



Oregon Administrative Rules
Chapter 437

Division 3
Construction

Materials Handling,
Storage, Use, and Disposal

Subdivision

H

Administrative
Order 3-2019



The Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services adopted these rules pursuant to ORS 654.025(2).

The Secretary of State designated OAR Chapter 437 as the “Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Code.” Six general subject areas within this code are designated as “Divisions.”

- **Division 1** General Administrative Rules
- **Division 2** General Occupational Safety and Health Rules
- **Division 3** Construction
- **Division 4** Agriculture
- **Division 5** Maritime Activities
- **Division 7** Forest Activities
- **Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 654** The Oregon Safe Employment Act (OSEAct)

Oregon-initiated rules in this division of the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Code are numbered in a uniform system developed by the Secretary of State. This system does not number the rules in sequence (001, 002, 003, etc.). Omitted numbers may be assigned to new rules at the time of their adoption.

Oregon-initiated rules are arranged in the following Basic Codification Structure adopted by the Secretary of State for Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR):

Chapter	Division	Rule	Section	Subsection	Paragraphs
437	002	0322	(1)	(a)	(A)(i)(I)

The majority of Oregon OSHA rules are adopted by reference from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and are arranged in the following basic federal numbering system:

Chapter	Division	Part	Subpart (Subdivision)	Section	Paragraphs
437	002	1910	G	.303	(a)(1)(i)(A)(1)

The terms “subdivision” and “subpart” are synonymous within OAR 437, Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Code.

To obtain an order form or copies of these codes, address:

Department of Consumer & Business Services
Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Division (Oregon OSHA)
350 Winter St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-3882

Or call the Oregon OSHA Resource Library at 503-378-3272

The rules referenced in this division are available for viewing in the Office of the Secretary of State, Oregon State Archives Building, Salem, Oregon, or the Central Office, Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services, 350 Winter St. NE, Salem, Oregon, and on our website at osha.oregon.gov.

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437-003-0001 Adoption by Reference

In addition to, and not in lieu of, any other safety and health codes contained in OAR Chapter 437, the Department adopts by reference the following federal regulations printed as part of the Code of Federal Regulations, in the Federal Register:

(8) Subdivision H – Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal.

- (a) 29 CFR 1926.250 General requirements for storage, published 6/30/93, FR vol. 58, no. 124, p. 35173, amended 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21576.
- (b) 29 CFR 1926.251 Rigging equipment for material handling, published 4/18/12, FR vol. 77, no. 75, p. 23117.
- (c) 29 CFR 1926.252 Disposal of waste materials, published 4/6/79, FR vol. 44, p. 20940.

