



What Training Do You need? Let's Find Out.

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Report for
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Department/Location
TEXAS

OSHA Required Training for Most Workplaces

The following training subjects are almost universally required, affecting a majority of general industry employment settings. There are hazard-specific OSHA laws mandating safety training. If your employees are exposed to certain types of hazards, you are obligated to provide such training.

Emergency Response

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA REGULATION: **1917; 1910.35 – 1019.38; 1926.159**

This is training all employers must be conducting. Employers have a responsibility to provide workforce training on appropriate response to certain types of emergencies that could affect working environments, including actions employees should take to protect themselves. Such emergencies include fire, unexpected chemical releases, natural

themselves. Such emergencies include fires, unexpected chemical releases, natural disasters, incidents of violence, etc.

Training Frequency

- Initial training when emergency response plan (ERP) is developed
- New hire training
- Retraining when worker responsibilities or actions change according to ERP
- Whenever ERP has changed.

Notes

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Fire Safety/Fire Extinguisher

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.157; 1910.35 – 1910.39**

This training is for any worker with access to a fire extinguisher, and those expected to use a fire extinguisher to extinguish small fires. OSHA defines a small fire as an "incipient stage fire", meaning, wastepaper basket-sized or smaller. Fire extinguisher training teaches employees how to fight small fires and how to use a fire extinguisher to safely escape a burning building. If you have fire extinguishers in the workplace, your employees need this training.

Training Frequency

- New hire training
- Annual retraining

Notes

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Basic Respiratory Protection

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.134**

Workers who must wear a respirator need training on the limitations of those devices. Workers must know how to properly wear and clean these devices, and how to properly fit one to the face. A respirator is any kind of mask with two straps behind the head; disposable surgical-type masks are not considered respirators. This is critical training because all respirators filter for different contaminants. For example, there are special filters for asbestos, lead, and certain welding fumes.

Training Frequency

- Train prior to requiring employees to use a respirator in the workplace
- Annual retraining when: (1) changes in the workplace or the type of respirator render previous training obsolete; (2) Inadequacies in worker knowledge or use of respirator indicate that the worker has not retained the requisite understanding or skill; (3) Any situation arises in which retraining appears necessary to ensure safety

Notes

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Confined Spaces & Confined Spaces Permit-Required

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.146**

A confined space is defined as, "A space that is large enough a person can enter and perform work, yet has limited or restricted means for entry and exit, and is not designed for continuous occupancy." Examples include: tanks, bins, pits, vats, vessels, excavations, sewer systems, boilers. A "Non-permit confined space" means a confined space that does not contain or, with respect to atmospheric hazards, have the potential to contain any hazard capable of causing death or serious physical harm.

Confined spaces are often places people may only enter once per year to inspect, clean, or perform maintenance. Entry of a confined space is not limited to the entire body; when heads, arms, and legs break the threshold of a confined space, that space is considered entered.

Training Frequency

- Initial training when assigned to confined space duties
- Retraining before there is a change in assigned duties
- Retraining when permit space operations are changed to present a hazard for which any worker has not previously received training
- Whenever the employer has reason to believe either that there are deviations from the permit space entry procedures required by the law, or that there are inadequacies in the worker's knowledge or use of these procedures

Notes

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Forklift Operator

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.178**

Any worker who operates a forklift and does not have current proof of training—within the past three years— must be trained. For workers trained within a three-year period, the previous training is transferable from employer to employer, provided that the forklift a worker is being asked to operate is similar to that of the previous employer. OSHA refers to forklifts, and several other types of industrial machinery, as "powered industrial trucks".

Training Frequency

- Prior to permitting an employee to operate a powered industrial truck
- At least once every 3 years

Notes

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Welding

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.252**

This training topic is for workers who weld or cut with torches. It can apply to any sort of welding such as, stick or arc welding. In addition to skilled welders, other employees who may need this training include workers who periodically perform welding related to maintenance or repair. for example.

