

## SECTION .0200 - CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

### 13 NCAC 07F .0201 CONSTRUCTION

The provisions for the Occupational Safety and Health Standards for Construction, Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 1926 promulgated as of November 15, 2007, and exclusive of subsequent amendments, are incorporated by reference except as modified or amended in 13 NCAC 07F .0202 through .0207.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;*  
*Eff. August 2, 1993;*  
*Amended Eff. November 22, 2006; August 24, 2006; May 30, 2006; April 14, 2005; March 14, 2005;*  
*September 17, 2004; July 1, 2003; December 11, 2002; August 1, 2002; January 18, 2002; September*  
*1, 2000; February 22, 1999; October 8, 1998; July 1, 1998; April 8, 1998; March 7, 1997; February*  
*11, 1997; September 1, 1996; February 1, 1996; January 1, 1996; October 1, 1995; September 6,*  
*1995;*  
*Item (5): Subpart U—Blasting and Use of Explosives, was recodified to Rules - .0701-.0716 Eff.*  
*August 3, 2005;*  
*Recodified Items (1) – (6) to Rules .0202 - .0207 Eff. December 17, 2007;*  
*Amended Eff. February 13, 2008.*

**13 NCAC 07F .0202      GENERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROVISIONS**

Subpart C -- General Safety and Health Provisions -- Personal protective equipment, 1926.28(a) is amended to read as follows: "(a) The employer is responsible for requiring the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment (as described in 1926.28) in all operations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this part indicates the need for using such equipment to reduce the hazards to the employees."

*History Note:      Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;  
                         Recodified from 13 NCAC 07F .0201(1) Eff. December 17, 2007.*

**13 NCAC 07F .0203 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS**

Subpart D -- Occupational Health and Environmental Controls:

Addition to 29 CFR 1926.54, Nonionizing radiation, after subpart (a) to read:

"(a1) This standard shall apply to all direct or reflected laser equipment except unmodified Class I equipment maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Class I equipment is defined as intrinsically safe lasers having less than 0.001 milliwatt power and lasers which cannot create eye damage if viewed accidentally or which present no direct ocular hazard, diffuse ocular hazard or fire hazards."

*History Note: Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;  
Recodified from 13 NCAC 07F .0201(2) Eff. December 17, 2007.*

**13 NCAC 07F .0204 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE AND LIFE SAVING EQUIPMENT**

Subpart E --Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment -- addition of (g) to 1926.104 *Safety belts, lifelines, and lanyards*, as follows:

"(g) Snaphooks shall be a locking type designed and used to prevent disengagement of the snaphook keeper by the connected member. Locking type snaphooks have self-closing, self-locking keepers which remain closed and locked until unlocked and pressed open for connection or disconnection."

*History Note: Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;  
Recodified From 13 NCAC 07F .0201(3) Eff. December 17, 2007.*

### 13 NCAC 07F .0205 STEEL ERECTION

Subpart R—Steel Erection – additions and amendments to 29 CFR 1926.750 *Scope*, through 1926.754 *Definitions* applicable to this subpart, as follows:

"Section 1926.750 *Scope*:

- (b)(1) Steel erection activities include hoisting, laying out, placing, connecting, welding, burning, guying, bracing, bolting, plumbing and rigging structural steel, steel joists, bridge steel girders and metal buildings; installing metal decking and moving point-to-point while performing these activities.
- (b)(2) There may be activities that occur during and are part of steel erection where conventional fall protection methods may not offer adequate protection for employees. The employer has the burden of establishing and determining when to implement employee fall protection measures as described in 1926.760 or the more protective measures described in 1926.502 "Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices". Where non-traditional steel or iron workers (employees not meeting requirements of 1926.761(c)) are engaged in leading edge work activities six (6) feet or more above lower levels, those employees shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems or safety nets. Such leading edge work activities include, but are not limited to off loading, stacking, laying out and fastening steel floor decking and metal and non-metal roof decking; positioning and securing exterior curtain walls, window walls, exterior siding systems; and moving from point to point while performing these activities.

1926.754(c)(1)(i) Tripping hazards.

Employees shall be protected from falls due to tripping hazards created by shear connectors (*including, but not limited to headed steel studs, steel bars or steel lugs*), reinforcing bars, deformed anchors, or threaded studs attached to the top flanges of beams, joists or beam attachments. Such protection from falls may be accomplished by any of the following:

- (1) Shear connectors that project vertically or horizontally across the top flange of a member not being welded or applied until the metal decking or other walking/working surface is installed (field-installed shear connectors).
- (2) All employees working on members with shop or pre-installed shear connectors shall be protected from falling hazards greater than six feet by suitable, as defined in 1926.32(s), fall protection systems, including guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety nets.
- (3) Shop or pre-installed connectors that project vertically from or horizontally across the top flange of the member shall be covered by a temporary decking, metal or wood box until the metal decking, or other walking/working surface, is installed or until final construction covers the shear connectors.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;  
Recodified from 13 NCAC 07F .0201(4) Eff. December 17, 2007.

**13 NCAC 07F .0206      POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION**

Subpart V -- Power Transmission and Distribution -- 1926.950(c)(1)(i) is rewritten to read as follows: "(i) The employee is insulated or guarded from the energized part (insulating gloves or insulating gloves with sleeves rated for the voltage involved shall be considered insulation of the employee only with regard to the energized part upon which work is being performed), or"

*History Note:      Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;  
                         Recodified from 13 NCAC 07F .0201(5) Eff. December 17, 2007.*

**13 NCAC 07F .0207 TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

Subpart Z -- Toxic and Hazardous Substances -- incorporation of the existing standard for Bloodborne Pathogens, 29 CFR 1910.1030, excluding subparagraph (e) HIV and HBV Research Laboratories and Production Facilities, into the Safety & Health Regulations for Construction at 29 CFR 1926.1130. Final rule as published in 56 FR (December 6, 1991) pages 64175 - 64182, including Appendix A -- Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination (Mandatory) -- with corrections as published in 57 FR (July 1, 1992) page 29206, and with the following revision to the definition of Occupational Exposure under subsection (b) Definitions:

"Occupational Exposure means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of collateral first aid duties by an employee in the areas of construction, alteration, or repair, including painting and decorating."

*History Note: Authority G.S. 95-131; 150B-21.6;  
Recodified from 13 NCAC 07F .0201(6) Eff. December 17, 2007.*