is definitely determined that the work
on the circuit has been completed.
(d) When work is performed imme-
diately adjacent to an open-front ener-
gized board or in back of an energized
board, the board shall be covered or
some other equally safe means shall be
used to prevent contact with any of the
energized parts.

§ 1915.181 Electric circuits and distribution
boards.

(c) De-energizing the circuit shall be ac-
complished by opening the circuit breaker,
opening the switch, or removing the fuse,
whichever method is appropriate. The circuit
breaker, switch, or fuse location shall then
be locked out or tagged in accordance with
§ 1915.89.

Subpart P—Fire Protection in
Shipyard Employment

§ 1915.501 General provisions.

(a) Purpose. The purpose of the stand-
ard in this subpart is to require em-
ployers to protect all employees from
fire hazards in shipyard employment,
including employees engaged in fire re-
sponse activities.

(b) Scope. This subpart covers em-
ployers with employees engaged in
shipyard employment aboard vessels
and vessel sections, and on land-side
operations regardless of geographic loca-
tion.

(c) Employee participation. The em-
ployer must provide ways for employ-
ees or employee representatives, or
both to participate in developing and
periodically reviewing programs and
policies adopted to comply with this
subpart.

(d) Multi-employer worksites—(1) Host
employer responsibilities. The host
employer’s responsibilities are to:
(i) Inform all employers at the work-
site about the content of the fire safety
plan including hazards, controls, fire
safety and health rules, and emergency
procedures;
(ii) Make sure the safety and health
responsibilities for fire protection are
assigned as appropriate to other em-
ployers at the worksite; and
(iii) If there is more than one host
employer, each host employer must
communicate relevant information
about fire-related hazards to other host
employers. When a vessel owner or op-
erator (temporarily) becomes a host
shipyard employer by directing the
work of ships’ crews on repair or modi-
fication of the vessel or by hiring other
contractors directly, the vessel owner
or operator must also comply with
these provisions for host employers.

(2) Contract employer responsibilities.
The contract employer’s responsibil-
ities are to:
(i) Make sure that the host employer
knows about the fire-related hazards
associated with the contract employ-
er’s work and what the contract em-
ployer is doing to address them; and
(ii) Advise the host employer of any
previously unidentified fire-related
hazards that the contract employer
identifies at the worksite.

§ 1915.502 Fire safety plan.

(a) Employer responsibilities. The em-
ployer must develop and implement a
written fire safety plan that covers all
the actions that employers and em-
ployees must take to ensure employee
safety in the event of a fire. (See Ap-
pendix A to this subpart for a Model
Fire Safety Plan.)

(b) Plan elements. The employer must
include the following information in
the fire safety plan:
(1) Identification of the significant
fire hazards;
(2) Procedures for recognizing and re-
porting unsafe conditions;
(3) Alarm procedures;
(4) Procedures for notifying employ-
ees of a fire emergency;
(5) Procedures for notifying fire re-
sponse organizations of a fire emer-
gency;
(6) Procedures for evacuation;
(7) Procedures to account for all employees after an evacuation; and
(8) Names, job titles, or departments for individuals who can be contacted for further information about the plan.

(c) Reviewing the plan with employees. The employer must review the plan with each employee at the following times:
(1) Within 90 days of December 14, 2004, for employees who are currently working;
(2) Upon initial assignment for new employees; and
(3) When the actions the employee must take under the plan change because of a change in duties or a change in the plan.

(d) Additional employer requirements. The employer also must:
(1) Keep the plan accessible to employees, employee representatives, and OSHA;
(2) Review and update the plan whenever necessary, but at least annually;
(3) Document that affected employees have been informed about the plan as required by paragraph (c) of this section; and
(4) Ensure any outside fire response organization that the employer expects to respond to fires at the employer’s worksite has been given a copy of the current plan.

(e) Contract employers. Contract employers in shipyard employment must have a fire safety plan for their employees, and this plan must comply with the host employer’s fire safety plan.

§ 1915.503 Precautions for hot work.
(a) General requirements—(1) Designated Areas. The employer may designate areas for hot work in sites such as vessels, vessel sections, fabricating shops, and subassembly areas that are free of fire hazards.
(2) Non-designated Areas. (i) Before authorizing hot work in a non-designated area, the employer must visually inspect the area where hot work is to be performed, including adjacent spaces, to ensure the area is free of fire hazards, unless a Marine Chemist’s certificate or Shipyard Competent Person’s log is used for authorization.
(ii) The employer shall authorize employees to perform hot work only in areas that are free of fire hazards, or that have been controlled by physical isolation, fire watches, or other positive means.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2): The requirements of paragraph (a)(2) apply to all hot work operations in shipyard employment except those covered by §1915.14.

(b) Specific requirements—(1) Maintaining fire hazard-free conditions. The employer must keep all hot work areas free of new hazards that may cause or contribute to the spread of fire. Unexpected energizing and energy release are covered by 29 CFR 1915.181, Subpart L. Exposure to toxic and hazardous substances is covered in 29 CFR 1915.1000 through 1915.1450, subpart Z.
(2) Fuel gas and oxygen supply lines and torches. The employer must make sure that:
(i) No unattended fuel gas and oxygen hose lines or torches are in confined spaces;
(ii) No unattended charged fuel gas and oxygen hose lines or torches are in enclosed spaces for more than 15 minutes; and
(iii) All fuel gas and oxygen hose lines are disconnected at the supply manifold at the end of each shift;
(iv) All disconnected fuel gas and oxygen hose lines are rolled back to the supply manifold or to open air to disconnect the torch; or extended fuel gas and oxygen hose lines are not reconnected at the supply manifold unless the lines are given a positive means of identification when they were first connected and the lines are tested using a drop test or other positive means to ensure the integrity of fuel gas and oxygen burning system.

§ 1915.504 Fire watches.
(a) Written fire watch policy. The employer must create and keep current a written policy that specifies the following requirements for employees performing fire watch in the workplace:
(1) The training employees must be given (§1915.508(c) contains detailed fire watch training requirements);
(2) The duties employees are to perform;
(3) The equipment employees must be given; and