EMERGENCY PREPARATION

Quick Reference Guide

OSHA's regulations in 29 CFR part 1910 include several requirements for emergency preparation. Additional expert recommendations can be found in NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), which is mandatory in some facilities and jurisdictions. These are some of the major requirements for visual communication:

- **EXIT DOORS** Each exit must be clearly visible and identified. §1910.37(b)(2), (6), and (7)
- **DIRECTIONS TO EXIT** The direction to the nearest exit must be immediately apparent, or marked with signs. §1910.37(b)(4)
- **3 CLEAR PATHS TO EXIT** Exit routes must be kept free and unobstructed. §1910.37(a)(3)
- 4 NON-EXIT DOORS Any door that is not an exit, but could be mistaken for one, must be marked. §1910.37(b)(5)
- **5 EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS** A facility's Emergency Action Plan (EAP) must be available for employee review. §1910.38(b)
- 6 EMERGENCY CONTACTS Emergency phone numbers must be conspicuously posted. §1910.165(b)(4)
- 7 CHEMICAL INFORMATION The SDS for each hazardous chemical in the workplace must be readily accessible. §1910.1200(g)(8)
- 8 ELECTRICAL SHUT-OFFS Disconnects must be marked as such for easy identification. §1910.303(f)
- 9 ALARM DEVICES Devices to manually activate an alarm must be unobstructed and conspicuous. §1910.165(e)
- **10) FIRE EXTINGUISHERS** Fire extinguishers must be placed and marked for ready accessibility. §1910.15(c)(1)
- **GLOWING MARKINGS** Handrails and exits may need glow-in-the-dark markings. See your local building code.
- **12 FIRST AID KITS** Appropriate first aid supplies must be readily available. §1910.151(b)
- **STATIONARY EQUIPMENT** Eyewash stations, emergency showers, and similar installed equipment should be easy to locate in an emergency. §1910.151(c)





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