(4) ***Motor-circuit switch.*** A switch, rated in horsepower, capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage.

Switching devices. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Devices designed to close and open one or more electric circuits. Included in this category are circuit breakers, cutouts, disconnecting (or isolating) switches, disconnecting means, interrupter switches, and oil (filled) cutouts.

Transportable X-ray. X-ray equipment installed in a vehicle or that may readily be disassembled for transport in a vehicle.

Utilization equipment. Equipment that utilizes electric energy for electronic, electromechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar purposes.

Ventilated. Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors.

Volatile flammable liquid. A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38 °C (100 °F), or a flammable liquid whose temperature is above its flash point, or a Class II combustible liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 276 kPa (40 psia) at 38 °C (100 °F) and whose temperature is above its flash point.

Voltage (of a circuit). The greatest root-mean-square (rms) (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned.

Voltage, nominal. A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (as 120/240 volts, 480Y/277 volts, 600 volts). The actual voltage at which a circuit operates can vary from the nominal within a range that permits satisfactory operation of equipment.

Voltage to ground. For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for ungrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit.

Watertight. So constructed that moisture will not enter the enclosure.

Weatherproof. So constructed or protected that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation. Rainproof, raintight, or watertight equipment can fulfill the requirements for weatherproof where varying weather conditions other than wetness, such as snow, ice, dust, or temperature extremes, are not a factor.

Wireways. Sheet-metal troughs with hinged or removable covers for housing and protecting electric wires and cable and in which conductors are laid in place after the wireway has been installed as a complete system.

[72 FR 7215, Feb. 14, 2007, as amended at 79 FR 20692, Apr. 11, 2014]

Appendix A to Subpart S of Part 1910— References for Further Information

The references contained in this appendix provide nonmandatory information that can be helpful in understanding and complying with subpart S of this Part. However, compliance with these standards is not a substitute for compliance with subpart S of this Part.

ANSI/API RP 500-1998 (2002) *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I Division 1 and Division 2.*

ANSI/API RP 505-1997 (2002) *Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1 and Zone 2.*

ANSI/ASME A17.1-2004 *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.*

ANSI/ASME B30.2-2005 *Overhead and Gantry Cranes (Top Running Bridge, Single or Multiple Girder, Top Running Trolley Hoist).*

ANSI/ASME B30.3-2004 *Construction Tower Cranes.*

ANSI/ASME B30.4-2003 *Portal, Tower, and Pedestal Cranes.*

ANSI/ASME B30.5-2004 *Mobile And Locomotive Cranes.*

ANSI/ASME B30.6-2003 *Derricks.*

ANSI/ASME B30.7-2001 *Base Mounted Drum Hoists.*

ANSI/ASME B30.8-2004 *Floating Cranes And Floating Derricks.*

ANSI/ASME B30.11-2004 *Monorails And Underhung Cranes.*

ANSI/ASME B30.12-2001 *Handling Loads Suspended from Rotorcraft.*

ANSI/ASME B30.13-2003 *Storage/Retrieval (S/R) Machines and Associated Equipment.*

ANSI/ASME B30.16-2003 *Overhead Hoists (Underhung).*

ANSI/ASME B30.22-2005 *Articulating Boom Cranes.*

ANSI/ASSE Z244.1-2003 *Control of Hazardous Energy Lockout/Tagout and Alternative Methods.*

ANSI/ASSE Z490.1-2001 *Criteria for Accepted Practices in Safety, Health, and Environmental Training.*

ANSI/IEEE C2-2002 *National Electrical Safety Code.*

ANSI K61.1-1999 *Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia.*

ANSI/UL 913-2003 *Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1, Hazardous (Classified) Locations.*

ASTM D3176-1989 (2002) *Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke.*

ASTM D3180-1989 (2002) *Standard Practice for Calculating Coal and Coke Analyses from As-Determined to Different Bases.*

NFPA 20-2003 *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection.*

NFPA 30-2003 *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.*

NFPA 32-2004 *Standard for Drycleaning Plants.*

NFPA 33-2003 *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials.*

NFPA 34-2003 *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids.*

NFPA 35-2005 *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings.*

NFPA 36-2004 *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants.*

NFPA 40-2001 *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film.*

NFPA 58-2004 *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code.*

NFPA 59-2004 *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code.*

NFPA 70-2002 *National Electrical Code. (See also NFPA 70-2005.)*

NFPA 70E-2000 *Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces. (See also NFPA 70E-2004.)*

NFPA 77-2000 *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity.*

NFPA 80-1999 *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows.*

NFPA 88A-2002 *Standard for Parking Structures.*

NFPA 91-2004 *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids.*

NFPA 101-2006 *Life Safety Code.*

NFPA 496-2003 *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment.*

NFPA 497-2004 *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.*

NFPA 505-2006 *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operation.*

NFPA 820-2003 *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities.*

NMAB 353-1-1979 *Matrix of Combustion-Relevant Properties and Classification of Gases, Vapors, and Selected Solids.*

NMAB 353-2-1979 *Test Equipment for Use in Determining Classifications of Combustible Dusts.*

NMAB 353-3-1980 *Classification of Combustible Dust in Accordance with the National Electrical Code.*

[72 FR 7221, Feb. 14, 2007]

Subpart T—Commercial Diving Operations

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; 40 U.S.C. 333; 33 U.S.C. 941; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), 3-2000 (65 FR 50017), 5-2002 (67 FR 65008), 5-2007 (72 FR 31160), or 4-2010 (75 FR 55355) as applicable, and 29 CFR 1911.

Source: 42 FR 37668, July 22, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

GENERAL

§ 1910.401 Scope and application.

(a) *Scope.*

(1) This subpart (standard) applies to every place of employment within the waters of the United States, or within any State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island, the Canal Zone, or within the Outer Continental Shelf lands as defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462, 43 U.S.C. 1331), where diving and related support operations are performed.

(2) This standard applies to diving and related support operations conducted in connection with all types of work and employments, including general industry, construction, ship repairing, shipbuilding, shipbreaking and longshoring. However, this standard does not apply to any diving operation:

(i) Performed solely for instructional purposes, using open-circuit, compressed-air SCUBA and conducted within the no-decompression limits;

(ii) Performed solely for search, rescue, or related public safety purposes by or under the control of a governmental agency; or

(iii) Governed by 45 CFR part 46 (Protection of Human Subjects, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) or equivalent rules or regulations established by another federal agency, which regulate research, development, or related purposes involving human subjects.

(iv) Defined as scientific diving and which is under the direction and control of a diving program containing at least the following elements:

(A) Diving safety manual which includes at a minimum: Procedures covering all diving operations specific to the program; procedures for emergency care, including recompression and evacuation; and criteria for diver training and certification.

(B) Diving control (safety) board, with the majority of its members being active divers, which shall at a minimum have the authority to: Approve and monitor diving projects; review and revise the diving safety manual; assure compliance with the manual; certify the depths to which a diver has been trained; take disciplinary action for unsafe practices; and, assure adherence to the buddy system (a diver is accompanied by and is in continuous contact with another diver in the water) for SCUBA diving.