

2. OSHA/NJPEOSH Standards

OSHA/NJPEOSH standards are regulations that employers have a legal obligation to follow. There is a set of standards for construction work and another for "General Industry," which applies to most other covered workplaces. There are also some standards just for shipyards and marine terminals.



NJPEOSH uses almost all of the federal OSHA standards and also has four of its own standards that go beyond those of OSHA. These can be found at www.state.nj.us/labor/lasse/peoshalaw.htm.

- Hazard Communication
- Indoor Air Quality
- Firefighters
- Firing Ranges

The general duty clause is the section of the OSHA/NJPEOSH laws that can be used to protect workers from hazards that are known but are not covered by standards. For example, at this time there are no OSHA/NJPEOSH standards for ergonomics, most infectious diseases, and workplace violence. And there is no OSHA standard on Indoor Air Quality.

The best way to become familiar with requirements of OSHA/NJPEOSH standards is to use the **OSHA Topic Pages**. OSHA has created these pages on many health and safety subjects, from Asbestos to Walking/Working Surfaces. Each page has links to:

- Applicable OSHA standards, directives and interpretations.
- Applicable standards from standards organizations.
- Explanation of how to recognize the hazard.
- Examples of possible solutions.
- Related Topic Pages.
- Publications and other resources.

To access **OSHA Topic Pages**, go to www.osha.gov/SLTC/index.html. There is an alphabetical drop-down menu of topic. Or enter a topic and search for it. Below is a list of many of the available pages on health hazards, chemical hazards, safety hazards, control measures, types of industry, and other topics.

HEALTH HAZARD OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Computer Workstations
Heat Stress
Indoor Air Quality
Laser/Electrosurgery Plume
Latex Allergy
Noise and Hearing Conservation
Occupational Asthma
Repetitive Motion
Reproductive Hazards
Sanitation
Stress

RADIOLOGICAL HAZARD OSHA TOPIC PAGES

ELF (Extremely Low Frequency)
Radiation
Ionizing Radiation
Laser Hazards
Radiation
Radiofrequency and Microwave
Radiation
Radiological Dispersal Devices (Dirty Bombs)

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Anthrax
Bloodborne Pathogens and
Needlestick Prevention
Biological Agents
Communicable Disease
Foodborne Disease
Hantavirus
Legionnaires' disease
Mold and Fungi
Plague
Smallpox
Tuberculosis
Tularemia

USEFUL OSHA/NJPEOSH HEALTH STANDARDS FOR GENERAL INDUSTRY

- N.J.A.C. 12:100-7 Hazard communication (NJPEOSH only)
- N.J.A.C. 12:100-8 Indoor firing ranges (NJPEOSH only)
- N.J.A.C. 12:100-13 Indoor air quality (NJPEOSH only)
- 1904: Recording and reporting occupational injuries and illnesses
- 1910.95: Occupational noise exposure
- 1910.106: Proper storage of chemicals
- 1910.120: Hazardous waste-Emergency responders
- 1910.132: Protective clothing
- 1910.133: Eye and face protection
- 1910.134: Respiratory protection
- 1910.138: Glove protection
- 1910.141: Sanitation of toilets and lunchrooms
- 1910.151: Medical services and first aid; emergency eye and body wash
- 1910.1000: Air contaminants
- 1910.1001: Asbestos
- 1910.1020: Access to medical and monitoring data
- 1910.1025: Lead
- 1910.1030: Bloodborne pathogens
- 1910.1200: Hazard communication
- 1910.1450: Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories

CHEMICAL HAZARDS OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Arsenics
Asbestos
Asphalt Fumes
Benzene
Beryllium
Cadmium
Carcinogens
Chemical Reactivity
Chemical Sampling
Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles
Dermal Exposure
Diesel Exhaust
Direct Reading Instruments
Ethylene Oxide
Formaldehyde
Hazard Communication
Hazardous and Toxic Substances
Hazardous Waste
Hexavalent Chromium
Isocyanates
Lead
Mercury
Methylene Chloride
Metalworking Fluids
Multiple Chemical Sensitivities
Perchloroethylene
Permissible Exposure Limits
Sampling and Analytical Methods
Silica
Solvent
Styrene
Surface Contamination
Synthetic Mineral Fibers
Toxic Metals
Waste Anesthetic Gases
Wood Dust

