ENVIRONMENTAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (EBMP)
CITATION REFERENCE LIST

Reference Number	Best Management Practice	Citation	Details
1	Containerization compatiblity	Michigan Guide to Environmental, Health and Safety Regulations Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 2-55 Michigan Rule 306 (1) (a) 40 CFR 265.172	Michigan Regs Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 255 - Containers must be compatible with the type of waste being stored in them. EGLE does not maintain a list of compatible materials but companies can look at the safety data sheets for suggestions and Web sites such as www.flw.com/material/index.html. Michigan Rule 306 (1) (a) and 40 CFR 262.34 (a) (1), both of which reference 40 CFR 265.172 and it states: Compatibility of waste with container. The owner or operator must use a container made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.
2	Content Labeling	Michigan Rule 305 (1) 40 CFR 262.15 (a) (5) (i) and (ii)	Michigan Rule 305 (1) - A generator may, without an operating license issued pursuant to part 111 of the act and without complying with subrule (1) of this rule, accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or 1 quart of an acute hazardous waste that is identified in table 203a or 205a, or a severely toxic hazardous waste that is identified in table 202 in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate and which is under the control of the operator of the process that generates the waste if he or she complies with 40 C.F.R. §§265.171, 265.172, and 265.173 and marks his or her containers with the hazardous waste number of the waste and the words "Hazardous Waste." A generator may substitute the chemical name for the hazardous waste number of the waste on his or her containers at or near the point of generation to comply with this subrule. A generator who accumulates hazardous waste, an acute hazardous waste that is listed in table 203a or 205a, or a severely toxic hazardous waste that is listed in table 202 in excess of the amounts listed in this subrule at or near any point of generation shall, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply, within 3 days, with the requirements of this subrule or other applicable provisions of this part. During the 3-day period, the generator shall continue to comply with the requirements of this rule. The generator shall mark the container that holds the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date that the excess amount began accumulating and the hazardous waste number of the waste. 40 CFR 262.15 (a) - A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of non-acute hazardous waste and/or either one quart of liquid acute hazardous waste listed in 261.31 or 261.33(e) of this chapter or 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of solid acute hazardous waste listed in 261.31 or 261.33(e) of this chapter in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of parts 124, 264 through 267, and 270 of this chapter, provided that all of the conditions for exemption in this section are met. A generator may comply with the conditions for exemption in this section instead of complying with the conditions for exemption in 262.16(b) or 262.17(a) except as required in 262.15(a)(7) and (8). The conditions for exemption for satellite accumulation are: (5) A generator must mark or label its container with the following: (i) The words "Hazardous Waste" and
3	Must be equipped with lids, covers, and bungs when not in use.	Michigan Guide to Environmental, Health and Safety Regulations Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 2-54 40 CFR 265.173 - Management of Containers	Michigan Regs Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 254 - Containers must be kept closed except when adding or removing waste. For liquid industrial by-products, closed container means that container covers are securely affixed with a bolted ring clamp or closed snap ring, bung plugs are installed in openings, and threaded covers are screwed shut. 40 CFR 265.173 Management of containers. (a) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste. (b) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
4	Fill-ports for aboveground storage tanks (AST's) must be equipped with caps or covers.	Michigan Guide to Environmental, Health and Safety Regulations Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 2-54 40 CFR 265.173 - Management of Containers	Michigan Regs Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 254 - Containers must be kept closed except when adding or removing waste. For liquid hazardous waste, closed container means that container covers are securely affixed with a bolted ring clamp or closed snap ring, bung plugs are installed in openings, and threaded covers are screwed shut. 40 CFR 265.173 Management of containers. (a) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste. (b) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
