

Frequently Asked Questions

Industrial Hygiene

1. What industrial hygiene standards are enforced in Wisconsin?

Currently the 2003 version of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, Title 29 CFR are enforced. However, for the Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) the 1993 version of 1910.1000, is enforced.

The Wisconsin Administrative code, Chapter SPS 332 Public Employee Safety and Health provides for the minimum occupational safety and health standards for public employees.

2. How do you interpret an OSHA standard?

Section means the entire specific standard, e.g. 1910.132. Paragraph means part of the section, e.g. 1910.132(a)

3. How do you whether the general industry standards contained in 1910 or the construction standards in 1926 apply to a particular situation?

The construction standards (29 CFR 1926) apply if employees are performing construction tasks such as remodeling, painting, additions or new construction. At the beginning of most standards you will find a "scope and application" section which identifies the workplace, equipment or conditions for which the standard applies. The definition section of a standard can also be helpful.

4. What conditions in my workplace will require compliance and with which standards?

Below is a partial list of some conditions and the applicable standards which may apply to your workplace.

Condition	Health Standard or Code
Injury/Illness -All public sector employers	Send previous year's SPS 332.10 Injury and Illness Summary into DSPS by March 1 of the following year http://dsps.wi.gov/Documents/Industry%20Services/Forms/Public%20Sector%20Employee/SBD-10710%20Work%20Related%20R0313.pdf
Hazardous Chemicals	1910.1200 Hazard Communication
Confined Spaces , e.g. tunnels, sumps ventilation ducts	SPS 332.28 and .29; 1910.146 Permit Required Confined Space
Noise -levels above 85 dBA for and 8 hour time weighted average	1910.95 Occupational Noise Exposure

Condition	Health Standard or Code
Workplace Hazards -All workplaces are required to determine if hazards are present, or likely to be present. Where hazards cannot be controlled by engineering , work practices or administrative controls, employers are required to select Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	1910.132 Personal Protective Equipment, general requirements 1910.133-138 Specific type of PPE, e.g. eye protection, respirators, footwear
Blood or other body fluids -If there is a reasonable anticipation that employees may be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials during the performance of their duties. For example, a school’s football coach would be included in a bloodborne pathogens program.	1910.1030 Bloodborne Pathogens
Respiratory Protection -if employees are required to wear respiratory protection or you allow employees to voluntarily wear respirators	1910.134 Respiratory Protection Standard
Laboratory Chemicals -if employees work with hazardous chemicals in a laboratory setting, e.g. chemistry labs, wastewater treatment plant labs	1910.1450 Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in a Laboratory
Eyewash and Emergency Showers -if work processes or areas have corrosive or other hazardous chemicals that can cause irreversible eye or body injuries, e.g. acids or strong salts	SPS 332.30 Eyewash and Emergency Showers
Air Contaminants	SPS 332.35 Air Contaminants; 1910.1000, 1993 edition; 1910.1096 Ionizing Radiation
Exhaust Ventilation -laboratory fume hoods, welding or paint spraying booths, exhausts for kilns	SPS 332.24; 1910.94 General Ventilation SPS 332.26; 1910.107 Spray Finishing 1910.252 Welding
Chemical Spills -if you have employees who may be first on the scene of an accident involving hazardous chemicals or employees who are required to clean up chemicals spills as part of their job duties	1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

5. What if I have questions concerning industrial hygiene standards:

For industrial hygiene questions or concerns please call 608-438-6331 or 608-266-1816 during normal business hours.