These standards are available at the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, and the United States Government Printing Office.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: APD Admin. Order 5-1989, f. 3/31/89, ef. 5/1/89 (temp).
 APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89 (perm).
 APD Admin. Order 14-1989, f. 7/20/89, ef. 8/1/89 (temp).
 APD Admin. Order 15-1989, f. 9/13/89, ef. 9/13/89 (perm).
 APD Admin. Order 16-1989 (temp), f. 9/13/89, ef. 9/13/89.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-1989, f. 10/17/89, ef. 10/17/89.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-1990, f. 1/19/90, ef. 1/19/90 (temp).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-1990, f. 3/2/90, ef. 3/2/90 (perm).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1990, f. 3/30/90, ef. 3/30/90.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 13-1990, f. 6/28/90, ef. 8/1/90 (temp).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 19-1990, f. 8/31/90, ef. 8/31/90 (perm).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 27-1990, f. 12/12/90, ef. 2/1/91.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1991, f. 3/18/91, ef. 4/15/91.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-1991, f. 4/25/91, ef. 4/25/91.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 15-1991, f. 12/13/91, ef. 12/13/91.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 16-1991, f. 12/16/91, ef. 1/1/92.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1992, f. 5/18/92, ef. 5/18/92.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 11-1992, f. 10/9/92, ef. 10/9/92.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-1993, f. 1/22/93, ef. 1/22/93.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 16-1993, f. 11/1/93, ef. 11/1/93 (Lead).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-1994, f. 4/27/94, ef. 4/27/94.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1994, f. 8/4/94, ef. 8/4/94 (HazCom).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1994, f. 9/30/94, ef. 9/30/94.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-1995, f. 1/19/95, ef. 1/19/95 (DOT markings, placards & labels).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-1995, f. 2/22/95, ef. 2/22/95 (Haz Waste).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1995, f. 3/29/95, ef. 3/29/95 (Asbestos).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-1995, f. 4/6/95, ef. 4/6/95 (HazCom).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1995, f. 4/18/95, ef. 6/1/95 (Fall Protection).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1995, f. 8/25/95, ef. 8/25/95 (Asbestos).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-1996, f. 11/29/96, ef. 11/29/96.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1996, f. 11/29/96, ef. 11/29/96.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-1997, f. 3/12/97, ef. 3/12/97.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1997, f. 4/2/97, ef. 4/2/97.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1997, f. 5/2/97, ef. 5/2/97.
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-1997, f. 9/15/97, ef. 9/15/97 (Fall Protection).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1997, f. 11/14/97, e. 11/14/97 (Methylene Chloride).
 OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-1998, f. 2/13/98, e. 2/13/98 (Methylene Chloride).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-1998, f. 7/7/98, ef. 7/7/98 (Respiratory Protection).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1998, f. 10/15/98, ef. 10/15/98 (Slings 3/H).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-1998, f. 12/28/98, ef. 12/28/98 (Asbestos).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-1999, f. 3/22/99, e. 3/22/99 (Methylene Chloride).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1999, f. 4/30/99, ef. 4/30/99.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1999, f. 5/26/99, ef. 5/26/99.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2000, f. 2/8/00, ef. 2/8/00.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2001, f. 2/5/01, ef. 2/5/01 (Fall Protection/Oregon Exceptions).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2002, f. 4/15/02, ef. 4/18/02 (Steel Erection).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2002, f. 6/28/02, ef. 10/1/03 (GFCI 3/K).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2002, f. 7/19/02, ef. 7/19/02 (Fall Protection/Steel Erection).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2003, f. 1/30/03, ef. 4/30/03 (3/Q Masonry Wall Bracing).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-2003, f. 1/30/03, ef. 1/30/03 (3/G).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-2003, f. 12/5/03, ef. 12/5/03 (3/O).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-2003, f. 12/30/03, ef. 1/1/04 (3/R).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2005, f. 4/12/05, ef. 4/12/05 (3/D and 3/Z).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-2006, f. 4/28/06, ef. 4/28/06 (3/R).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2006, f. 7/24/06, ef. 7/24/06.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2006, f. 8/7/06, ef. 1/1/07.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2006, f. 8/30/06, ef. 8/30/06.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 10-2006, f. 11/30/06, ef. 11/30/06.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2007, f. 9/26/07, ef. 9/26/07 (3/O).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2008, f. 5/1/08, ef. 5/15/08 (PPE).
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2009, f. 5/29/09, ef. 5/29/09.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2010, f. 6/10/10, ef. 6/15/10.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2011, f. 2/9/11, ef. 2/9/11.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2011, f. 12/8/11, ef. 12/8/11.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2011, f. 12/8/11, ef. 7/1/12.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2012, f. 4/10/12, ef. 4/10/12.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2012, f. 9/25/12, ef. 9/25/12.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2013, f. 2/14/13, ef. 2/14/13.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-2013, f. 2/15/13, ef. 4/1/13.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2013, f. 7/19/13, ef. 7/19/13.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 5-2013, f. 9/13/13, ef. 9/13/13.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2013, f. 10/9/13, ef. 10/9/13.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-2013, f. 12/12/13, ef. 12/12/13.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-2014, f. 10/28/14, ef. 5/1/15.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 7-2014, f. 11/7/14, ef. 11/9/14.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2015, f. 10/9/15, ef. 1/1/16.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2016, f. 3/1/16, ef. 1/1/17.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2016, f. 8/19/16, ef. 8/19/16.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2016, f. 9/7/16, ef. 9/7/16.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 1-2019, f. 5/9/19, ef. 5/9/19.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2019, f. 10/29/19, ef. 10/29/19.

