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Maine Department of Labor and Industry

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This code was formulated and adopted by the Occupational Safety Rules and Regulations Board by authority granted under Sections 561-569, Title 26, Maine Revised Statutes, 1964 as amended by Chapter 454, P. L. 1969, and by Chapter 554, Special Session 1970.

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Department of Labor and Industry
Chapter 47: Section 235, Article 4

Department of Education and Humanities

Secretary

Honolulu, Oahu
SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR SHOE MANUFACTURING PLANTS

Effective February 22, 1971

51. All driving mechanisms, and power transmission apparatus shall be guarded in accordance with the requirements of the "Maine Safety Code for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus."

52. Toilet and sanitation requirements shall comply with the "Sanitary Standards for Places of Employment" adopted by the Maine Health and Welfare Department.

53. Fire and explosion hazards, storage and use of flammable liquids, and exit requirements shall be governed by the rules and regulations adopted by the Maine Insurance Department.

54. Eye protection in the form of safety glasses or face shields shall be provided and worn by employees engaged in grinding, roughing, tack pulling or other operations where flying particles may normally be expected.

If an effective shield or deflecting device can be arranged on a machine to protect the operator this may be considered as complying with this rule. However, such shield or deflecting device shall not create a hazard to other employees.

55. All die-out machines, punch presses, kick presses, strap cutters, and other similar type punching or cutting machines shall have an effective guard or the machine shall be equipped with a two-hand control device which will prevent the operator's fingers from entering the point of operation.

56. Inrunning nip points shall be guarded so that it is impossible for the fingers of the operator to be caught by the nip.

57. All dies used in dinking machines shall be equipped with a flange around the top of the perimeter.

58. All machine guards shall be in place at all times whenever the machine is operated.

59. Any moving machine part adjacent to or near travel ways shall be enclosed or otherwise shielded to protect persons in the area.

60. Any machine which contains hot liquids shall be securely fastened.

61. Adequate ventilation and exhaust shall be provided for all spraying operations. Respirators suitable for the chemical used shall be worn by the operator whenever toxic sprays are used.

62. Foot protection, shin-guards, hard hats, noise attenuation devices, or other personal protective clothing and equipment shall be worn when the extent of the hazard is such as to warrant their use, and shall be worn whenever specifically required by other sections of this standard. Respirators, goggles and protective masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots, and other such equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected before being used by another employee.
When employees are subjected to sound levels that could cause permanent injury or impairment of the normal functions of hearing, feasible administrative and engineering controls should be utilized. If such controls are not feasible, noise attenuation devices shall be provided and used.

§13. Cleaning or repairing of machines in operation is prohibited except by the machinists when adjusting or setting up the machine.

§14. A water supply shall be located in or near the areas where hazardous chemicals are used to permit prompt flushing in the case of spills or splashes.

§15. Traffic areas, including aisles, stairways, exits, fire equipment, and entrance ways shall be marked and kept clear at all times.

§16. First aid facilities shall be provided including a cot and stretcher with an additional stretcher for each additional floor.

§17. Hot and cold running water facilities shall be provided in all first aid areas.