## North Carolina Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Division

#### Raleigh, North Carolina

Field Information System

Operational Procedure Notice 136A

*Subject:* 13 NCAC 7F.0202, North Carolina State-specific rule modifying 29 CFR 1926.28(a) - Personal Protective Equipment.

## A. Purpose.

This OPN provides citation guidance for construction related personal protective equipment (PPE) citations.

### B. Scope.

This instruction covers all construction activities.

#### C. Background.

On January 16, 1986, the federal OSH Review Commission issued a decision related to the adoption of 29 CFR 1926.28(a) and found it to be citable only under certain conditions because the wording in the standard was changed from "and" to "or" without formal rulemaking. (See OSHRC Docket number 82-1137.)

Subsequently, the NCDOL OSH Division conducted rulemaking repealing 29 CFR 1926.28(a) and adopted a state specific standard using "or" in the state-specific rule. (See 13 NCAC 7F.0202)

## D. Action.

CSHO's will cite the state specific standard 13 NCAC 7F.0202 **not** 29 CFR 1926.28(a) for general PPE citations and will cite 29 CFR 1926.95 or another more specific standard in 29 CFR part 1926.

#### E. **Expiration**.

OPN 136 is canceled. This OPN is effective on the date of signature. It will remain in effect until revised or canceled by the director.

Signed on Original
Susan V. Haritos
Health Standards Officer

Signed on Original Allen McNeely Director

5/27/2011

Date of Signature

## **Appendix A:** 29 CFR part 1926 standards that require the use of PPE

- 1926.28 Personal protective equipment
- 1926.52 Occupational noise exposure
- 1926.57 Ventilation
- 1926.60 Methylenedianiline
- 1926.62 Lead
- 1926.64 Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals
- 1926.65 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response
- 1926.95 Criteria for personal protective equipment
- 1926.96 Occupational foot protection
- 1926.100 Head protection
- 1926.101 Hearing protection
- 1926.102 Eye and face protection
- 1926.103 Respiratory protection
- 1926.104 Safety belts, lifelines and lanyards
- 1926.105 Safety nets
- 1926.106 Working over or near water
- 1926.250 General requirements for storage
- 1926.300 General requirements (Hand and power tools)
- 1926.302 Power-operated hand tools
- 1926.304 Woodworking tools
- 1926.353 Ventilation and protection in welding, cutting and heating
- 1926.354 Welding, cutting and heating in way of preservative coatings
- 1926.416 General requirements (Electrical)
- 1926.451 General requirements (Scaffolds)
- 1926.453 Aerial lifts
- 1926.501 Duty to have fall protection
- 1926.502 Fall protection systems criteria and practices
- 1926.550 Cranes and derricks
- 1926.551 Helicopters
- 1926.701 General requirements (Concrete and masonry construction)
- 1926.760 Fall protection (Steel erection)
- 1926.800 Underground construction
- 1926.951 Tools and protective equipment
- 1926.955 Overhead lines
- 1926.1101 Asbestos
- 1926.1127 Cadmium

January 1, 1972

# **Appendix B:** Chronology of standard

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December 16, 1972	OSHA reprinted with a language change
September 20, 1982	OSHA opened with L. E. Myers (cited in October)
January 16, 1986	OSHRC ruled the 1972 language change was substantive and did not go through appropriate rulemaking procedures limiting the ability to cite 29 CFR 1926.28(a)
October 5, 1992	Memo from OSHA explaining conditions under which 1926.28 may be cited
February 12, 1993	Memo from the NCDOL OSH Division to OSHA announcing intent to write a state specific standard.
June 1 & August 2, 1993	NCDOL OSH Division state-specific rule takes effect
Juna 20, 1002	OSHA publishes now DDE standard 1026.05

June 30, 1993 OSHA publishes new PPE standard 1926.95

1994 – 1995 OSHA has 1926.28 (a) correction on Unified Agenda but it

disappears without action

December 2005 NCDOL OSH Division standards review shows need for

this clarification. OPN written to provide citation guidance

May 2011 ETTA standards review shows need for update to reflect

recodified rule and to reemphasize citation guidance

OSHA adopted language from a consensus standard