1926.250 General Requirements for Storage

(a) General.

- (1) All materials stored in tiers shall be stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling or collapse.
- (2)
 - (i) The weight of stored material on floors within buildings and structures, in pounds per square foot, shall not exceed maximum safe load limits.
 - (ii) Employers shall conspicuously post maximum safe load limits of floors within buildings and structures, in pounds per square foot, in all storage areas, except when the storage area is on a floor or slab on grade. Posting is not required for storage areas in all single-family residential structures and wood-framed multi-family residential structures.

- (3) Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees. Such areas shall be kept in good repair.
- (4) When a difference in road or working levels exist, means such as ramps, blocking, or grading shall be used to ensure the safe movement of vehicles between the two levels.

(b) Material storage.

- (1) Material stored inside buildings under construction shall not be placed within 6 feet of any hoistway or inside floor openings, nor within 10 feet of an exterior wall which does not extend above the top of the material stored.
- (2) Each employee required to work on stored material in silos, hoppers, tanks, and similar storage areas shall be equipped with personal fall arrest equipment meeting the requirements of Subpart M of this part.
- (3) Noncompatible materials shall be segregated in storage.
- (4) Bagged materials shall be stacked by stepping back the layers and cross-keying the bags at least every 10 bags high.
- (5) Materials shall not be stored on scaffolds or runways in excess of supplies needed for immediate operations.
- (6) Brick stacks shall not be more than 7 feet in height. When a loose brick stack reaches a height of 4 feet, it shall be tapered back 2 inches in every foot of height above the 4-foot level.
- (7) When masonry blocks are stacked higher than 6 feet, the stack shall be tapered back one-half block per tier above the 6-foot level.
- (8) Lumber:
 - (i) Used lumber shall have all nails withdrawn before stacking.
 - (ii) Lumber shall be stacked on level and solidly supported sills.
 - (iii) Lumber shall be so stacked as to be stable and self-supporting.
 - (iv) Lumber piles shall not exceed 20 feet in height provided that lumber to be handled manually shall not be stacked more than 16 feet high.
- (9) Structural steel, poles, pipe, bar stock, and other cylindrical materials, unless racked, shall be stacked and blocked so as to prevent spreading or tilting.

- (c) Housekeeping. Storage areas shall be kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire, explosion, or pest harborage. Vegetation control will be exercised when necessary.
- (d) Dockboards (bridge plates).
- (1) Portable and powered dockboards shall be strong enough to carry the load imposed on them.
 - (2) Portable dockboards shall be secured in position, either by being anchored or equipped with devices which will prevent their slipping.
 - (3) Handholds, or other effective means, shall be provided on portable dockboards to permit safe handling.
 - (4) Positive protection shall be provided to prevent railroad cars from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position.

[44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 49 FR 18295, Apr. 30, 1984; 54 FR 24334, June 7, 1989; 58 FR 35173, June 30, 1993; 59 FR 40729, Aug. 9, 1994; 61 FR 5510, Feb. 13, 1996; 84 FR 21416, May 14, 2019.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1995, f. 4/18/95, ef. 6/1/95.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1998, f. 10/15/98, ef. 10/15/98.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2000, f. 2/8/00, ef. 2/8/00.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2019 f. 10/29/19, ef. 10/29/19.

1926.251 Rigging Equipment for Material Handling

(a) General.

- (1) Rigging equipment for material handling shall be inspected prior to use on each shift and as necessary during its use to ensure that it is safe. Defective rigging equipment shall be removed from service.
- (2) Employers must ensure that rigging equipment:
 - (i) Has permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load;
 - (ii) Not be loaded in excess of its recommended safe working load as prescribed on the identification markings by the manufacturer; and
 - (iii) Not be used without affixed, legible identification markings, required by paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.
- (3) Rigging equipment, when not in use, shall be removed from the immediate work area so as not to present a hazard to employees.

