the safety, sanitary, and factory inspection laws of a State in which the work, or part thereof, is performed will be considered prima facie evidence of compliance with the safety and health requirements of the Act and of any contract subject thereto, and it shall be sufficient unless rebutted or overcome by a preponderance of evidence of a failure to comply with any applicable safety and health rules contained in this part.

(2) Every investigator shall have technical competence in safety, industrial hygiene, or both as may be appropriate, in the matters under investigation.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) The standards expressed in this part 50–204 are for application to ordinary employment situations; compliance with them shall not relieve anyone from the obligation to provide protection for the health and safety of his employees in unusual employment situations. Neither do such standards purport to describe all of the working conditions which are unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees. Where such other working conditions may be found to be unsanitary or hazardous or dangerous to the health and safety of employees, professionally accepted safety and health practices will be used.

(e) Compliance with the standards expressed in this part 50–204 is not intended, and shall not be deemed to relieve anyone from any other obligation he may have to protect the health and safety of his employees, arising from sources other than the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, such as State, local law or collective bargaining agreement.

§ 50–204.2 General safety and health standards.

(a) Every contractor shall protect the safety and health of his employees by complying with the standards described in the subparagraphs of this paragraph whenever a standard deals with an occupational safety or health subject or issue involved in the performance of the contract.

Subpart B—General Safety and Health Standards

§ 50–204.2 General safety and health standards.

(a) Every contractor shall protect the safety and health of his employees by complying with the standards described in the subparagraphs of this paragraph whenever a standard deals with an occupational safety or health subject or issue involved in the performance of the contract.

(1) U.S. Department of Labor—Title 29 CFR—

Part 1501—Safety and Health Regulations for Ship Repairing.

Part 1502—Safety and Health Regulations for Shipbuilding.

Part 1503—Safety and Health Regulations for Shipbreaking.

Part 1504—Safety and Health Regulations for Longshoring.

Part 1910—Subpart C through Subpart S (national consensus standards).
(2) U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines.
   (i) In Chapter I of Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, the standards requiring safe and healthful working conditions or surroundings in:
   Subchapter B—Respiratory Protective Apparatus; Tests for Permissibility; Fees.
   Subchapter C—Explosives and Related Articles; Tests for Permissibility and Suitability.
   Subchapter D—Electrical Equipment, Lamps, Methane Detectors; Tests for Permissibility; Fees.
   Subchapter O—Coal Mine Health and Safety.
   (ii) In Chapter II of Title 30 the standards requiring safe and healthful working conditions or surroundings in:
   Part 211—Coal-Mining Operating and Safety Regulations.
   Part 216—Operating and Safety Regulations Governing the Mining of Coal in Alaska.
   Part 221—Oil and Gas Operating Regulations. Governing the Mining of Potash; Oil Shale; Sodium, and Phosphate; Sulphur; and Gold, Silver, or Quicksilver; and Other Nonmetallic Minerals, Including Silica Sand.
   (b) Information concerning the applicability of the standards prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section may be obtained from the following offices:
   (c) In applying the safety and health standards referred to in paragraph (a) of this section the Secretary may add to, strengthen or otherwise modify any standards whenever he considers that the standards do not adequately protect the safety and health of employees as required by the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

§ 50–204.3 Material handling and storage.
   (a) Where mechanical handling equipment is used, sufficient safe clearances shall be allowed for aisles, at loading docks, through doorways and wherever turns or passage must be made. Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repair, with no obstruction across or in aisles that could create a hazard. Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked.
   (b) Storage of material shall not create a hazard. Bags, containers, bundles, etc. stored in tiers shall be stacked, blocked, interlocked and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
   (c) Storage areas shall be kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire, explosion, or pest harborage. Vegetation control will be exercised when necessary.
   (d) Proper drainage shall be provided.
   (e) Clearance signs to warn of clearance limits shall be provided.
   (f) Derail and/or bumper blocks shall be provided on spur railroad tracks where a rolling car could contact other cars being worked, enter a building, work or traffic area.
   (g) Covers and/or guard rails shall be provided to protect personnel from the hazards of open pits, tanks, vats, ditches, etc.

§ 50–204.4 Tools and equipment.
   Each employer shall be responsible for the safe condition of tools and equipment used by employees, including tools and equipment which may be furnished by employees.

§ 50–204.5 Machine guarding.
   (a) One or more methods of machine guarding shall be provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operation, in going nip points, rotating parts, flying