?			
29 CFR 1910.178(c)(2)(xii)	Are only those approved power-operated forklifts used in hazardous general industrial or commercial properties?			
29 CFR 1910.178(e)(1)	Are all high lift rider trucks fitted with an overhead guard manufactured in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section, unless operating conditions do not permit?			
29 CFR 1910.178(e)(2)	Are forklifts equipped with a vertical load backrest extension manufactured in accordance with paragraph (a)(2) of this section?			
29 CFR 1910.178(f)(1)	Are liquid fuels such as gasoline and diesel fuel stored and handled in accordance with NFPA Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code?			
29 CFR 1910.178(f)(2)	Is liquefied petroleum gas fuel stored and handled in accordance with NFPA Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(1)	Are battery charging installations located in areas designated for that purpose?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(2)	Are facilities provided for flushing and neutralizing spilled electrolyte, for fire protection, for protecting charging apparatus from damage by trucks, and for adequate ventilation for dispersal of fumes from gassing batteries.			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(4)	Is a conveyor, overhead hoist or equivalent material handling equipment provided for handling batteries?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(5)	Are reinstalled batteries properly positioned and secured in the truck?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(6)	Is a carboy tilter or siphon provided for handling electrolytes?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(7)	When charging batteries, is acid poured into water (water **shall not be** poured into acid)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(8)	Are trucks properly positioned and brake applied before attempting to change or charge batteries?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(9)	Is care taken to assure that vent caps are functioning?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(9)	Is the battery cover opened to dissipate the heat?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(10)	Is smoking prohibited in the charging area?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(11)	Are precautions taken to prevent open flames, sparks, or electric arcs in battery charging areas?			
29 CFR 1910.178(g)(12)	Are tools and other metallic objects kept away from the top of uncovered batteries?			
29 CFR 1910.178(h)(2)	If general lighting is less that 2 lumens per square foot, is auxiliary directional lighting used on the truck?			
29 CFR 1910.178(i)(1)	Do concentration levels of carbon monoxide gas, created by powered industrial truck operations NOT exceed the levels specified in 1910.1000?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(1)(i)	Does the command ensure that each powered industrial truck operator is competent to operate a powered industrial truck safely?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(1)(i)	Does command ensure that prior to permitting an employee to operate a powered industrial truck (except for training purposes), each operator has successfully completed the training required by this paragraph (l), except as permitted by paragraph (l)(5)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(2)(ii)	Does training consist of a combination of formal instruction, practical training and evaluation of the operator's performance in the workplace?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(2)(iii)	Are all operator training and evaluations conducted by persons who have the knowledge, training and experience to train powered industrial truck operators and evaluate their competence?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(l)(A)	Do powered industrial truck operators receive initial training in the following topics, except the topics that command can demonstrate are not applicable to safe operation of the truck in the workplace?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(l)(A)	Are the operating instructions, warnings, and precautions for the types of truck the operator will be authorized to operate?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(B)	Differences between the truck and the automobile?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(C)	Truck controls and instrumentation, where they are located, what they do, and how they work?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(D)	Engine or motor operation?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(E)	Steering and maneuvering?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(F)	Visibility (including restrictions due to loading)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(G)	Fork and attachment adaptation, operations and use limitations?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(H)	Vehicle capacity?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(I)	Vehicle stability?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(J)	Vehicle inspection and maintenance that the operator will be required to perform?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(K)	Refueling and/or charging and recharging of batteries?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(L)	Operating limitations?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(I)(M)	Any other operating instructions, warnings, or precautions listed in the operator's manual for the types of vehicle that the employee is being trained to operate?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(A)	Surface conditions where the vehicle will be operated?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(B)	Composition of loads to be carried and load stability?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(C)	Load manipulation, stacking and unstacking?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(D)	Pedestrian traffic in areas where the vehicle will be operated?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(E)	Narrow aisles and other restricted places where the vehicle will be operated?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(F)	Hazardous (classified) locations where the vehicle will be operated?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(G)	Ramps and other sloped surfaces that could affect the vehicle's stability?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(H)	Closed environments and other areas where insufficient ventilation or poor vehicle maintenance could cause a buildup of carbon monoxide or diesel exhaust?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(3)(ii)(I)	Other unique or potentially hazardous environmental conditions in the workplace that could affect safe operation?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(I)	Is refresher training, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of that training conducted as required by paragraph (l)(4)(ii) to ensure that the operator has the knowledge and skills needed to operate the powered industrial truck safely?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(ii)	Is refresher training provided in relevant topics to the operator when:			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(ii)(A)	The operator has been observed to operate the vehicle in an unsafe manner?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(ii)(B)	The operator has been involved in an accident or near-miss incident?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(ii)(C)	The operator has received an evaluation that reveals that the operator is not operating the truck safely?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(ii)(D)	The operator is assigned to drive a different type of truck?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(ii)(E)	A condition in the workplace changes in a manner that could affect safe operation of the truck?			
29 CFR 1910.178(l)(4)(iii)	Are evaluations performed of each powered industrial truck operator's performance conducted at least once every three years?			
29 CFR 1910.178(iii)(6)	Does command certify that each operator has been trained and evaluated as required by paragraph (l)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(iii)(6)	Does the certification include the name of the operator?			
29 CFR 1910.178(iii)(6)	Date of the training?			
29 CFR 1910.178(iii)(6)	Date of the evaluation:			
29 CFR 1910.178(iii)(6)	Identity of the person (s) performing the training or evaluation?			
29 CFR 1910.178(iii)(7)	Does command ensure that operators of powered industrial truck are trained, as appropriate, by the dates shown in the paragraph (l)(7)?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(1)	Are trucks NOT allowed to be driven up to anyone standing in front of a bench or other fixed object?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(2)	Are people NOT allowed to stand or pass under the elevated portion of any truck, whether loaded or empty?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(3)	Are unauthorized personnel prohibited to ride on powered industrial trucks?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(3)	Is a safe place provided where riding of trucks is authorized?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(4)	Does command prohibit arms or legs from being placed between the uprights of the mast or outside the running lines of the truck?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(I)	When a powered industrial truck is left unattended:			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(I)	Is load engaging means fully lowered?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(I)	Are controls neutralized?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(I)	Is power shut off?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(I)	Are brakes set?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(I)	If parked on an incline, are the wheels blocked?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(ii)	If the operator is 25 ft. or more away from the vehicle which remains in his view or whenever the operator leaves the vehicle and it is not in his view, is it considered unattended?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(iii)	If the operator is 25 ft. or more away from the vehicle which remains in his view, are the load engaging means fully lowered?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(iii)	Are controls neutralized?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(5)(iii)	Are the brakes set to prevent movement?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(6)	Is a safe distance maintained from the edge of ramps or platforms while on any elevated dock, or platform or freight car?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(6)	Are trucks prohibited to be used for opening or closing freight doors?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(7)	Are brakes set and wheel blocks in place to prevent movement of trucks, trailers, or railroad cars while loading or unloading?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(7)	Is the flooring of trucks, trailers, and railroad cars checked for breaks and weakness before they are driven onto?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(8)	Is there sufficient headroom under overhead installations, lights, pipes, and sprinkler systems, etc.?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(9)	Is an overhead guard used a protection against falling objects?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(10)	Is a load backrest extension used whenever necessary to minimize the possibility of the load or part of it from falling rearward?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(11)	Are approved industrial trucks used in hazardous locations?			
