medical services and first aid intervention are appropriate or that employees can reach sanitation facilities in time to meet their health and personal needs.

(24) Sanitation facilities. Facilities, including supplies, maintained for employee personal and health needs such as potable drinking water, toilet facilities, hand-washing and -drying facilities, showers (including quick-drenching or flushing) and changing rooms, eating and drinking areas, first aid stations, and on-site medical-service areas. Sanitation supplies include soap, waterless cleaning agents, single-use drinking cups, drinking water containers, toilet paper, and towels.

(25) Serviceable condition. The state or ability of supplies or goods, or of a tool, machine, vehicle, or other device, to be used or to operate in the manner prescribed by the manufacturer.

(26) Servicing. Workplace activities that involve the construction, installation, adjustment, inspection, modification, testing, or repair of machinery, equipment, or systems. Servicing also includes maintaining machines, equipment, or systems when performing these activities would expose the employee to harm from the start-up or energization of the system being serviced, or the release of hazardous energy.

(27) Sewered toilet. A fixture maintained for the purpose of urination and defecation that is connected to a sanitary sewer, septic tank, holding tank (bilge), or on-site sewage-disposal treatment facility, and that is flushed with water.

(28) Shield. To install a covering, protective layer, or other effective measure on or around steam hoses or temporary steam-piping systems, including metal fittings and couplings, to protect employees from contacting hot surfaces or elements.

(29) Short bight. A loop created in a line or rope that is used to tie back or fasten objects such as hoses, wiring, and fittings.

(30) Tag. A prominent warning device that includes a means of attachment that can be securely fastened to an energy-isolating device in accordance with an established procedure to indicate that the energy-isolating device and the equipment being controlled must not be operated until the tag is removed by an authorized employee.

(31) Tags-plus system. A system to control hazardous energy that consists of an energy-isolating device with a tag affixed to it, and at least one additional safety measure.

(32) Verification of isolation. The means necessary to detect the presence of hazardous energy, which may involve the use of a test instrument (for example, a voltmeter), and, for other than electric shock protection, a visual inspection, or a deliberate attempt to start-up the machinery, equipment, or system.

(33) Vermin. Insects, birds, and other animals, such as rodents and feral cats, that may create safety and health hazards for employees.

(34) Vessel section. A subassembly, module, or other component of a vessel being built or repaired.

(35) Walkway. Any surface, whether vertical, slanted, or horizontal, on which employees walk, including areas that employees pass through, to perform their job tasks. Walkways include, but are not limited to, access ways, designated walkways, aisles, exits, gangways, ladders, ramps, stairs, steps, passageways, and scaffolding. If an area is, or could be, used to gain access to other locations, it is to be considered a walkway.

(36) Work area. A specific area, such as a machine shop, engineering space, or fabrication area, where one or more employees are performing job tasks.

(37) Working surface. Any surface where work is occurring, or areas where tools, materials, and equipment are being staged for performing work.

(38) Worksite. A general work location where one or more employees are performing work, such as a shipyard, pier, barge, vessel, or vessel section.

(c) Effective dates. This final rule becomes effective and enforceable on August 1, 2011, except for the provisions in §1915.89, which become effective and enforceable on October 31, 2011.

§ 1915.81 Housekeeping.

(a) General requirements.

(1) The employer shall establish and maintain good housekeeping practices
(2) The employer shall eliminate slippery conditions, such as snow and ice, on walkways and working surfaces as necessary. If it is not practicable for the employer to remove slippery conditions, the employer either shall:
   (i) Restrict employees to designated walkways and working surfaces where the employer has eliminated slippery conditions; or
   (ii) Provide slip-resistant footwear in accordance with 29 CFR part 1915, subpart I.
(3) The employer shall store materials in a manner that does not create a hazard for employees.
(4) The employer shall maintain easy and open access to each fire-alarm box, fire-call station, fire-fighting equipment, and each exit, including ladders, staircases, scaffolds, and gangways.
(5) The employer shall dispose of flammable and combustible substances, such as paint thinners, solvents, rags, scrap, and waste, or store them in covered fire-resistant containers at the end of each workshift or when the job is completed, whichever occurs first.

(b) Walkways.
(1) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a), the employer also shall ensure that each walkway:
   (i) Provides adequate passage;
   (ii) Is clear of debris, including solid and liquid wastes, that may create a hazard for employees;
   (iii) Is clear of tools, materials, equipment, and other objects that may create a hazard for employees; and
   (iv) Is clear of hoses and electrical service cords. The employer shall:
      (A) Place each hose and cord above walkways in a location that will prevent injury to employees and damage to the hoses and cords;
      (B) Place each hose and cord underneath walkways;
      (C) Place each hose and cord on walkways, provided the hoses and cords are covered by crossovers or other means that will prevent injury to employees and damage to the hoses and cords; or
      (D) Protect each hose and cord by other suitable means.
(2) While a walkway or part of a walkway is being used as a working surface, the employer shall cordon off that portion to prevent it from being used as a walkway.

(c) Working surfaces. In addition to the requirements in paragraph (a), the employer also shall ensure that each working surface:
(1) Is cleared of tools, materials, and equipment that are not necessary to perform the job in progress;
(2) Is cleared of debris, including solid and liquid wastes, at the end of each workshift or job, whichever occurs first;
(3) Is maintained, so far as practicable, in a dry condition. When a wet process is used, the employer shall maintain drainage and provide false floors, platforms, mats, or other dry standing places. When the employer demonstrates that this procedure is not practicable, the employer shall provide each employee working in the wet process with protective footwear, in accordance with 29 CFR part 1915, subpart I.

§ 1915.82 Lighting.

(a) General Requirements. (1) The employer shall ensure that each work area and walkway is adequately lighted whenever an employee is present.
(2) For landside areas, the employer shall provide illumination that meets the levels set forth in Table F–1 to §1915.82.

Table F–1 to §1915.82—Minimum Lighting Intensities in Foot-Candles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lumens (foot-candles)</th>
<th>Area or operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>General areas on vessels and vessel sections such as accessways, exits, gangways, stairs, and walkways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>General landside areas such as corridors, exits, stairs, and walkways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>All assigned work areas on any vessel or vessel section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Landside work areas such as machine shops, electrical equipment rooms, carpenter shops, lofts, tool rooms, warehouses, and outdoor work areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>First aid stations, infirmaries, and offices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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