5	Liquid chemicals must be stored within an area of secondary containment. (Federal regulations apply to 55-gallon or greater; State & Local regulations may be different.)	Michigan Regs Chapter 4 Material Storage and Transporation, Paragraph 4.1 *Secondary Containment* , page 4-3 Michigan Rule 306 (4) (b) 40 CFR 264.175 (a) through (d)	Michigan Rule 306 (4) (b) - A generator who generates more than 100 kilograms, but less than 1,000 kilograms, of hazardous waste in a calendar month and who does not generate or accumulate acute hazardous waste or severely toxic hazardous waste that exceeds the volumes specified in R 299.9205(1)(b) or (c) may accumulate hazardous waste on site for 180 days or less without an operating license or without being an existing facility pursuant to R 299.9502 if all of the following provisions are complied with: (i) Places the waste in containers and complies with 40 C.F.R. part 265, subpart I, except for §§265.176 and 265.178, and, if the quantity of waste accumulated on site exceeds 1,000 kilograms, complies with the containment requirements of 40 C.F.R. §264.175. 40 CFR 264.175 (a) through (d) - (a) Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, except as otherwise provided by paragraph (c) of this section. (b) A containment system must be designed and operated as follows: (1) A base must underlie the containers which is free of cracks or gaps and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed; (2) The base must be sloped or the containment system must be otherwise designed and operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation, unless the containers are elevated or are otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids; (3) The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination; (4) Run-on into the containment system must be prevented unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity in addition to that required in paragraph (b)(3) of this section to contain any run-on which might enter the system; and (5) Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the sump or collection area in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent overflow of the collection system. (c) Storage areas that store containers holding only wastes that do not contain free liquids need not have a containment system defined by paragraph (b) of this section, except as provided by paragraph (d) of this section or provided that
6	Areas of secondary containment must have sufficient capacity to contain the volume of the largest container, while accounting for the volume displaced by the containers stored within the containment area.	Michigan Regs Chapter 4 Material Storage and Transporation, Paragraph 4.1 *Secondary Containment* , page 4-3 40 CFR 264.175 (b) (3)	40 CFR 264.175 (b) (3) - The containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10% of the volume of containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater. Containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination.
7	Chemicals stored within secondary containment should not be stacked if the containers are likely to fall out of containment area.	29 CFR 1910.176 (b)	29 CFR 1910.176 (b) - Secure storage. Storage of material shall not create a hazard. Bags, containers, bundles, etc., stored in tiers shall be stacked, blocked, interlocked and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.
8	Chemicals stored outdoors must be covered by a tarp, roof, or awning to prevent exposure to precipitation events and to prevent the accumulation of water within areas of secondary containment.	Michigan Regs Chapter 4 Material Storage and Transporation, Paragraph 4.1 Secondary Containment, page 4-5 Michigan Rule 306 (1) (q) 40 CFR 164.175 (a) (b) (5)	[Condsider secondary containment] Capacity so the containment meets the regulatory minimum holding capacity. Consider the amount of precipitation, such as snow and rainfall that may accumulate in the containment structure. Generally, areas in Michigan receive an average of 3.9 inches in a 24-hour rainfall. A record 24-hour precipitation in Michigan was nearly 10 inches. Michigan Rule 306 (1) (q) - (q) The generator ensures that the area where the waste is accumulated is protected from weather, fire, physical damage, and vandals. 40 CFR 264.175 (a) (b) - Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, except as otherwise provided by paragraph (c) of this section. A containment system must be designed and operated as follows: (5) Spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the sump or collection area in as timely a manner as is necessary to prevent overflow of the collection system.
9	Housekeeping	29 CFR 1910.176 (c)	29 CFR 1910.176 (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.

10	Training	Michigan Rule 306 (1) (o) 40 CFR 262.16 (b) (9) (iii)	Rule 306 (1) (o) - The generator ensures that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies. 40 CFR 262.16 (b) (9) (iii) - (b) The generator accumulates hazardous waste on site for no more than 180 days, unless in compliance with the conditions for exemption for longer accumulation in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section. The following conditions also apply: (9) The small quanitty generator complies with the following conditions for those areas of the generator facility where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated: (iii) The generator must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.