29 CFR 1910.178(m)(14)	Are fire aisles, access to stairways, and fire equipment kept clear?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(1)	Are all traffic regulations observed, including authorized plant speed limits?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(1)	Is a safe distance maintained approximately 3 truck lengths from the truck ahead and is the truck kept under control at all times?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(2)	Is right of way yielded to ambulances, fire trucks or another vehicles in emergency situations?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(3)	Are other trucks traveling in the same direction at intersections, blind spots or other dangerous locations NOT passed?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(4)	Are drivers required to slow down and sound the horn at cross aisles and other locations where vision is obstructed?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(4)	If the load being carried obstructs forward view, is the driver required to travel with the load trailing?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(5)	Are railroad tracks crossed diagonally wherever possible?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(5)	Is parking closer than 8 feet from the center of the railroad tracks prohibited?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(6)	Is the driver required to look in the direction of, and keep a clear view of the path of travel?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(7)	Are grades ascended or descended slowly?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(7)(i)	When ascending or descending grades in excess of 10%, are loaded trucks driven with the load upgrade?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(7)(iii)	On all grades are the load and load engaging means tilted back if applicable and raised only as far a necessary to clear the road surface?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(8)	Under all travel conditions is the truck operated at a speed that will permit it to be brought to a stop in a safe manner?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(9)	Are stunt driving and horseplay NOT permitted?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(10)	Is the driver required to slow down for wet and slippery floors?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(11)	Are dock-boards or bridge plates properly secured before they are driven over?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(11)	Are dock-boards or bridge plates driven over carefully and slowly?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(11)	Is their rated capacity never exceeded?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(12)	Are elevators approached slowly, entered squarely after the elevator car is properly leveled, once on the elevator are the controls neutralized, power shut off, and the brakes set?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(13)	Do motorized hand trucks enter the elevator or other confined areas with load end forward?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(14)	Do drivers avoid running over loose objects on the roadway surface?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(15)	While negotiating turns, is speed reduced to a safe level by means of turning the hand steering wheel in a smooth, sweeping motion?			
29 CFR 1910.178(n)(15)	Except when maneuvering at a very low speed is the hand steering wheel turned at a moderate, even rate?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(1)	Are all loads stable or safely arranged prior to being handled?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(1)	Is caution exercised when handling off-center loads which cannot be centered?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(2)	Are all loads handled, within the rated capacity of the truck?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(3)	Are the long or high (including multiple-tiered) loads, which may affect capacity adjusted?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(4)	Are trucks equipped with attachments operated as partially loaded trucks when not handling a load?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(5)	Are load engaging means placed under the load as far as possible?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(5)	Is the mast carefully tilted backward to stabilize the load?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(6)	Is extreme care used when tilting the load forward or backward, particularly when high tiering?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(6)	Is tilting forward with load engaging means elevated prohibited?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(6)	Is an elevated load prohibited to be tilted forward except when in a deposit position over a rack or stack?			
29 CFR 1910.178(o)(6)	Is excessive backward tilt prohibited when stacking or tiering to stabilize the load?			
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(1)	Is the truck taken out of service at any time it is found to be in need of repair, defective or in any way unsafe?			
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(1)	Is it returned to service only after it has been restored to safe operating condition?			
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(2)	Are fuel tanks NOT filled while the engine is running?			
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(2)	Is spillage avoided?			
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(3)	Is spillage of oil or fuel carefully washed away or completely evaporated and the fuel tank cap replaced before restarting the engine?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(4)	Are trucks prohibited to operate with a leak in the fuel system until leak has been corrected?			
29 CFR 1910.178(p)(5)	Are open flames NOT used to checking electrolyte levels in storage batteries or gasoline levels in fuel tanks?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(1)	Are all repairs made to any power-operated industrial truck performed by authorized personnel?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(2)	Are repairs NOT made in Class I, II, or III locations?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(3)	Are all repairs to the fuel and ignition systems of industrial trucks which involve fire hazards conducted only in locations designated for such repairs?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(4)	Are batteries disconnected prior to repairs to the electrical systems?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(5)	Are all parts of any such industrial truck requiring replacement, replaced only by parts equivalent as to safety with those used in the original design?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(6)	Are any industrial trucks NOT altered so that the relative positions of the various parts are different from what they were when originally received from the manufacturer?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(6)	Have they been NOT altered either by the addition of extra parts not provided by the manufacturer or the elimination of any parts, except as provided in paragraph (q)(12) of this section?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(6)	Has any additional counterweighing of fork trucks NOT been performed without the approval of the truck manufacturer?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)	Are all industrial trucks examined before being placed in service?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)	Have any industrial trucks been placed into service if the examination shows any condition adversely affecting the safety of the vehicle?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)	Are examinations made at least daily?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)	Are the trucks examined after each shift if used round-the-clock?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(7)	Are any defects found reported immediately and corrected?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(8)	Are water mufflers filled daily or as frequently as is necessary to prevent depletion of the supply of water below 75% of the filled capacity?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(8)	Are vehicles with mufflers having screens NOT operated while such screens or parts clogged?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(8)	Are vehicles that emit hazardous sparks or flames from the exhaust system immediately removed from service?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(8)	Are they NOT returned to service prior to the cause for the emission of such sparks and flames have been eliminated?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(9)	Is the vehicle removed from service when the temperature of any part of the truck is found to be in excess of its normal operating temperature?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(9)	Is the vehicle returned to service prior to the cause for such overheating is eliminated?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(10)	Are the industrial trucks kept in a clean condition?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(10)	Free of lint?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(10)	Free of excess oil and grease?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(10)	Are low flash point solvents used?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(10)	Are precautions regarding toxicity, ventilation and fire hazard consonant with the agent or solvent used?			
29 CFR 1910.178(q)(12)	Are industrial trucks which have been converted from gasoline to liquefied petroleum gas fuel been approved?			
	Overhead and gantry cranes			
29 CFR 1910.179(b)(5)	Is the rated load of the crane plainly marked on each side and is the marking clearly legible from the ground or floor?			
29 CFR 1910.179(b)(5)	If the crane has more than one hoisting unit, does each hoist have its rated load marked on it or its load block?			
