

Sign Regulations

NEW REGULATIONS

EPA 40 CFR Part 745.85 – Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule

Effective April 22, 2010

This regulation increases the requirements and standards for lead work areas to include posting warning signs around the work area to warn occupants and employees to remain outside the work area.

EXISTING REGULATIONS

ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities

ADA oversees technical requirements for accessibility to buildings and facilities by individuals with disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. These scoping and technical requirements are to be applied during the design, construction, and alteration of buildings and facilities covered by titles II and III of the ADA

ANSI A13.1:2007 – Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems?

This standard covers the identification of materials conveyed in piping systems including identification of contents and color to supplement identification.

ANSI Z535.1 – Z535.6 Safety Standards

These standards establishes a hazard alert system including signal words, symbols and colors to distinguish between degrees of hazard and appropriate action to take.

California Proposition 65 – Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

The State of California requires substances known to cause cancer or reproductive harm to be properly labeled to all persons who may be exposed to such chemicals.

DOT 49 CFR 172 – Transportation of Hazardous Materials

The DOT lists and classifies materials designated as hazardous materials for transportation purposes and requires that packages be marked and labeled and a placard placed on the transport vehicle.

EPA 40 CFR 262 – Protection of Environment

Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must mark each container of 119 gallons or less with the appropriate information.

IMO Resolution A.760 (18) – Symbols Related to Life-Saving Appliances and Arrangements

IMO signs identify escape routes, fire control plans and emergency equipment on maritime vessels. These signs comply with strict International Maritime Organization regulations, which promote the safety and security of international shipping vessels. IMO signs provide clear and internationally recognized visual cues and pictorials to convey important messages when emergency services can be hours and many miles away.

IMO Resolution A.952 (23) – Graphical Symbols for Shipyard Control Plans

IMO signs identify escape routes, fire control plans and emergency equipment on maritime vessels. These signs comply with strict International Maritime Organization regulations, which promote the safety and security of international shipping vessels. IMO signs provide clear and internationally recognized visual cues and pictorials to convey important messages when emergency services can be hours and many miles away.

International Building Code / International Fire Code 1022.8: Floor Identification Signs

Floor Identification Signs need to be posted at each floor landing in exit enclosures connecting three or more stories. These signs direct occupants to the nearest exit routes within the building and provide important location identification for emergency personnel.

International Building Code / International Fire Code 1024: Luminous Egress Path Markings

IBC requires that all doors, steps, landings, handrails, perimeters and obstacles be clearly labeled with luminous markings to aid in the safe and quick evacuation of buildings.

ISO 3864-2002 – Parts 1-3: Design principles for safety signs in workplaces and public areas, safety labels and safety signs

ISO establishes the safety identification colors and design principles for safety signs to be used in workplaces and in public areas for the purpose of accident prevention, fire protection, health hazard information and emergency evacuation.

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) 2009 Edition

The MUTCD sets minimum standards and provides guidance to ensure uniformity of traffic devices across the country in order to reduce accidents and congestion on public roads.

NFPA 101: Life Safety Code®

NFPA 101 supplies design criteria for egress routes in order to provide occupants with quick and safe evacuations.

NFPA 70: National Electric Code, Article 110

The National Electric Code provides standards to ensure safeguards are in place to prevent accident or injury due to electrical hazards.

NFPA 704 – Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

This regulation provides easily recognizable hazard warnings, giving employees and emergency response teams with information on the hazards of materials and their severity.

NYC Local Law #26

The NYC Fire Safety Code was amended to include retroactive installation of sprinklers, exit signs and photoluminescent markings in high rise buildings.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.97 – Nonionizing Radiation

This standard applies to all radiation from radio waves, including radio stations, radar equipment, and other sources of electromagnetic radiation.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106 – Flammable and combustible liquids

Storage containers housing flammable liquids need to be labeled clearly ⚡Flammable – Keep Away.⚡

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.144 – Safety color code for marking physical hazards

Safety regulations require specific colors to identify hazards, restricted areas, first aid, etc. within a facility.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.145 – Specifications for accident prevention signs and tags

This standard oversees the design, application and use of signs and/or symbols intended to indicate specific hazards that may lead to employee accidents or injuries.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 – Permit-required confined spaces

This section contains requirements for practices and procedures to protect employees in general industry from the hazards of entry into permit-required confined spaces.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 – The Control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)

This standard covers the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment in which the unexpected energization or start up of the machines or equipment, or release of stored energy could cause injury to employees. In addition, this standard regulates the content and quality of lockout/tagout devices.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.157 – Portable Fire Extinguishers

The requirements of this section apply to the placement, use, maintenance, and testing of portable fire extinguishers provided for the use of employees.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.158 – Standpipe and hose systems

Where reels or cabinets are provided to contain fire hose, the employer shall assure that they are designed to facilitate prompt use of the hose valves, the hose, and other equipment at the time of a fire or other emergency. The employer shall assure that the reels and cabinets are conspicuously identified and used only for fire equipment.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.178 – Powered Industrial Trucks

This standard contains safety requirements relating to fire protection, design, maintenance, and use of fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001 – Asbestos

This standard applies to all occupational exposures to asbestos in all industries including preventative measures to prevent asbestos exposure.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1030 – Bloodborne Pathogens

This standard applies to all occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1096 – Ionizing radiation

This standard covers radiation areas including exposure rates, types of radiation and proper precautions, including signage, to ensure employee safety.

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication

This standard ensures that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are evaluated, and that information concerning their hazards is transmitted to employers and employees. This transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets and employee training.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 – Lead

This standard covers all construction work where an employee may be exposed to lead. Construction includes alteration and/or repair. Warning signs must be posted to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering a hazardous area.

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.550 – Cranes and Derricks

Crane operators must comply with manufacturer limitations and specifications during the operation of and cranes or derricks. Where no specifications are available, a qualified engineer shall determine and document these specifications. In addition, approved hand signals must be posted at all job sites where cranes and derricks are in use.

Public Health 42 CFR 72.3

Etiologic agents are infectious/disease causing substances. This standard regulated the transportation and labeling of these substances.