§ 1917.28 Hazard communication (See also § 1917.1(a)(2)(vi)).

§ 1917.29 Retention of DOT markings, placards and labels.

(a) Any employer who receives a package of hazardous material which is required to be marked, labeled or placarded in accordance with the U. S. Department of Transportation’s Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR parts 171 through 180) shall retain those markings, labels and placards on the package until the packaging is sufficiently cleaned of residue and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazards.

(b) Any employer who receives a freight container, rail freight car, motor vehicle, or transport vehicle that is required to be marked or placarded in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Regulations shall retain those markings and placards on the freight container, rail freight car, motor vehicle or transport vehicle until the hazardous materials which require the marking or placarding are sufficiently removed to prevent any potential hazards.

(c) Markings, placards and labels shall be maintained in a manner that ensures that they are readily visible.

(d) For non-bulk packages which will not be reshipped, the provisions of this section are met if a label or other acceptable marking is affixed in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

[59 FR 36700, July 19, 1994]

§ 1917.30 Emergency action plans.

(a) Emergency action plans—(1) Scope and application. This paragraph (a) requires all employers to develop and implement an emergency action plan.5a The emergency action plan shall be in

5a When an employer directs his employees to respond to an emergency that is beyond the scope of the Emergency Action Plan developed in accordance with this section, then §1910.120(q) of this chapter shall apply.
writing (except as provided in para-
graph (a)(5)(iv) of this section) and
shall cover those designated actions
employers and employees must take to
ensure employee safety from fire and
other emergencies.

(2) Elements. The following elements,
at a minimum, shall be included in the
plan:
(i) Emergency escape procedures and
emergency escape route assignments;
(ii) Procedures to be followed by em-
ployees who remain to operate critical
plant operations before they evacuate;
(iii) Procedures to account for all
employees after emergency evacuation
has been completed;
(iv) Rescue and medical duties for
those employees who are to perform
them;
(v) The preferred means of reporting
fires and other emergencies; and
(vi) Names or regular job titles of
persons or departments that can be
contacted for further information or
explanation of duties under the plan.

(3) Alarm system. The employer shall
establish an employee alarm system
that provides warning for necessary
emergency action and for reaction
time for safe escape of employees from
the workplace or the immediate work
area.

(4) Evacuation. The employer shall es-
ablish the types of evacuation to be
used in emergency circumstances.

(5) Training. (i) Before implementing
the emergency action plan, the em-
ployer shall designate and train a suffi-
cient number of persons to assist in the
safe and orderly emergency evacuation
of employees.

(ii) The employer shall review the plan
with each employee covered by the plan at the following times:
(A) Initially when the plan is de-
veloped;
(B) Whenever the employee’s respon-
sibilities or designated actions under
the plan change; and
(C) Whenever the plan is changed.
(iii) The employer shall review with
each employee upon initial assignment
those parts of the plan that the em-
ployee must know to protect the em-
ployee in the event of an emergency.
The written plan shall be kept at the
workplace and be made available for
employee review.

(iv) Employers with 10 or fewer em-
ployees may communicate the plan
orally to employees and need not main-
tain a written plan

(b) [Reserved]

Subpart C—Cargo Handling Gear
and Equipment

§ 1917.41 House falls.

(a) Span beams shall be secured to
prevent accidental dislodgement.

(b) A safe means of access shall be
provided for employees working with
house fall blocks.

(c) Designated employees shall in-
spect chains, links, shackles, swivels,
blocks and other loose gear used in
house fall operations before each day’s
use. Defective gear shall not be used.

§ 1917.42 Miscellaneous auxiliary gear.

(a) Routine inspection. (1) At the com-
pletion of each use, loose gear such as
slings, chains, bridles, blocks and
hooks shall be so placed as to avoid
damage to the gear. Loose gear shall be
inspected and any defects corrected be-
fore reuse.

(2) All loose gear shall be inspected
by the employer or his authorized rep-
resentative before each use and, when
necessary, at intervals during its use,
to ensure that it is safe. Any gear
which is found upon such inspection to
be visibly unsafe shall not be used until
it is made safe.

(3) Defective gear shall not be used.
Distorted hooks, shackles or similar
gear shall be discarded.

(b) Wire rope and wire rope slings.

(1) The employer shall ascertain and ad-
here to the manufacturer’s rec-
ommended ratings for wire rope and
wire rope slings and shall have such
ratings available for inspection. When
the manufacturer is unable to supply
such ratings, the employer shall use
the tables for wire rope and wire rope
slings found in American National
Safety Standard for Slings, ANSI
B30.9–1971. A design safety factor of at
least five shall be maintained for the
common sizes of running wire used as
falls, in purchases or in such uses as