- (4) Special custom design grabs, hooks, clamps, or other lifting accessories, for such units as modular panels, prefabricated structures and similar materials, shall be marked to indicate the safe working loads and shall be proof-tested prior to use to 125 percent of their rated load.
 - (5) Scope. This section applies to slings used in conjunction with other material handling equipment for the movement of material by hoisting, in employments covered by this part. The types of slings covered are those made from alloy steel chain, wire rope, metal mesh, natural or synthetic fiber rope (conventional three strand construction), and synthetic web (nylon, polyester, and polypropylene).
 - (6) Inspections. Each day before being used, the sling and all fastenings and attachments shall be inspected for damage or defects by a competent person designated by the employer. Additional inspections shall be performed during sling use, where service conditions warrant. Damaged or defective slings shall be immediately removed from service.
- (b) Alloy steel chains.
- (1) Welded alloy steel chain slings shall have permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, rated capacity, and sling manufacturer.
 - (2) Hooks, rings, oblong links, pear-shaped links, welded or mechanical coupling links, or other attachments, when used with alloy steel chains, shall have a rated capacity at least equal to that of the chain.
 - (3) Job or shop hooks and links, or makeshift fasteners, formed from bolts, rods, etc., or other such attachments, shall not be used.
 - (4) Employers must not use alloy steel-chain slings with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the sling by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
 - (5) Whenever wear at any point of any chain link exceeds that shown in Table H-1, the assembly shall be removed from service.
 - (6) Inspections.
 - (i) In addition to the inspection required by other paragraphs of this section, a thorough periodic inspection of alloy steel chain slings in use shall be made on a regular basis, to be determined on the basis of (A) frequency of sling use; (B) severity of service conditions; (C) nature of lifts being made; and (D) experience gained on the service life of slings used in similar circumstances. Such inspections shall in no event be at intervals greater than once every 12 months.

- (ii) The employer shall make and maintain a record of the most recent month in which each alloy steel chain sling was thoroughly inspected, and shall make such record available for examination.

(c) Wire rope.

- (1) Employers must not use improved plow-steel wire rope and wire-rope slings with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the sling by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
- (2) Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted.
- (3) Wire rope shall not be secured by knots, except on haul back lines on scrapers.
- (4) The following limitations shall apply to the use of wire rope:
 - (i) An eye splice made in any wire rope shall have not less than three full tucks. However, this requirement shall not operate to preclude the use of another form of splice or connection which can be shown to be as efficient and which is not otherwise prohibited.
 - (ii) Except for eye splices in the ends of wires and for endless rope slings, each wire rope used in hoisting or lowering, or in pulling loads, shall consist of one continuous piece without knot or splice.
 - (iii) Eyes in wire rope bridles, slings, or bull wires shall not be formed by wire rope clips or knots.
 - (iv) Wire rope shall not be used if, in any length of eight diameters, the total number of visible broken wires exceeds 10 percent of the total number of wires, or if the rope shows other signs of excessive wear, corrosion, or defect.
- (5) When U-bolt wire rope clips are used to form eyes, Table H-2 shall be used to determine the number and spacing of clips.
 - (i) When used for eye splices, the U-bolt shall be applied so that the "U" section is in contact with the dead end of the rope.
 - (ii) Reserved
- (6) Slings shall not be shortened with knots or bolts or other makeshift devices.
- (7) Sling legs shall not be kinked.

- (8) Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slippage.
 - (9) Slings shall be padded or protected from the sharp edges of their loads.
 - (10) Hands or fingers shall not be placed between the sling and its load while the sling is being tightened around the load.
 - (11) Shock loading is prohibited.
 - (12) A sling shall not be pulled from under a load when the load is resting on the sling.
 - (13) Minimum sling lengths.
 - (i) Cable laid and 6 X 19 and 6 X 37 slings shall have minimum clear length of wire rope 10 times the component rope diameter between splices, sleeves or end fittings.
 - (ii) Braided slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 40 times the component rope diameter between the loops or end fittings.
 - (iii) Cable laid grommets, strand laid grommets and endless slings shall have a minimum circumferential length of 96 times their body diameter.
 - (14) Safe operating temperatures. Fiber core wire rope slings of all grades shall be permanently removed from service if they are exposed to temperatures in excess of 200° F (93.33° C). When nonfiber core wire rope slings of any grade are used at temperatures above 400° F (204.44° C) or below minus 60° F (15.55° C), recommendations of the sling manufacturer regarding use at that temperature shall be followed.
 - (15) End attachments.
 - (i) Welding of end attachments, except covers to thimbles, shall be performed prior to the assembly of the sling.
 - (ii) All welded end attachments shall not be used unless proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity at twice their rated capacity prior to initial use. The employer shall retain a certificate of proof test, and make it available for examination.
 - (16) Wire rope slings shall have permanently affixed, legible identification markings stating size, rated capacity for the type(s) of hitch(es) used and the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.
- (d) Natural rope, and synthetic fiber.