29 CFR 1910.179(b)(6)	Is there a minimum clearance of 3 inches overhead and 2 inches laterally provided and maintained between crane and obstructions?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.179(b)(8)	Are only designated personnel permitted to operate the crane?			
29 CFR 1910.179(e)(1)	Are stops provided at the limits of travel of the trolley?			
29 CFR 1910.179(e)(2)	Are bumpers capable of stopping the crane provided where required?			
29 CFR 1910.179(f)(2)	Are holding brakes for hoist motors have not less than the percentage of the full load hoisting torque at the point where the brake is applied as per the standard?			
29 CFR 1910.179(f)(ii)(4)	Are foot operated brakes that are required by the standard meet the requirements of the standards?			
Note:	Note - Depending on the nature of critical components of the crane and the degree of their exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction, there are two general classifications with respect to inspection intervals: a. Frequent inspection - daily to monthly intervals b. Periodic inspection - 1 to 12 months intervals			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(2)	When the criteria for “frequent” inspections are used, are inspections on cranes, hooks, ropes, slings, chains and hoists performed IAW the following?			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(2)	All functional operating mechanisms for maladjustment – Daily			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(2)	Deterioration or leakage in lines, tanks, valves, drain pumps, and other parts of air or hydraulic systems – Daily. a) Hooks with deformation or cracks – Visual inspection daily; b) Monthly inspection with a certification record that includes the date of inspection, signature of inspector and serial number of hook inspected			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(2)	Hoist chains, including end connections, for excessive wear, distorted links interfering with proper function – a) Visual inspection daily; b) Monthly inspection with a certification record.			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(2)	All functional operating mechanisms for excessive wear of components – Daily			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	When the criteria for “periodic inspections” is used, are inspections on cranes, hooks, ropes, slings, chains and hoists performed IAW the criteria for “frequent” inspections and the following?			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	a. Deformed, cracked or corroded members			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	b. Loose bolts or rivets			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	c. Cracked worn sheaves or drums			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	d. Worn, cracked or distorted parts such as pins, bearings, shafts, gears, rollers, locking and clamping devices			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	e. Excessive wear on brake system parts, linings, pawls and ratchets			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	f. Load, wind and other indicators over their full range, for any significant inaccuracies			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	g. Gasoline, diesel, electric or other power plants for improper performance or noncompliance with applicable safety requirements			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	h. Excessive wear of chain drive sprockets and excessive chain stretch			
29 CFR 1910.179(j)(3)	i. Electrical apparatus for signs of any pitting or any deterioration of controller contactors, limit switches and pushbutton stations			
29 CFR 1910.179(m)(1)	Has a thorough inspection of all ropes (wire ropes) been made at least once a month and a certification record maintained on file containing the date of inspection, the signature of the person who performed the inspection and an identifier for the ropes that were inspected?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
	Slings			
29 CFR 1910.184(c)	Is the sling used if one of the following is observed? (1) Slings that are damaged or defective shall not be used. (2) Slings shall not be shortened with knots or bolts or other makeshift devices. (3) Sling legs shall not be kinked. (4) Slings shall not be loaded in excess of their rated capacities. (5) Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slippage. (6) Slings shall be securely attached to their loads. (7) Slings shall be padded or protected from the sharp edges of their loads. (8) Suspended loads shall be kept clear of all obstructions. (9) All employees shall be kept clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads. (10) Hands or fingers shall not be placed between the sling and its load while the sling is being tightened around the load. (11) Shock loading is prohibited. (12) A sling shall not be pulled from under a load when the load is resting on the sling. (13) Employers must not load a sling in excess of its recommended safe working load as prescribed by the sling manufacturer on the identification markings permanently affixed to the sling.			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)	Do alloy steel chain slings have permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, rated capacity, and reach?			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(2)(i)	Do hooks, rings, oblong links, pear shaped links, welded or mechanical coupling links or other attachments have a rated capacity at least equal to that of the alloy steel chain with which they are used?			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(3)	Are thorough periodic inspection of alloy steel chain slings in use made on a regular basis, to be determined on the basis of frequency of sling use?			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(3)	Severity of service conditions?			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(3)	Nature of lifts being made?			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(3)	Experience gained on the service life of slings used in similar circumstances?			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(3)	Are all such inspections in no event be at intervals greater than once every 12 months.			
29 CFR 1910.184(d)(iii)(7)	Are worn or damaged alloy steel chain slings or attachments not be used until repaired?			
29 CFR 1910.184(f)(1)	Are only wire-rope slings that have permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer used?			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.184(f)(ii)(5)	Are wire rope slings immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present? (i) Ten randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay, or five broken wires in one strand in one rope lay. (ii) Wear or scraping of one-third the original diameter of outside individual wires. (iii) Kinking, crushing, bird caging or any other damage resulting in distortion of the wire rope structure. (iv) Evidence of heat damage. (v) End attachments that are cracked, deformed or worn. (vi) Hooks that have been opened more than 15 percent of the normal throat opening measured at the narrowest point or twisted more than 10 degrees from the plane of the unbent hook. (vii) Corrosion of the rope or end attachments.			
29 CFR 1910.184(g)	Does each metal mesh sling have permanently affixed to it a durable marking that states the rated capacity for vertical basket hitch and choker hitch loadings?			
29 CFR 1910.184(8)	If metal mesh slings which are repaired; was it repaired by a metal mesh sling manufacturer or an equivalent entity?			
29 CFR 1910.184(9)	Are metal mesh slings immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present? (i) A broken weld or broken brazed joint along the sling edge. (ii) Reduction in wire diameter of 25 per cent due to abrasion or 15 per cent due to corrosion. (iii) Lack of flexibility due to distortion of the fabric. (iv) Distortion of the female handle so that the depth of the slot is increased more than 10 per cent. (v) Distortion of either handle so that the width of the eye is decreased more than 10 per cent. (vi) A 15 percent reduction of the original cross sectional area of metal at any point around the handle eye. (vii) Distortion of either handle out of its plane.			
29 CFR 1910.184(h)(1)	Are natural and synthetic fiber-rope slings that have permanently affixed and legible identification markings stating the rated capacity for the type(s) of hitch(es) used and the angle upon which it is based, type of fiber material, and the number of legs if more than one?			
29 CFR 1910.184(5)	Are natural and synthetic fiber rope slings immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present? (i) Abnormal wear. (ii) Powdered fiber between strands. (iii) Broken or cut fibers. (iv) Variations in the size or roundness of strands. (v) Discoloration or rotting. (vi) Distortion of hardware in the sling.			

Reference	Subpart N--Materials Handling and Storage	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.184(5)	Are natural and synthetic fiber rope slings immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present? (i) Abnormal wear. (ii) Powdered fiber between strands. (iii) Broken or cut fibers. (iv) Variations in the size or roundness of strands. (v) Discoloration or rotting. (vi) Distortion of hardware in the sling.			

