

PEOSHA/OSHA Requirements

N.J.S.A. 34:6A-25, et seq., New Jersey Public Employees' Occupational Safety and Health Act provides:

- That it is the policy of this State to ensure that all public employees be provided with safe and healthful work environments free from recognized hazards.
- That it is the responsibility of the State to promulgate standards for the protection of the health and safety of its public workforce, and
- That it is in the public interest for public employers and public employees to join in a cooperative effort to enforce these standards

The New Jersey Administrative Code at N.J.A.C. 12:100 establishes the Safety and Health Standards for Public Employees, including adopting by reference the applicable OSHA Standards of 29CFR1910 , General Industry Standards, and; 29CFR1926 Construction Industry Standards.

Homeland Security Presidential Directives # 5 and # 8 established the National Incident Management System and requires standardized Incident Command System training nationwide. New Jersey Executive Order #50 of Governor Codey, requires implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in New Jersey and establishes dates by which ICS training must be completed by various levels of responders.

New Jersey Executive Order #5 of Governor Corzine establishes the New Jersey Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness as a cabinet level function. The Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness is designated as the agency to implement NIMS and develop standardized training for first responders.

The National Response Plan provides for a Worker Safety and Health Annex under Emergency Support Function # 8, which designated Federal OSHA as the lead agency in events of National Significance or as directed by the President. States may call upon Federal OSHA to coordinate Health and Safety activities at an event or incidents as they deem necessary.

The above Statutes, Regulations, Directives and Orders require that first responders be trained to certain levels depending on the function that they will be performing. Therefore training required by first responders is based on function and hazard. Typically, PEOSH will check to see if first responders have met the following OSHA/PEOSHA Standards as well as the training required by NIMS.

➤ 29 CFR 1910. Subpart I – Personal Protective Equipment

Training shall be provided to each employee who is required by this Subpart I to use PPE. Each employee shall be trained to know at least the following:

- When PPE is necessary
- What PPE is necessary
- How to properly don, doff, adjust and wear PPE
- The limitations of the PPE
- The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of PPE

Each employee shall demonstrate an understanding of the training and the ability to use PPE properly, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE.

The employer shall retrain any employee who it is determined that did not demonstrate an understanding of the training or ability to use PPE properly.

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Circumstances where retraining is required include but are not limited to:

- Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete
- Changes in the types of PPE to be used render previous changes obsolete
- Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of assigned PPE indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill. The employer shall verify that each affected employee has received and understood the required training through a written certification that contains the name of each employee trained, the date(s) of the training and that it identifies the subject of the certification.

➤ 29 CFR 1910.1030, Blood borne Pathogens.

Initial Training prior to actually responding to emergencies.

Refresher Training Annually including question and answer period.

Training on new equipment, new processes, or identification of additional hazards.

➤ 20 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard communications

Initial Training prior to actually responding to emergencies.

When new physical or health hazards are introduced into their work.

Refresher training every two years.

Training must include information regarding the applicable provisions

of the Worker and Community Right to Know Act, N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1. (Separate Right to Know Training is no longer required.)

➤ 29 CFR 1910.134 Respiratory protection.

Training must be provided to all who may be required to use respirators. Training must be comprehensive, understandable and recur annually and more often if necessary. Competencies to be achieved are contained in the standard. NOTE: N95 masks are considered respirators under the standard.

➤ 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

Training must be provided to all who may be required to respond to a hazardous materials incident.

Those operating in cold zone must have Hazardous Materials Awareness training. Responders

entering warm or hot zones must have adequate training, including respiratory protection and personal protective equipment. Refresher training required annually. Annual refresher training include refresher updates for CBRN.

➤ Specialized training in OSHA/PEOSHA Standards may be required depending on the function performed. These include but are not limited to:

- Trench Rescue 29 CFR 1926. Subpart P - Excavations
- Structural Collapse 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L - Scaffolds
- Highway Accidents 29 CFR 1926 Subpart G - Signs, Signals and Barricades or USDOT Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
- High Angle and Technical Rescue 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M - Fall protection.
- Confined Space Rescue 29 CFR 1910.146 Permit-required confined space.
- Heavy Rescue - 29 CFR 1910.147 The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)