- (1) Employers must not use natural- and synthetic-fiber rope slings with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the sling by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
- (2) All splices in rope slings provided by the employer shall be made in accordance with fiber rope manufacturers recommendations.
 - (i) In manila rope, eye splices shall contain at least three full tucks, and short splices shall contain at least six full tucks (three on each side of the centerline of the splice).
 - (ii) In layed synthetic fiber rope, eye splices shall contain at least four full tucks, and short splices shall contain at least eight full tucks (four on each side of the centerline of the splice).
 - (iii) Strand end tails shall not be trimmed short (flush with the surface of the rope) immediately adjacent to the full tucks. This precaution applies to both eye and short splices and all types of fiber rope. For fiber ropes under 1-inch diameter, the tails shall project at least six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck. For fiber ropes 1 inch diameter and larger, the tails shall project at least 6 inches beyond the last full tuck. In applications where the projecting tails may be objectionable, the tails shall be tapered and spliced into the body of the rope using at least two additional tucks (which will require a tail length of approximately six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck).
 - (iv) For all eye splices, the eye shall be sufficiently large to provide an included angle of not greater than 60° at the splice when the eye is placed over the load or support.
 - (v) Knots shall not be used in lieu of splices.
- (3) Safe operating temperatures. Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings, except for wet frozen slings, may be used in a temperature range from minus 20° F (-28.88° C) to plus 180° F (82.2° C) without decreasing the working load limit. For operations outside this temperature range and for wet frozen slings, the sling manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.
- (4) Splicing. Spliced fiber rope slings shall not be used unless they have been spliced in accordance with the following minimum requirements and in accordance with any additional recommendations of the manufacturer:
 - (i) In manila rope, eye splices shall consist of at least three full tucks, and short splices shall consist of at least six full tucks, three on each side of the splice center line.

- (ii) In synthetic fiber rope, eye splices shall consist of at least four full tucks, and short splices shall consist of at least eight full tucks, four on each side of the center line.
 - (iii) Strand end tails shall not be trimmed flush with the surface of the rope immediately adjacent to the full tucks. This applies to all types of fiber rope and both eye and short splices. For fiber rope under 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter, the tail shall project at least six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck. For fiber rope 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter and larger, the tail shall project at least 6 inches (15.24 cm) beyond the last full tuck. Where a projecting tail interferes with the use of the sling, the tail shall be tapered and spliced into the body of the rope using at least two additional tucks (which will require a tail length of approximately six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck).
 - (iv) Fiber rope slings shall have a minimum clear length of rope between eye splices equal to 10 times the rope diameter.
 - (v) Knots shall not be used in lieu of splices.
 - (vi) Clamps not designed specifically for fiber ropes shall not be used for splicing.
 - (vii) For all eye splices, the eye shall be of such size to provide an included angle of not greater than 60° at the splice when the eye is placed over the load or support.
- (5) End attachments. Fiber rope slings shall not be used if end attachments in contact with the rope have sharp edges or projections.
- (6) Removal from service. Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:
- (i) Abnormal wear.
 - (ii) Powdered fiber between strands.
 - (iii) Broken or cut fibers.
 - (iv) Variations in the size or roundness of strands.
 - (v) Discoloration or rotting.
 - (vi) Distortion of hardware in the sling.