Reference	Subpart O -- Machinery and Machine Guarding	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
Qualifications	Has the inspector been trained in accordance with OPNAVINST 5100.23(Series) by attending *Machinery and Machine Guarding Standards (A-493-0073)* or equivalent?			
	General Requirements for all Machines			
29 CFR 1910.212 (a)(1)	Are machine guards provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operations, in-going nip points, rotating parts, flying chips, and sparks?			
29 CFR 1910.212 (a)(2)	Are guards affixed to the machine that they do not create an accident hazard in itself?			
29 CFR 1910.212 (a)(3)	Is the point of operation on guillotine cutters, shears, alligator shears, power presses, milling machines, power saws, jointers, portable power tools forming rolls and calendars, etc., guarded with a machine guard?			
29 CFR 1910.212 (a)(5)	Are the front, rear and all sides of fan blades guarded, when the periphery of the blades of the fan is less than seven (7) feet above the flood or working level?			
29 CFR 1910.212 (b)	Are machines designed for a fixed location securely anchored to prevent walking or moving?			
	Woodworking			
29 CFR 1910.213 (a)(1)	Is each machine constructed as to be free from sensible vibration when the largest size tool is mounted and run idle at full speed?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (a)(12)	For a circular saw where conditions are such that there is a possibility of contact, is that portion of the saw covered with an exhaust hood or, if no exhaust system is required, with a guard that is so arranged as to prevent accidental contact with the saw?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (b)(1)	Is a mechanical or electrical power control provided on each machine to enable the operator to cut off power without leaving his/her position at the point of operations?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (b)(3)	After a power failure, are provisions made to prevent machines from automatically restarting upon restoration of power?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (b)(5)	On each machine operated by electric motors, are positive means provided for rendering such controls or devices inoperative while repairs or adjustments are being made to the machine they control?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (b)(7)	Do feeder attachments have the feed rolls or other moving parts so covered or guarded as to protect the operator from hazardous points?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (c)(1)	Is each circular hand-fed ripsaw guarded by a hood, which has completely enclosed that portion of the saw above the material being cut?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (c)(2)	Is each circular ripsaw furnished with a spreader to prevent material from squeezing the saw or being thrown back on the operator?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (c)(3)	Is each circular ripsaw provided with non-kickback fingers or dogs so located as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the saw to pick up the material or to throw it back toward the operator?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (d)(1)	Is each circular crosscut table saw guarded by a hood which has completely enclosed that portion of the saw above the material being cut?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (g)(1)	Is each swing cutoff saw provided with a hood that will completely enclose the upper half of the saw, the arbor end, and the point of operation at all positions of the saw?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (g)(2)	Is each swing cutoff saw provided with an effective device to return the saw automatically to the back of the table when released at any point of its travel?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (h)(1)	Does the upper hood completely enclose the upper portion of the blade down to a point that will include the end of the saw arbor?			

Reference	Subpart O -- Machinery and Machine Guarding	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.213 (h)(2)	Does each radial saw used for ripping provided with non-kickback fingers or dogs located on both sides of the saw so as to oppose the thrust or tendency of the say to pick up the material or throw it back toward the operator?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (h)(3)	Is the installation of the radial saw in such a manner that the front end of the unit will be slightly higher than the rear, so as to cause the cutting head to return gently to the starting position when released by the operator?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (i)(1)	Are all portions of the saw blade enclosed or guarded, except for the working portion of the blade between the bottom of the guide rolls and the table?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (i)(2)	Is each band saw machine provided with a tension control device to indicate a proper tension for the standard saws used on the machine, in order to assist in the elimination of saw breakage due to improper tension?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (j)(3)	Is each hand-fed jointer with a horizontal cutting head provided with an automatic, self-adjusting guard used to cover the unused portions of the head and remain in contact with the material at all times?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (j)(4)	Does each hand-fed jointer with a horizontal cutting head have a guard, which covers the section of the head back of the gage or fence?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (j)(5)	Is each wood jointer with a vertical head provided with either an exhaust hood or other guard so arranged as to enclose completely the revolving head			
29 CFR 1910.213 (j)(12)	Is the knife blade of jointers so installed and adjusted that it does not protrude more than one¬-eighth inch beyond the cylindrical body of the head?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (j)(12)	Are push sticks or push blocks provided at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done			
29 CFR 1910.213 (n)(1)	Are cutting heads and saws covered by a metal guard while in use?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (n)(3)	Are feed rolls guarded by hood or suitable guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming in contact with the in-running rolls at any point?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (o)(1)	Does each profile and swing-head lathe have all cutting heads covered by a metal guard?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (p)(1)	Are feed rolls of self-feed sanding machines protected with a semi-cylindrical guard to prevent the hands of the operator from coming contact with the in-running rollers at any point?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (p)(3)	Does each sanding machine have an exhaust hood, or other guard, if no exhaust system is required, so arranged as to enclose the revolving disk, except for that portion of the disk above the table, if a table is used?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (p)(4)	Are belt sanding machines provided with guards at each nip point where the sanding belt runs on to a pulley?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (s)(1)	Are dull, badly set, improperly filed, or improperly tensioned saws immediately removed from service, before they begin to cause the material to stick, jam, or kickback when it is fed to the saw at normal speed?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (s)(6)	Is emphasis placed upon the importance of maintaining cleanliness around woodworking machinery, particularly as regards the effective functioning of guards and the prevention of fire hazards in switch enclosures, bearings and motors?			
29 CFR 1910.213 (s)(9)	Are push sticks or push blocks provided at the work place in the several sizes and types suitable for the work to be done?			
	Abrasive wheel machine			
29 CFR 1910.215(a)(2)	Does the safety guard on abrasive wheel machinery cover the spindle end, nut, and flange projections?			
29 CFR 1910.215(a)(2)	Is the guard mounted so as to maintain proper alignment with the wheel?			
29 CFR 1910.215(a)(4)	Are work rests on abrasive wheel machinery kept closely adjusted to the wheel with a maximum opening of 1/8 inch?			
29 CFR 1910.215(a)(4)	Are wheel adjustments prohibited with the wheel in motion?			

Reference	Subpart O -- Machinery and Machine Guarding	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.215(a)(9)	Is the adjustable tongue maintained so that the distance between it and the wheel periphery does not exceed ¼ inch?			
29 CFR 1910.215(c)(1)	Are all abrasive wheels mounted between flanges, which are not less than one-third the diameter of the wheel?			
29 CFR 1910.215(c)(6)	Are blotters (compressible washers) always used between flanges and abrasive wheel surfaces to insure uniform distribution of flange pressure?			
29 CFR 1910.215(c)(9)	Are all flanges maintained in good condition?			
29 CFR 1910.215(d)(1)	Immediately before mounting, are all wheels closely inspected and sounded by the user (ring test) to make sure they have not been damaged in transit, storage, or otherwise?			