11		29 CFR 1910.1200 (b) (4) (iii)	29 CFR 1910.1200 (b) (4) (iii) - Employers shall ensure that employees are provided with information and training in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section (except for the location and availability of the written hazard communication program under paragraph (h)(2)(iii) of this section), to the extent necessary to protect them in the event of a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical from a sealed container.
12		29 CFR 1910.1200 (h) (3) (i-iv)	1910.1200 (h) - Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new chemical hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenicity) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets. (3)Training. Employee training shall include at least: (i) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employe continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.); (ii) The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified, of the chemicals in the work area; (iii) The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used; and, (iv) The details of the hazard communication program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labels received on shipped containers and the workplace labeling system used by their employer; the safety data sheet, including the order of information and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.
13	Storage cabinets used for the storage of flammable liquids	29 CFR 1910.106 (d) (3) (i)&(ii) (a)&(b)	1910.106 (d) (3) "Design, construction, and capacity of storage cabinets"- 1910.106 (d) (3) (i) Maximum capacity. Not more than 60 gallons of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids, nor more than 120 gallons of Category 4 flammable liquids may be stored in a storage cabinet. 1910.106 (d) (3) (ii) "Fire resistance." Storage cabinets shall be designed and constructed to limit the internal temperature to not more than 325 deg. F. when subjected to a 10-minute fire test using the standard time-temperature curve as set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969, which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6. All joints and seams shall remain tight and the door shall remain securely closed during the fire test. Cabinets shall be labeled in conspicuous lettering, "Flammable - Keep Fire Away." 1910.106 (d) (3) (ii) (a) Metal cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed to be in compliance. The bottom, top, door, and sides of cabinet shall be at least No. 18 gage sheet iron and double walled with 1 1/2- inch air space. Joints shall be riveted, welded or made tight by some equally effective means. The door shall be provided with a three-point lock, and the door sill shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet. 1910.106 (d) (3) (ii) (b) Wooden cabinets constructed in the following manner shall be deemed in compliance. The bottom, sides, and top shall be constructed of an approved grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under fire conditions. All joints shall be rabbetted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead wood screws. When more than one door is used, there shall be a rabbetted overlap of not less than 1 inch. Hinges shall be mounted in such a manner as not to lose the
14	Hazardous and chemical wastes must be labeled as to their contents and date of generation.	40 CFR 262.16 (b)(6)(i)	40 CFR 262.16 (b) (6) (i): A small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of parts 124, 264 through 267, and 270 of this chapter, or the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA, provided that all conditions for exemption listed in this section are met. (b) The generator accumulates hazardous waste on site for no more than 180 days, unless in compliance with the conditions for exemption for longer accumulation in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section. The following accumulation conditions also apply: (6) Labeling and marking of containers and tanks - (i) Containers. A small quantity generator must mark or label its containers with the following: (A) The words "Hazardous Waste" (B) An indication of the hazards of the contents; and (C) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container.
15	Containerization	Michigan Guide to Environmental, Health and Safety Regulations Chapter 2, Waste Management, page 2-55 Michigan Rule 306 (1) (a)	Michigan Rule 306 (1) (a) and 40 CFR 262.34 (a) (1), both of which reference 40 CFR 265.173 and it states: 40 CFR 265.173 Management of containers. (a) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste. (b) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.