- (7) Employers must use natural- and synthetic-fiber rope slings that have permanently affixed and legible identification markings that state the rated capacity for the type(s) of hitch(es) used and the angle upon which it is based, type of fiber material, and the number of legs if more than one.
- (e) Synthetic webbing (nylon, polyester, and polypropylene).
- (1) The employer shall have each synthetic web sling marked or coded to show:
- (i) Name or trademark of manufacturer.
 - (ii) Rated capacities for the type of hitch.
 - (iii) Type of material.
- (2) Rated capacity shall not be exceeded.
- (3) Webbing. Synthetic webbing shall be of uniform thickness and width and selvage edges shall not be split from the webbing's width.
- (4) Fittings. Fittings shall be:
- (i) Of a minimum breaking strength equal to that of the sling; and
 - (ii) Free of all sharp edges that could in any way damage the webbing.
- (5) Attachment of end fittings to webbing and formation of eyes. Stitching shall be the only method used to attach end fittings to webbing and to form eyes. The thread shall be in an even pattern and contain a sufficient number of stitches to develop the full breaking strength of the sling.
- (6) Environmental conditions. When synthetic web slings are used, the following precautions shall be taken:
- (i) Nylon web slings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of acids or phenolics are present.
 - (ii) Polyester and polypropylene web slings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.
 - (iii) Web slings with aluminum fittings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.
- (7) Safe operating temperatures. Synthetic web slings of polyester and nylon shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 180° F (82.2° C). Polypropylene web slings shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 200° F (93.33° C).
- (8) Removal from service. Synthetic web slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:

- (i) Acid or caustic burns;
 - (ii) Melting or charring of any part of the sling surface;
 - (iii) Snags, punctures, tears or cuts;
 - (iv) Broken or worn stitches; or
 - (v) Distortion of fittings.
- (f) Shackles and hooks.
- (1) Employers must not use shackles with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the shackle by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
 - (2) The manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed in determining the safe working loads of the various sizes and types of specific and identifiable hooks. All hooks for which no applicable manufacturer's recommendations are available shall be tested to twice the intended safe working load before they are initially put into use. The employer shall maintain a record of the dates and results of such tests.

Table H-1 - Maximum Allowable Wear at any Point of Link

Chain size (inches)	Maximum allowable wear (inch)	Chain size (inches)	Maximum allowable wear (inch)
1/4	3/64	1	3/16
3/8	5/64	1 1/8	7/32
1/2	7/64	1 1/4	1/4
5/8	9/64	1 3/8	9/32
3/4	5/32	1 1/2	5/16
7/8	11/64	1 3/4	11/32

Table H-2 - Number and Spacing of U-Bolt Wire Rope Clips

Improved plow steel, rope diameter (inches)	Number of clips		Minimum spacing (inches)
	Drop forged	Other material	
1/2	3	4	3
5/8	3	4	3 3/4
3/4	4	5	4 1/2
7/8	4	5	5 1/4
1	5	6	6
1 1/8	6	6	6 3/4
1 1/4	6	7	7 1/2
1 3/8	7	7	8 1/4
1 1/2	7	8	9

[44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 35173, June 30, 1993; 76 FR 33611, June 8, 2011; 77 FR 23118, Apr. 18, 2012]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1998, f. 10/15/98, ef. 10/15/98.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2011, f. 12/8/11, ef. 12/8/11.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2012, f. 8/20/12, ef. 8/20/12.

1926.252 Disposal of Waste Materials

- (a) Whenever materials are dropped more than 20 feet to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the building, an enclosed chute of wood, or equivalent material, shall be used. For the purpose of this paragraph, an enclosed chute is a slide, closed in on all sides, through which material is moved from a high place to a lower one.
- (b) When debris is dropped through holes in the floor without the use of chutes, the area onto which the material is dropped shall be completely enclosed with barricades not less than 42 inches high and not less than 6 feet back from the projected edge of the opening above. Signs warning of the hazard of falling materials shall be posted at each level. Removal shall not be permitted in this lower area until debris handling ceases above.
- (c) All scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish shall be removed from the immediate work area as the work progresses.
- (d) Disposal of waste material or debris by burning shall comply with local fire regulations.