	Mechanical Power Press			
29 CFR 1910.217(b)(4)(i)	Are foot pedal mechanisms protected to prevent unintended operation from falling or moving objects or by accidental stepping onto the pedal?			
29 CFR 1910.217(b)(4)(ii)	Is there a pad with a non-slip contact area firmly attached to the pedal?			
29 CFR 1910.217(b)(4)(ii)	Is a main power-disconnecting switch capable of being locked only in the off position provided with every power press control system?			
29 CFR 1910.217(b)(8)(ii)	Is the motor start button protected against accidental operations?			
29 CFR 1910.217(c)(2) and(3)	Are “point of operation guards” or properly applied and adjusted point of operations devices provided on every operation performed on a mechanical power press IAW table O-10?			
	Mechanical Power - Transmission Apparatus			
29 CFR 1910.219(b)(1)	Are all flywheels located so that any part is seven (7) feet or less above the floor or platform guarded?			
29 CFR 1910.219(b)(2)	Are all cranks and connecting rods, when exposed to contact, guarded IAW 1910.219 (m), (o)?			
29 CFR 1910.219(b)(3)	Are all tail rods or extension piston rods guarded IAW 1910.219 (m) and (o)?			
29 CFR 1910.219(c)(2)	Are all exposed parts of horizontal shafting seven (7) feet or less from the floor or working platform, excepting runways used exclusively for oiling, or running adjustments, protected by a stationary casing enclosing shafting completely?			
29 CFR 1910.219(d)(1)	Are all pulleys, and any parts that are seven (7) feet or less from the floor or working platform properly guarded IAW 1910.219 (m), (o)?			
29 CFR 1910.219(1)	Are belts, rope, and chain drives seven (7) feet or less from the floor level, guarded IAW 1910.219, table 0-12?			
29 CFR 1910.219(f)(1)	Are all gears guarded by a complete enclosure, or by a standard guard IAW 1910.219 (o)?			
29 CFR 1910.219(f)(3)	Are all sprocket wheels and chains enclosed unless they are more than seven (7) feet above the floor or platform?			
29 CFR 1910.219(p)(1)	Is all power-transmission equipment inspected at intervals not exceeding 60 days and are they kept in good working condition?			

Reference	Subpart P -- Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
29 CFR 1910.242(b)	Is compressed air used for cleaning purposes reduced to less than 30 P.S.I?			
29 CFR 1910.242(b)	Is effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment provided and utilized?			
	Guarding of portable powered tools			
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(2)(i)	Are all hand-held powered circular saws having a blade diameter greater than 2 inches, electric, hydraulic or pneumatic chain saws, and percussion tools with positive accessory holding means equipped with a constant pressure switch or control that will shut off the power when the pressure is released?			
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(2)(i)	Are all hand-held gasoline powered chain saws equipped with a constant pressure throttle control that will shut off the power to the saw when the pressure is released?			
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(2)(ii)	Are all hand-held powered drills, tappers, fastener drivers, horizontal, vertical and angle grinders with wheels greater than 2 inches in diameter, disc sanders, reciprocating saws, saber, scroll and jigsaws with blade shanks greater than a nominal one-fourth inch, and other similarly operating powered tools equipped with a constant pressure switch or control, and a lock on control provided that turnoff can be accomplished by a single motion of the same finger or fingers that turn it on?			
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(2)(iii)	Are all other hand-held powered tools, such as, but not limited to platen sanders, grinders with wheels 2 inches in diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, saber, scroll and jigsaws with blade shanks a nominal one-fourth of an inch wide or less (may be) equipped with either a positive “on-off” control, or other conditions described above?			
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(2)(iv)	Is the operating control on hand-held powered tools located as to minimize the possibility of its accidental operation, if such accidental operation would constitute a hazard to employees?			
29 CFR 1910.243(a)(5)	Do portable electric powered tools meet the electrical grounding requirements of Subpart S, 29 CFR 1910?			
29 CFR 1910.243(b)(1)	Is a tool retainer installed on each piece of equipment, which, without such a retainer, may eject the tool?			
29 CFR 1910.243(c)(1)(ii)	Do safety guards cover the spindle end, nut and flange projections?			
29 CFR 1910.243(c)(5)(i)	Are all wheels closely inspected and sounded by the user (ring tested) immediately before mounting to make sure they have not been damaged in transit, storage, or otherwise?			
29 CFR 1910.243(d)(1)(ii)	Are operators and assistants using explosive actuated fastening tools safeguarded by means of eye, head and face protection?			
29 CFR 1910.243(d)(2)(i)(a)	Does the muzzle end of the tool have a protective shield or guard at least 3 ½ inches in diameter, mounted perpendicular to and concentric with the barrel, and designed to confine any flying fragments or particles that might otherwise create a hazard at the time of firing?			
29 CFR 1910.243(d)(2)(i)(c)	Is the tool so designed that it cannot be fired unless it is equipped with a standard protective shield or guard, or a special shield, guard, fixture, or jig?			
29 CFR 1910.243(d)(2)(i)(d)	Is the firing mechanism so designed that the tool cannot fire during loading or preparation to fire, or if the tool should be dropped while loaded?			
29 CFR 1910.243(d)(2)(i)(d)	Is the firing of the tool dependent upon at least two separate and distinct operations of the operator, with the final firing movement being separate from the operation of bringing the tool into the firing position?			
29 CFR 1910.243(d)(2)(i)(e)	Is the tool so designed as not to be operated other than against a work surface, and unless the operator is holding the tool against the work surface with a force at least 5 pounds greater than the total weight of the tool?			
29 CFR 1910.243(e)(1)(ii)	Are all power-driven chains, belts, and gears so positioned or otherwise guarded to prevent the operator’s accidental contact therewith, during normal starting, mounting, and operations of the machine?			
29 CFR 1910.243(e)(1)(iii)	Is a shutoff device provided to stop operation of the motor or engine?			
29 CFR 1910.243(e)(1)(v)	Are all positions of the operating controls clearly identified?			

Reference	Subpart P -- Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.243(e)(1)(v)	Are the words "**Caution - be sure the operating controls are in neutral before staring the engine"**, or similar wording clearly visible at an engine starting control point on self-propelled mowers?			
29 CFR 1910.243(e)(2)(ii)(a)	Are warning instructions affixed near the openings of walk-behind and riding rotary mowers stating that the mower will be not be used without either the catcher assembly or the guard in place?			
29 CFR 1910.243(e)(2)(ii)(v)	Is the word **"Caution"** or stronger wording, placed on the mower at or near each discharge opening?			
	Other Portable tools and equipment			
29 CFR 1910.244(a)(1)(ii)	Is the rated load legibly and permanently marked in a prominent location on the jack by casting, stamping, or other suitable means?			