Maintenance or repair, for example:

Note: Stainless steel, commonly found in working environments associated with food processing, drug manufacturing, and chemical refining, produces a noxious fume when welding occurs, resulting from the hazardous chemical Chromium VI. Workers with exposure to Chromium VI—as a welding byproduct— need special training on mitigating the hazard presented by the chemical.

Training Frequency

- Not addressed by OSHA

Notes

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Lock Out/Tag Out (Lock and Tag)

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.331; 1910.147**

This training is required for workers performing maintenance, repair, and those who need to understand the rationale of locking and tagging equipment to protect themselves and the general workforce.

A common misconception: Locking and tagging equipment out is a practice reserved for repairing broken equipment that should not be used. While that is true, lock out/tag out is a critical practice for routine equipment maintenance and cleaning activity. For any piece of equipment with more than one power source, employers must provide a step-by-step, written lock out/tag out procedure. For example, power sources include electricity and pneumatics.

Training Frequency

- Before exposure
- Retraining when: (1) change in machine; (2) change in job assignment; (3) new equipment/processes present hazard; (4) change in energy control procedures; (5) after periodic inspections reveal inadequate knowledge or deviations in procedures

Notes

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OSHA Required Training for Many Workplaces

The following training subjects are relative to many employment settings, yet are more pertinent for mid-to-high risk employment categories, as opposed to general industry. There are hazard-specific OSHA laws mandating safety training. If workers are exposed to certain types of hazards, employers are obligated to provide such training.

Aerial & Scissor Lifts

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.67; 1910.333; 1910.502; 1926.269**

This training is required for any worker who operates a scissor or aerial lift. Aerial lifts have a boom that articulates out, often with a 'basket' to transport a worker for elevated tasks.

A worker in an aerial lift must wear a body harness with a lanyard, to prevent the ejection of the worker. Workers in a scissor lift do not need body harnesses with lanyards if the scissor lift has a complete, functioning guardrail.

Training Frequency

- Not addressed by OSHA

Notes

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Compressed Gas Safety

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulations: **1910.101**

This is required training for people performing installation, removal, operation and maintenance work on cylinders or compressed gas systems or cutters, welders and their supervisors.

Note: Training is required to comply with Storage & Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases. Training is also required to comply with Oxygen-Fuel Gas Welding & Cutting: "Management shall recognize its responsibility" and "Insist that cutters and welders & their supervisors are suitably trained."

Training Frequency

- Not addressed by OSHA

Notes

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Personal Fall Arrest Systems

OSHA Required: **Yes. Train if/when powered platforms are in use (Aerial lifts)**

OSHA Regulations: **1910.27; 1910.28**

This training applies to workers who must wear body harnesses for fall protection or positioning devices while working from aerial lifts, and workers exposed to falls of four feet or higher in general industry work environments. For example, maintenance workers performing certain tasks, workers who enter certain confined spaces, window washers, and workers who work from heights without the benefit of a guardrail system or other safety device.

These workers need training to properly wear, adjust, and tighten a body harness, and must know how to calculate fall distance to ensure correct distances of security lifelines. These workers must also know how to inspect lanyards and lifelines for wear, and understand how to store such devices to maintain structural integrity.

Training Frequency

- Not addressed by OSHA

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OSHA Required Training for Certain Industries or Specific Types of Work

The following training subjects relate to specific work hazards not commonly present in low-risk working environments. If workers are the risk of exposure to the following

low-risk working environments. If workers run the risk of exposure to the following hazards, there is a specific OSHA law mandating training on that subject, and employers are obligated to provide such training.

Asbestos Awareness

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulations: **1910.1001; 1926.1101**

Any worker who risks exposure to asbestos containing material (ACM) must have awareness-level training on the hazard. This training teaches workers how to identify ACM.

Note: Awareness-level training does not make employees qualified to remove or conduct asbestos abatement work.

