

**WAC 296-62-08013 Methods of compliance.** (1) Engineering and work practice controls.

(a) Except as permitted in (c) of this subsection, the employer must use engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposure to chromium (VI) to or below the PEL unless the employer can demonstrate that such controls are not feasible. Wherever feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PEL, the employer must use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels achievable, and must supplement them by the use of respiratory protection that complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-08015.

**Exemption:** This (b) does not apply to construction, shipyards, marine terminals and longshoring.

(b) Where painting of aircraft or large aircraft parts is performed in the aerospace industry, the employer must use engineering and work practice controls to reduce and maintain employee exposure to chromium (VI) to or below 25 (mu)g/m<sup>3</sup> unless the employer can demonstrate that such controls are not feasible. The employer must supplement such engineering and work practice controls with the use of respiratory protection that complies with the requirements of WAC 296-62-08015 to achieve the PEL.

(c) Where the employer can demonstrate that a process or task does not result in any employee exposure to chromium (VI) above the PEL for thirty or more days per year (twelve consecutive months), the requirement to implement engineering and work practice controls to achieve the PEL does not apply to that process or task.

(2) Prohibition of rotation. The employer must not rotate employees to different jobs to achieve compliance with the PEL.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 19-01-094, § 296-62-08013, filed 12/18/18, effective 1/18/19; WSR 06-16-106, § 296-62-08013, filed 8/1/06, effective 9/1/06.]