29 CFR 1910.244(a)(2)(ii)	After a load has been raised, is it cribbed, blocked, or otherwise secured at once?			
29 CFR 1910.244(a)(2)(vi)(a)	Are jacks in constant or intermittent use at one locality inspected every 6 months?			
29 CFR 1910.244(a)(2)(vi)(c)	Are jacks, subjected to abnormal load or shock, inspected immediately before and immediately after use?			
29 CFR 1910.244(b)	Are blast-cleaning nozzles equipped with an operating valve, which must be held open manually, and a support provided on which the nozzle may be mounted when it is not in use?			

Reference	Subpart Q -- Welding, Cutting and Brazing	Yes	No	N/A
NOTE:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	General Requirements			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(1)(i)	If the object to be welded or cut cannot be readily moved, are all movable fire hazards in the vicinity taken to a safe place?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(1)(ii)	If the object to be welded or cut cannot be readily moved, and if all of the fire hazards cannot be removed, are guards emplaced to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(1)(iii)	If the requirements in the two preceding items cannot be followed, is welding and cutting prohibited?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(i)	Wherever there are floor openings or cracks in the flooring that cannot be closed, are precautions taken so that no readily combustible materials on the floor below will be exposed to sparks which might drop through the floor?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(i)	Are the same precautions observed with regard to cracks or holes in walls, open doorways, and open or broken windows?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(ii)	Is suitable fire extinguishing equipment maintained in a state of constant readiness?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(iii)[A][1]-[4]	Are firewatchers required in the following locations? Any location where other than a minor fire may occur a) Where there is appreciable combustible material, in building construction or contents, closer than 35 feet to the point of operations b) Where appreciable combustibles are more than 35 feet away, but are easily ignited by sparks c) Where wall or floor openings within a 35 foot radius expose combustible material in adjacent areas, including concealed spaces in walls or floors d) Where combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, walls, ceilings or roofs, and are likely to			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(ii)[B]	Do firewatchers have fire-extinguishing equipment readily available, and are they trained in its use?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(ii)[B]	Is the fire watch maintained for at least 30 minutes after completion of welding and cutting?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(iv)	Before welding or cutting is permitted, is the area inspected by the individual responsible for authorizing such operations and does that individual designate precautions to be followed, preferably in the form of a written permit?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(3)(i)	Is welding, cutting or other hot work prohibited on used drums, barrels, tanks or other containers until they have been cleaned so thoroughly as to make certain that there are no flammable materials present, nor any substance such as greases, tars, acids or other materials that, when subjected to heat, might produce flammable or toxic vapors?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(3)(i)	Are any pipelines or connections to the drum or container disconnected or blanked?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(3)(ii)	Are all hollow spaces, cavities or containers vented, (Purging with inert gas is recommended), to allow the escape of air or gases before preheating, cutting or welding?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(4)(i)and(b)(4)(v)	When welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time, are electrodes removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact can not occur and the machine be disconnected from the power source?			
29 CFR 1910.252(a)(4)(ii)	Are torch valves closed and the fuel-gas and oxygen supply to the torch positively shutoff at some point outside the combined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time?			
29 CFR 1910.252(b)(2)	Do welding or cutting goggles, helmets and face shields employ the correct filtered lens (shade number) for the welding operation?			
29 CFR 1910.252(c)(2)thru(c)(2)(ii)	Is general ventilation, with a minimum rate of 2,000 cubic feet per minute per welder provided when welding indoors in a space less than 10,000 cubic feet or where the ceiling height is less than 16 feet on metals other than indicated in paragraph 2 below?			
29 CFR 1910.252(c)(5)-(12)	When indoors and welding operations involve Fluorine (flux) compounds, Zinc, Lead or when welding over lead base paint, Beryllium, Cadmium, Mercury, or stainless steel, is local ventilation provided utilizing flexible ducts with hoods to be placed at the work with a velocity of 100 linear feet per minute?			
	NOTE 1) When brazing with cadmium bearing materials, or when cutting on such materials, increased ventilation may be required NOTE 2) Nearest half-inch duct diameter based on 4,000 feet per minute velocity in pipe			
	Oxygen-fuel gas welding and cutting			
29 CFR 1910.253(a)(2)	Is acetylene being generated, piped or utilized at a pressure limited to 15 psig,(103kPa gauge pressure), or 30 psia, (206 kPa absolute)?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(1)(ii)	Are all compressed gas cylinders legibly marked, for the purpose of identifying the gas content, with either the chemical or the trade name of the gas and are such markings by means of stenciling, stamping, or labeling, and not readily removable?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(1)(ii)	Inside of buildings, are cylinders stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior?			

Reference	Subpart Q -- Welding, Cutting and Brazing	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(ii)	When cylinders are standing upright during use or storage, have precautions been taken to prevent accidental upsetting or falling, (chained or strapped to structure)?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(ii)	Are cylinders assigned storage space located where cylinders will not be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects, or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(iv)	Are valve protection caps, where cylinder is designed to accept a cap, always in place, hand¬ tight, except when cylinders are in use or connected for use?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(3)(ii)	Are acetylene cylinders stored valve end up?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(4)(iii)	Are oxygen cylinders in storage separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of 20 feet or by a non-combustible barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire resistance rating of at least one-half hour?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(i)	Are cylinders, cylinder valves, couplings, regulators, hose, and apparatus kept free from oily or greasy substances?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(f) and (g)	Are cylinder valves closed when work is finished or before moving cylinders?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(j)	Are cylinders kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them, or fire-resistant shields provided?			
29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(q)	Is a hammer or wrench prohibited from use to open cylinder valves?			
	Arc welding and cutting			
29 CFR 1910.254(a)(3)	Are workmen designated to operate arc-welding equipment properly instructed and qualified to operate such equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(3)(i)[A]	Does the voltage on Alternating-Current machines used for manual arc welding and cutting not exceed 80 volts			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(3)(i)[B]	Does the voltage on Alternating-Current machines used for automatic, (machine or mechanized), arc welding and cutting not exceed 100 volts?			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(3)(ii)[A]	Does the voltage on Direct-Current machines used for manual arc welding and cutting not exceed 100 volts?			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(3)(ii)[B]	Does the voltage on Alternating-Current machines used for automatic, (machine or mechanized), arc welding and cutting not exceed 100 volts?			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(4)(i)	Is control apparatus enclosed, except for the operating wheels, levers, or handles?			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(4)(iii)	Are input power terminals, tap change devices and live metal parts connected to input circuits completely enclosed and accessible only by means of tools?			