USEFUL OSHA/NJPEOSH SAFETY STANDARDS FOR GENERAL INDUSTRY

- N.J.A.C. 12:100-10 Standards for firefighters (NJPEOSH only)
- 1910.22 to .24: Floors, stairs, floor and wall openings
- 1910.25 to .27: Ladders
- 1910.28 to .29: Scaffolds
- 1910.36 to .37: Exits
- 1910.38: Emergency preparedness
- 1910.101: Compressed gases
- 1910.107: Spray finishing
- 1910.146: Confined space entry
- 1910.147: Control of hazardous energy; electrical lockout/tagout
- 1910.157: Portable fire extinguishers
- 1910.160: Fixed extinguishing systems
- 1910.164: Fire detection systems
- 1910.165: Employee alarm systems
- 1910.178: Powered industrial trucks/forklifts
- 1910.211 to .217: Machine guarding
- 1910.241 to .244: Hand and portable power tools
- 1910.252 to .254: Welding, cutting, brazing
- 1910.303 to .307: Electrical grounding, guarding
- 1910.331 to .335: Electrical safety-related work practices

SAFETY HAZARD OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Compressed Gas
Confined Space Entry
Control of Hazardous Energy
(Lockout/Tagout)
Crane, Derrick, Hoist Safety
Dip Tanks
Electrical
Exits
Fall Protection
Fire Safety
Flammable and Combustible Liquids
Forklifts/ Powered Industrial Trucks
Hand and Power Tools
Lockout/Tagout
Pressure Vessels
Machine Guarding
Motor Vehicle Safety
Scaffolding
Spray Finishing
Trenching and Excavation
Violence
Walking/Working Surfaces
Welding, Cutting, Brazing

CONTROL MEASURE OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Competent Persons
Ergonomics
Eye and Face Protection
Incident Command System
Medical and First Aid
Medical Screening and Surveillance
Personal Protective Equipment
Process Safety Management
Respiratory Protection
Safety and Health Programs
Ventilation

USEFUL OSHA/NJPEOSH STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

- 1926.21: Safety training and education
- 1925.25 to .27: Housekeeping, illumination, sanitation
- 1926.52: Noise
- 1926.62: Lead in construction
- 1926.95 to .107 Personal protective equipment
- 1926.150 to .159: Fire protection
- 1926.200 to .203: Signaling, barricades
- 1926.300 to .307: Power tools
- 1926.350 to .354: Welding
- 1926.403 to .407: Electrical safety
- 1936.417: Lockout/tagout
- 1926.450 to .454: Scaffolds
- 1926.500 to .503: Fall protection
- 1926.550 to .556: Cranes, hoists, lifts
- 1926.600 to .606: Motor vehicles
- 1926.650 to .652: Trenching and excavation
- 1926.1101: Asbestos in construction
- 1926.1050 to .1060: Ladders

TYPES OF INDUSTRY OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Agricultural Operations
Airline Industry
Autobody Repair
Baggage Handling
Basic Steel Products
Battery Manufacturing
Beverage Delivery
Commercial Diving
Concrete Manufacture
Construction
Dentistry
Disaster Recovery
Dry Cleaning
Electric Power Generation, Transmission, Distribution
Electrical Contractors
Government Employees, State and Local
Grain Handling
Grocery Warehousing
Hazardous Waste Sites
Health Care Facilities
Highway Work Zones
Hospitals
Hurricane Assistance and Recovery
Laboratories
Landscape and Horticultural Services
Logging
Longshoring and Marine Terminals
Lumber and Building Material Dealer
Marine Terminals
Meatpacking
Maritime
Nursing Homes
Oil and Gas Wells Drilling and Servicing
Plastics Industry
Poultry Processing
Printing Industry
Pulp, Paper, Paperboard Mills
Pyrotechnics Industry
Residential Construction
Restaurant Safety
Robotic

Sawmills
Sealant, Waterproofing, and Restoration
Semiconductors
Ship Building and Repair
Steel Erection
Tree Care
Trucking
Woodworking

OTHER OSHA TOPIC PAGES

Accident Investigation
Complaints
Compliance Assistance
Emergency Preparedness and Response
Epidemiology
Evacuation Plans and Procedures
General Duty Clause
Medical Care
OSHA Field Inspection Reference Manual
OSHA Technical Manual
Recordkeeping
Small Business
Technical Information Bulletins
Teen Workers
Training