16	Universal Waste - Batteries	Michigan Rule 228(4)(a) 40 CFR 273.13(a) (2) (i)	Michigan Rule 228 (4) (a) - (4) A universal waste small quantity handler shall comply with all of the following requirements: (a) The requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 273, subpart B, except §§273.10 and 273.18(b). 40 CFR 273.13 Waste management. (a)Universal waste batteries. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste batteries in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows: (2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as the casing of each individual battery cell is not breached and remains intact and closed (except that cells may be opened to remove electrolyte but must be immediately closed after removal): (i) Sorting batteries by type;
17	Universal Waste - Mercury-containing materials	Michigan Rule 228(4)(a) 40 CFR 273.13©	Michigan Rule 228 (4) (a) - (4) A universal waste small quantity handler shall comply with all of the following requirements: (a) The requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 273, subpart B, except §§273.10 and 273.18(b). 40 CFR 273.13 (c) Waste management. (c)Mercury-containing equipment. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal waste mercury-containing equipment in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows: (1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must place in a container any universal waste mercury-containing equipment with non-contained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the device, must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and must be reasonably designed to prevent the escape of mercury into the environment by volatilization or any other means. (2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler: (i) Removes and manages the ampules in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules; (ii) Removes the ampules only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage); (iii) Ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from that containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34; (iv) Immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 262.34; (v) Ensures that the area in which ampules are removed is well ventilated and monitored to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure levels for mercury; (vi) Ensures that employees removing ampules are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers; (vii) Stores removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition; (viii) Packs removed ampules in the container with packing materials adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation; (3) A small quantity handler of universal waste mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule may remove the open original housing holding the mercury from universal waste mercury-containing equipment provided the handler: (i) Immediately seals the original housing holding the mercury with an air-tight seal to prevent the release of any mercury to the environment; and (ii) Follows all requirements for removing ampules and managing removed ampules under paragraph (c)(2) of this section; and (4) (i) A small quantity handler of universal waste who removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing must determine whether the following exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in 40 CFR part 261, subpart C: (A) Mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks and/or (B) Other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules or housings (e.g., the remaining mercury-containing device). (ii) If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, it must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 260 through 272. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues, and/or other waste and must manage it in compliance with 40 CFR part 262. (iii) If the mercury, residues, and/or other solid waste is not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or

18	Universal Waste - Lamps	Michigan Rule 228(4)(a) 40 CFR 273.13(d)	Michigan Rule 228 (4) (a) - (4) A universal waste small quantity handler shall comply with all of the following requirements: (a) The requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 273, subpart B, except §§273.10 and 273.18(b). 40 CFR 273.13 (d) Waste management. (d)Lamps. A small quantity handler of universal waste must manage lamps in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows: (1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any lamp in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. (2) A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately clean up and place in a container any lamp that is broken and must place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment. Containers must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or
19	Prohibition of discharge into State waters	Michigan Law Part 31 (Water Resources Protection), Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Public Act 451 of 1994, Section 324.3109	Section 324.3109 Discharge into state waters; prohibitions; exception; violation; penalties; abatement; "on-site wastewater treatment system" defined. Sec. 3109. (1) A person shall not directly or indirectly discharge into the waters of the state a substance that is or may become injurious to any of the following: (a) To the public health, safety, or welfare. (b) To domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other uses that are being made or may be made of such waters. (c) To the value or utility of riparian lands. (d) To livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, aquatic life, or plants or to their growth or propagation. (e) To the value of fish and game.
20	Land Disposal Restrictions	Michigan Rule 313 (1) 40 CFR 268.7 (a) (1)	Michigan Rule 313 (1) Generators of hazardous waste shall comply with the applicable requirements and restrictions of 40 C.F.R. part 268. 40 CFR 268.7 (a) (1) - (a)Requirements for generators: (1) A generator of hazardous waste must determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. Th is done by determining if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards in § 268.40, 268.45, or § 268.49. This determination can be made concurrently with the hazardous waste determination required in § 262.11 of this chapter, in either of two ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. If the generator tests the waste, testing would normally determine the total concentration of hazardous constituents, or the concentration of hazardous constituents in an extract of the waste obtained using test method 1311 in "Test Methods of Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, (incorporated by reference, see § 260.11 of this chapter), depending on whether the treatment standard for the waste is expressed as a total concentration or concentration of hazardous constituent in the waste's extract. (Alternatively, the generator must send the waste to a RCRA-permitted hazardous waste treatment facility, where the waste treatment facility must comply with the requirements of § 264.13 of this chapter and paragraph (b) of this section.) In addition, some hazardous wastes must be treated by particular treatment methods before they can be land disposed and some soils are contaminated by such hazardous wastes. These treatment standards are also found in § 268.40, and are described in detail in § 268.42, Table 1. These wastes, and soils contaminated with such wastes, do not need to be tested (however, if they are in a waste mixture, other wastes with concentration level treatment standards would have to be tested). If a generator determines they are managing a waste or soil contaminated with a waste, that displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, they must comply with the special requirements of § 268.9 of this part in addition to any
21	MSDS	MIOSHA Act 154 of 1974 Section 408.1014h 29 CFR 1910.1200 (g) (8)	MIOSHA Act 154 of 1974 - 408.1014h Employer engaged in construction operations. Sec. 14h. An employer engaged in construction operations may satisfy the requirements of the standard incorporated in section 14a and sections 14b to 14l that a safety data sheet be maintained for each hazardous chemical in the workplace by maintaining safety data sheets in 1 or more central locations at a jobsite. 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8) The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). (Electronic access and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options.)