29 CFR 1910.254(b)(4)(iv)	Are terminals for welding leads protected from accidental electrical contact by personnel or by metal objects?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(i)	Is the frame or case of the welding machine (except engine driven machines) grounded IAW Subpart S, 29CFR 1910?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(ii)	Are conduits containing electrical conductors prohibited from use as work-lead circuits?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(ii)	Are pipelines prohibited from use as permanent work-lead circuits?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(iii)	Are chains, wire ropes, cranes, hoists and elevators prohibited from carrying welding current?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(iv)	If a structure, conveyer or fixture is regularly employed as a welding current return circuit, are the joints bonded or provided with adequate current collecting devices?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(v)	Are all ground connections checked to determine that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current?			
29 CFR 1910.254(c)(3)(i)	Is a disconnect switch with overload protection equivalent disconnect and protection means provided for each outlet intended for connection to a portable welding machine?			
29 CFR 1910.254(d)(1)through(8)	Before beginning operations is the machine checked for the following?			
	a) That all connections are properly made			
	b) That the work lead is firmly attached to the work			
	c) That magnetic work clamps are free from adherent metal particles of splatter on work surfaces			
	d) That coiled welding cable is spread out before use so as to avoid overheating and serious damage to the insulation			

Reference	Subpart Q -- Welding, Cutting and Brazing	Yes	No	N/A
	e) That the machine is properly grounded, with special attention being given to safety ground connections of portable			
	f) That there are no leaks of cooling water, shielding gas or engine fuel			
	g) That the proper switches for shutting down the machine are provided			
	h) That the printed rules and instructions provided by the manufacturer are strictly followed			
	i) That electrode holders, when not in use, are so placed that they cannot come in contact with persons, conducting objects, fuel, or compressed gas tanks			
	j) That cables with splices within 10 feet of the holder are not used			
	k) That the operator does not loop or coil welding electrode cable around his body			
	l) That any equipment defect or safety hazard is reported to the supervisor and use of the equipment discontinued			
	m) That repairs are made only by qualified personnel			
	n) That machines that have become wet are thoroughly dried and tested before use			
	o) That cables with damaged insulation or exposed bare conductors are replaced			

Reference	Subpart S -- Electrical	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	Has the inspector been trained in accordance with OPNAVINST 5100.23(Series) by attending *Electrical Safety Standards (A-493-0033)* or equivalent?			
	General			
29 CFR 1910.303(b)(1)	Is electrical equipment free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees?			
29 CFR 1910.303(b)(1)(iv)	Are there frayed electrical cords used to power electrical equipment to include lamps, fixtures, buffers etc.?			
29 CFR 1910.303(b)(2)	Are "daisy chains" being used to power equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.303(b)(2)	Are power strips/surge protectors used to power microwave ovens or refrigerators?			
29 CFR 1910.303(b)(7)(iv)	Are there broken receptacles?			
29 CFR 1910.303(e)	Are markings, to include manufacturer's name, trademark, or other descriptive marking, placed on the product indicating voltage, current, wattage or other ratings as necessary, and of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved, placed on the equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.303(f)	Is each disconnecting means for motors and appliances legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident?			
29 CFR 1910.303(g)(1) and (h)(3)	Is sufficient access and working space provided and maintained around all electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.303(g)(i)	Is electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more guarded against accidental contact by approved cabinets or other forms of approved enclosures?			
29 CFR 1910.303(g)(1)(ii)	Are electrical rooms being used for storage?			
29 CFR 1910.303(g)(2)(iii) and (h)(2)	Are entrances to buildings, rooms and other guarded locations containing exposed live parts locked and marked with conspicuous warning signs forbidding unqualified persons to enter?			
29 CFR 1910.303(g)(1)(v)	Is illumination provided for all working spaces servicing equipment, switchboards, panalboards and motor control centers?			
	Wiring design and protection			
29 CFR 1910.304(a)(2)	Is any ground conductor attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse designated polarity			
29 CFR 1910.304(a)(3)	Are grounding terminals or grounding-type devices on a receptacle, cord connector, or attachment plug used for purposes other than grounding?			
29 CFR 1910.304(b)(2)	Do outlet devices have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served?			
29 CFR 1910.304(c)(2)(i) through(iv)	Are outside power lines located a minimum of 10 feet above sidewalks or platforms, 12 feet over areas subject to vehicular traffic other than truck traffic, 15 feet over areas subject to truck traffic and a minimum of 18 feet over public streets, alleys, roads, and driveways?			
29 CFR 1910.304(e)(iv)	Are overcurrent devices readily accessible to each employee or authorized building management personnel and located where they will not be exposed to physical damage or in the vicinity of easily ignitable material?			
29 CFR 1910.304(f)(4)and (5)(iv)	Are exposed non-current-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment, and cord-plug-connected equipment that may become energized, grounded, and is the path to ground from circuits, equipment and enclosures permanent and continuous?			
29 CFR 1910.304(f)(7)	Is ground-fault detection and relaying provided to automatically de-energize any high voltage system component, which has developed a ground fault?			
29 CFR 1910.304(f)(7)(iii)	Are all non-current carrying metal parts of portable equipment and fixed equipment, including their associated fences, housing, enclosures, and supporting structures, grounded?			
	Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use			
29 CFR 1910.305(a)(1)(i)	Are metal raceways, cable armor, and other metal enclosures for conductors metallically joined together into a continuous electric conductor and so connected to all boxes, fittings, and cabinets as to provide effective electrical continuity?			

Reference	Subpart S -- Electrical	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.305(a)(1)(ii)	Are wiring systems of any type prohibited in ducts used to transport dust, loose stock or flammable vapor, vapor removal or for ventilation of commercial-type cooking equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.305(b)(1)	Are conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings protected from abrasion; and openings, through which conductors enter, effectively closed?			
29 CFR 1910.305(b)(2)	Are all pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings provided with approved covers?			
29 CFR 1910.305(b)(3)(ii)	Are covers for pull and junction boxes for systems over 600 volts, nominal, permanently (readily visible and legible) marked “High Voltage”?			
29 CFR 1910.305(c)(1)	Are single-throw knife switches so connected that the blades are dead when the switch is in the open position and so placed that gravity will not tend to close them?			
29 CFR 1910.305(e)(1)	Are cabinets, cutout boxes, fittings, boxes, and panel board enclosures in damp or wet locations installed so as to prevent moisture or water from entering and accumulating within the enclosure?			
29 CFR 1910.305(e)(2)	Are switches, circuit breakers, and switchboards installed in wet locations enclosed in weatherproof enclosures?			
29 CFR 1910.305(g)(1)(iii)	Are flexible cords and cables prohibited from use as a substitute for permanent wiring of a structure, and prohibited from being run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors, running through doorways, windows, or similar openings?			
29 CFR 1910.305(j)(4)(iv)	Are exposed live parts of motors and controllers operating at 50 volts or more between terminals guarded against accidental contact?			