Training Frequency

- New hire training
- Annual retraining

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Chlorine Safety

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.1000; 1910.1200**

For many of today's consumer products, chlorine is an indispensable part of the

For many of today's consumer products, chlorine is an indispensable part of the manufacturing process. It is used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, paper, and resins. It is generally regarded as the most effective disinfectant and bleaching agent available today. Chlorine is used in 99% of treated drinking water to prevent the spread of disease. It is also used to disinfect equipment and utensils in hospitals and food processing plants, and to control odor.

Chlorine is often used for cleaning or sanitizing water. If a worker must handle chlorine in liquid or powder form, the worker needs training on chlorine safety.

Training Frequency

- For 1910.119 (Process Safety Management): new hire training and retraining every 3 years
- For 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication): new hire training; retraining whenever a new chemical hazard that workers have not previously received training for is introduced into work area

Notes

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Hydrogen Sulfide

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.1000; 1910.134**

This training is for workers with limited and routine exposure to decaying organic matter. A by-product of decaying organic matter—certain industrial wastes, effluents, liquid manure, natural gas—hydrogen sulfide is normally released when chemical reactions breakdown natural substances.

Sewer workers, waste water treatment staff, heating and cooling technicians, and agriculture workers, for example, likely need this training, along with workers tasked with entry of confined spaces.

Note: If exposed as per hazard communication, then training is required.

Training Frequency

- Follow Hazard Communication requirements
- New hire training
- Retraining whenever a new chemical hazard that workers have not previously received training for is introduced into work area

Notes

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Incident Investigation

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulation: **1910.119**

Also known as ‘accident investigation’, this is training mandatory for companies complying with Process Safety Management (PSM) law. For example, incident investigation training applies to many food processing operations, ethanol production facilities, and any setting where over 10,000 pounds of flammable gas or liquid is stored.

For safety professionals, training on incident investigation is considered a critical best practice. Companies mandated to comply with PSM laws must also have a designated incident investigation team, and at least one of team member must be trained for incident investigation.

Note: For PSM compliance 1910.119(M), Incident Investigation teams must have one person "knowledgeable" in investigation process.

Training Frequency

- Not addressed by OSHA

Notes

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Overhead & Gantry Cranes

OSHA Required: **Yes**

OSHA Regulations: **1910.179**

OSHA requires worker training on overhead and gantry cranes only when two or more cranes are used to lift a load, in which case a "qualified" person shall be in supervisory role.

"Qualified" means having the skills and abilities related to operation of overhead or gantry cranes.

Note: Training not required when two or more cranes are not used to lift a load. "Qualified" means the worker has the skills and abilities associated with training.

Training Frequency

- Not addressed by OSHA

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Best Practice Training

Best practice training is driven by the overarching goal of lowering injury and illness rates. It sounds optional, but OSHA has been known to invoke the agency's General Clause and state-specific laws to cite employers who don't go far enough in providing training for these recognized hazards. The following 14 subjects are considered best practice training for employers wanting to keep a clean safety record. However there are no OSHA laws related to training on these subjects.

Back Safety & Injury Prevention

OSHA Required: **No**

OSHA Regulation: **None**

This training is for any workforce lifting and handling heavy objects. Risks for occupational back injury are higher for manufacturing, warehousing, hospitality and trades workers, as well as others with physically demanding jobs. Employers and safety professionals with workers compensation case management responsibilities know the cost of back injuries and how claims can seriously impact insurance rates for several years.

Training Frequency

- As determined by employer

Notes

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Heat & Cold Stress

OSHA Required: **No**

OSHA Regulation: **None**

Workers exposed to harmful physical elements such as extreme heat or cold, need to know how to prevent heat related illnesses and/or frostbite and hypothermia. This training is for workers with routine exposure to outdoor/indoor environments where extreme temperatures are present.

Training Frequency

- As determined by employer

Notes

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Driver Safety & Distracted Driving

OSHA Required: **No**

OSHA Regulation: **None**