- (e) All solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids shall be kept in fire resistant covered containers until removed from worksite.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(3).
Hist: APD Admin. Order 8-1989, f. 7/7/89, ef. 7/7/89.

Historical Notes for Subdivision H

Note: The Accident Prevention Division adopted Division 3, Construction on a temporary basis effective May 1, 1989. It contained new and revised federal occupational safety and health rules for the Construction industry. APD is now announcing that these same rules have been duly filed for permanent adoption. Division 3, Construction replaced Oregon codes Division 83 and 84. Some individual rules from each of these divisions have been retained and adopted into the new Division 3 as Oregon initiated rules.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 8-1989, filed and effective July 7, 1989.

Note: Federal OSHA revised the construction industry safety standards that regulate fall protection systems and procedures. These systems and procedures are intended to prevent employees from falling off, onto or through working levels and to protect employees from falling objects.

This final rule corrects problems which have arisen during enforcement of the existing standards. This revised standard also consolidates and simplifies many existing provisions. One change was made in Division 2/R, Special Industries referring to a requirement for personal fall arrest equipment. The repeal of Oregon-initiated rule 437-03-075 is necessary to avoid duplicate language. These amendments were published in the Federal Register on August 9, 1994.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 6-1995, filed April 18, 1995, effective June 1, 1995.

Note: Oregon OSHA amended two federal OSHA rules in Subdivision 3/H. The rule segments were previously omitted when many general industry standards were brought into construction. One paragraph on housekeeping was added to 1926.250, General Requirements for Storage. In 1926.251, Rigging Equipment for Material Handling, paragraphs were added concerning slings.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 6-1998, filed and effective October 15, 1998.

Note: On June 30, 1993, federal OSHA incorporated a large number of its 1910 General Industry standards into its 1926 Construction standard in order to consolidate all standards actually applicable to the construction industry in one place. This was done at the request of both employers and employees in construction work in order to facilitate compliance with all the applicable standards from general industry. Oregon OSHA adopted most of the applicable general industry standards into Division 3, Construction. This will help achieve more uniform reporting information and compliance, with a safer work environment for construction workers.

1926.501(b)(13), which was originally adopted from the federal construction standard is being repealed because of confusion between this rule for residential construction and the other fall protection rules governing specific activities such as roofing or leading edge work. The more specific standards in 1926.501 will now be used for all industries. The current residential exceptions will be retained.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 3-2000, filed and effective February 8, 2000.

Note: Oregon OSHA adopted changes to rules in general industry, construction, agriculture, and maritime. Federal OSHA published a number of rule changes in these industries in the June 8, 2011 Federal Register. This is Phase III of the standards improvement project (SIP III). This is the third in a series of rulemaking by federal OSHA to improve and streamline the standards. This removes or revises individual requirement within rules that are confusing, outdated, duplicative, or inconsistent.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 4-2011, filed and effective December 8, 2011.

Note: This rulemaking is to keep Oregon OSHA in harmony with recent changes to federal OSHA's standards. Federal OSHA corrected the sling standard for construction titled Rigging Equipment for Material Handling, by removing outdated rated capacity tables, re designating the remaining two tables, and amending the rule text to reflect the correct table numbers. These changes were published in the April 18, 2012 Federal Register. Oregon OSHA also adopted these corrections and amendments to 1926.251 in Division 3/H.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 3-2012, filed and effective August 20, 2012.

Note: Oregon OSHA is adopting changes to their administrative (recordkeeping), general industry, and construction standards, and updating references in the maritime activity standards in response to federal OSHA's adoption of final rules published in the May 14, 2019 Federal Register. This is Phase IV of federal OSHA's Standards Improvement Project (SIP-IV), the fourth in a series of rulemakings to improve and streamline workplace safety and health standards. Oregon's response removes or revises rules or requirements within our corresponding rules that are outdated, duplicative, or inconsistent. This rulemaking is anticipated to reduce regulatory burden and compliance costs while maintaining or enhancing worker safety and health as well as worker privacy protections.

In Division 3H, Oregon OSHA adopted updates to the general requirements for storage, 1926.250.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 3-2019, filed and effective October 29, 2019.

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