29 CFR 1910.305(g)(1)(iv)	Is temporary wiring used in lieu of permanent wiring?			
29 CFR 1910.305(g)(1)(iv)	Are there electrical cords passing through doors, walls or ceilings?			
29 CFR 1910.305(g)(2)(ii)	Are there electrical cords spliced or wrapped with electrical tape to cover damaged insulation?			
29 CFR 1910.305(j)(1)(ii)	Are MOLDED DROP lights supplied through flexible cords equipped with a handle of molded composition or other material identified for the purpose?			
	Specific purpose equipment and installations			
29 CFR 1910.306(b)(1)(i)	Is a readily accessible disconnecting means provided between the runway contact conductors and the power supply?			
29 CFR 1910.306(b)(1)(ii)	Is another readily accessible disconnecting means capable of being locked in the open position, provided in the leads from the runway contact conductors or other power supply on any crane or monorail hoist?			
29 CFR 1910.306(d)(1)	Is a disconnecting means provided in the supply circuit for each motor-generated arc welder, and for each AC transformer and DC rectifier arc welder which is not equipped with a disconnect mounted as an integral part of the welder?			
29 CFR 1910.306(e)	Is a disconnecting means provided and readily accessible to the operator at the principle exit door to disconnect the power to all electronic equipment in data processing or computer rooms?			
	Selection and use of work practices			
29 CFR 1910.333(a)	Are Safety-related work practices employed to prevent electric shock or other injuries resulting from either direct or indirect electrical contacts, when work is performed near or on equipment or circuits which are or may be energized?			
29 CFR 1910.333(a)	Are the specific safety-related work practices consistent with the nature and extent of the associated electrical hazards?			
29 CFR 1910.333(a)(1)	Are live parts to which an employee may be exposed de-energized before the employee works on or near them, unless the employer can demonstrate that de-energizing introduces additional or increased hazards or is infeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations?			
29 CFR 1910.333(b)(2)	Are the circuits energizing the parts locked out or tagged or both in accordance with requirements?			
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(2)	Are only qualified persons authorized to work on electric circuit parts or equipment that have not been de-energized?			

Reference	Subpart S -- Electrical	Yes	No	N/A
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(2)	Are such persons capable of working safely on energized circuits and familiar with the proper use of special precautionary techniques, personal protective equipment, insulating and shielding materials, and insulated tools?			
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(3)	Is work performed near overhead lines, are the lines de-energized and grounded, or other protective measures shall be provided before work is started?			
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(iii)(C)	Are vehicles or mechanical equipment capable of having parts of its structure elevated near energized overhead lines intentionally grounded?			
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(iii)(C)	Are barricades or insulation, taken to protect employees from hazardous ground potentials, depending on earth resistivity and fault currents, which can develop within the first few feet or more outward from the grounding point?			
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(iii)(C)(5)	When an employee works in a confined or enclosed space (such as a manhole or vault) that contains exposed energized parts, does the employer provide, and the employee use, protective shields, protective barriers, or insulating materials as necessary to avoid inadvertent contact with doors, hinged panels, and be secured to prevent their swinging into an employee and causing the employee to contact exposed energized parts?			
29 CFR 1910.333(c)(iii)(C)(7)	Do portable ladders have nonconductive siderails if they are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized parts?			
	Use of Equipment			
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(1)	Are flexible electric cords prohibited from use to raise or lower the equipment?			
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(1)	Are flexible electric cords prohibited from fastened with staples or otherwise hung in such a fashion as could damage the outer jacket or insulation?			
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(2)(i)	Are portable cord and plug connected equipment and flexible cord sets visually inspected for external defects prior to use on any shift?			
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(2)(ii)	If there is a defect or evidence of damage, is the item removed from service and prohibited from use?			
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(3)(j)(ii)	Are flexible cords that are used with grounding type equipment provided with an equipment-grounding conductor, and are adapters that interrupt the continuity of the equipment grounding connection prohibited?			
29 CFR 1910.334(a)(3)(ii)	Are attachment plugs and receptacles prohibited from connections and alterations that would prevent proper continuity of the equipment grounding connector?			
	Safeguards for personnel protection			
29 CFR 1910.335(1)(i)	Are employees working in areas where there are potential electrical hazards provided with, and use, electrical protective equipment that is appropriate for the specific parts of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed?			
29 CFR 1910.335(1)(ii)	Is the protective equipment maintained in a safe, reliable condition and periodically inspected or tested, as required by § 1910.137?			
29 CFR 1910.335(1)(v)	Do employees wear protective equipment for the eyes or face wherever there is danger of injury to the eyes or face from electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion?			

Reference	National Fire Protection Agency	Yes	No	N/A
Note:	**Not every standard is listed here. Only the standards that are frequently seen or documented. Some definitions are paraphrased or shorted for better understanding. The referenced listed will have the complete standard, requirement etc.**			
	National Fire Protection Agency Electrical Requirements			
NFPA 70 200.11	Is any Receptacle displaying "Reverse Polarity" "Polarity of Connections repaired? "No grounded conductor shall be attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse the designated polarity".			
NFPA 70 406.5(B)	Are receptacles mounted in boxes that are flush with the finished surface or project?			
NFPA 70 314.23(A)	Are all receptacle boxes is firmly mounted?			
NFPA 70 406.6	Are Receptacle Faceplates (Cover Plates) installed so as to completely cover the opening and seat against the mounting surface?			
NFPA 70 511.12	Do all 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in areas where electrical diagnostic equipment, electrical hand tools, or portable lighting equipment are to be used have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel?			
NFPA 70 210.8(B)	Do the following locations have Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter (GFCI) Protection?			
	Bathrooms (where required)			
	Kitchens			
	Rooftops			
	Outdoors			
NFPA 101 7.9.2.1	Do emergency lights function as required during power failures?			
NFPA 101 7.8.1.2	Do exits routes have adequate lighting?			
NFPA 101 7.1.10.1	Are egress aisles free of all obstructions?			
NFPA 101 3.3.3	Are there broken/separated slabs of concrete in the exit path?			
NFPA 101 7.1.6	Are there abrupt changes in elevation in the egress path?			
NFPA 101 7.2.1.3.1	Is there a change of elevation or trip hazard at exit doors?			
NFPA 101 7.10.5.1	Do exit signs illuminate in test mode?			
NFPA 101 7.10.1.2.2	Are exit signs missing?			
NFPA 101 7.10.1.9	Is the exit sign at the appropriate height?			
NFPA 101 7.10.1.8	Are exit signs visible from all locations? (i.e. not covered up)			
NFPA 101 4.5.6	Are there missing or broken ceiling tiles?			
NFPA 13 8.5.5.3	Are material stacked as to not block sprinkler heads? (18" clearance)			
NFPA 101 7.2.2.5.3	Is the space under stairs being used for storage? (This should be No) (If yes, this needs to be identified)			
NFPA 101 7.2.1.8.1	Are self closing doors kept closed and not secured in the open position?			