22	Refrigerant removal	40 CFR 82.155 Safe disposal of appliances.	40 CFR 82.155 Safe disposal of appliances. Until January 1, 2018, this section applies only to disposal of appliances containing class I and class II refrigerants. Starting on January 1, 2018, this section applies to disposal of appliances containing any class I or class II refrigerant or any non-exempt substitute refrigerant. (a) Persons recovering refrigerant from a small appliance, MVAC, or MVAC-like appliance for purposes of disposal of these appliances must evacuate refrigerant to the levels in § 82.156(b) through (d) using recovery equipment that meets the standards in § 82.158(e) through (g), or 40 CFR part 82 subpart B, as applicable.
23	Universal Waste - Consumer Electronics	Michigan Rule 228 (4) (e) (i) through (iii)	Michigan Rule 228 (4) (e) (i) through (iii) (f) If the universal waste small quantity handler manages consumer electronics, then all of the following additional requirements apply: (i) The consumer electronics shall be managed in a manner that prevents breakage or the release of any universal waste or components of universal waste by containing the consumer electronics in packaging that will prevent breakage during normal handling conditions. (ii) Label the outer packaging or container with the words "universal waste consumer electronics" or "universal waste electronics." (iii) Properly contain, classify, and dispose of releases and potential releases of consumer electronics and residues.
24	Diesel trucks	40 CFR 86.099-11 Emission Standards 1999 or later Diesel	Please refer to 40 CFR 86.099. Text is too long for cell input.
25	Janitorial Products	29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(1) 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(2)	29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(1) This section requires chemical manufacturers or importers to classify the hazards of chemicals which they produce or import, and all employers to provide information to their employees about the hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed, by means of a hazard communication program, labels and other forms of warning, safety data sheets, and information and training. In addition, this section requires distributors to transmit the required information to employers. (Employers who do not produce or import chemicals need only focus on those parts of this rule that deal with establishing a workplace program and communicating information to their workers.) 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(2) This section applies to any chemical which is known to be present in the workplace in such a manner that employees may be exposed under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency.
26	Tire Disposal	Michigan Act 451 of 1994 PART 115 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Section 11514 (2) (c)	Michigan Act 451 of 1994 Section 11514 (2) (c) (2) A person shall not knowingly deliver to a landfill for disposal, or, if the person is an owner or operator of a landfill, knowingly permit disposal in the landfill of, any of the following: (c) More than a de minimis number of whole motor vehicle tires.
27	Spill Prevention and Counter-Control Measures	40 CFR 112	Please refer to 40 CFR 112. Text is too long for cell input.
28	Noise	MIOSHA General Industry Occupational Health Standards – Part 380, Occupational Noise Exposure (R 325.60101-60138)	MIOSHA General Industry Occupational Health Standards – Part 380, Occupational Noise Exposure (R 325.60101-60138) requires you to develop a hearing conservation program when noise levels equal or exceed the action level for noise. The action level is 85 dBA as averaged over an eight-hour workshift.