

## SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings

# Guide No. 17

### Guide to Developing a Corporate Safety Program for Industrial Painting and Coating Contractors

#### WHY A SAFETY PROGRAM?

Federal and State Safety Regulations have greatly reduced the incidence of accidents and injuries over the last thirty years. Public Law 91-596, 91st Congress, S.2193, dated December 29, 1970 created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). At that time OSHA made it the duty of each industrial employer to furnish to each of his employees a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm. (This has become known as the OSHA General Duty Clause). In addition, the OSHA Construction Standard, Section 1926.20 requires all employers in the construction industry to avail themselves of safety training and programs to protect workers.

Statistics as of July 2001 show that privately employed workers are 60% less likely to die and 40% less likely to get hurt on the job than in 1971 when OSHA came into existence. Although there has been much progress in reducing the number of deaths and accidents, a total of 5,915 fatal work injuries were recorded in 2000. From 1998 to 1999 there were 31,616 workers compensation claims in the manufacturing sector and 13,015 in the construction sector of industry, while construction employs only about 8-12% of U.S. workers.

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#### 1. SCOPE

This guide has been developed to provide guidance in developing a company safety program for contractors who apply industrial coatings. Contractors seeking to be certified in accordance with the requirements of SSPC Qualification Procedures (e.g. No.1, No. 2, and No. 3) must present written verification that their company has a safety program in effect and that program rules are constantly monitored and enforced. This guide identifies the core elements and requirements for developing a company safety program that incorporates good safety practice as well as regulatory requirements, and complies with the requirements for SSPC certification as well as meeting the current OSHA guidelines for a company safety program.

Although it is intended for this guide to be a comprehensive document, some facility owners, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Military, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, may require companies working in their facilities to include additional program elements. Also, regulations on a federal, state and local level are constantly changing and program elements must be periodically reviewed and supplemented or modified to ensure compliance.

## 2. DEFINITIONS

**Competent Person:** As defined in OSHA 29 CFR 1926.32 the Competent Person is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who have authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. Numerous other OSHA Standards include a similar definition of Competent Person but additional requirements are included to address the specific hazard.

**Control:** Reduce or eliminate worker exposure to hazards in the workplace in accordance with OSHA standards. General methods of control include elimination, substitution, engineering, work practice, personal protective equipment, and training.

**Contract Employer:** A contract employer performs work for a host employer at the host employer's work place. A contract employer does not include an employer who provides incidental services that do not influence the work place safety program, whose employees are only incidentally exposed to hazards at the host employer's workplace.

**Employee:** As defined in this guide, all persons who are considered employees under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, including temporary, seasonal, and leased employees.

**Employer:** All persons who are considered employers under the OSH Act.

**Exposure (exposed):** means that an employee in the course of employment is reasonably likely to be subjected to a hazard.

**General Duty Clause:** the General Duty Clause of the OSH Act of 1970 Section 5(a)(1).

Each employer

- (1.0) Shall furnish employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees;
- (2.0) Shall comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under this Act.
- (3.0) Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued pursuant to this Act that are applicable to his own actions and conduct.

**Host Employer:** An employer who controls conditions at a multi-employer work site.

**Program:** Procedures, methods, processes, and practices that are part of the management system at the workplace.

**Severity:** The likelihood of employee exposure, the seriousness of harm associated with the exposure, and the number of exposed employees.

**Train:** To teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient.

## 3. JUSTIFICATION FOR A SAFETY PROGRAM

Accidents and injuries create an unnecessary expense and loss of profit for United States corporations and workers. For every dollar spent on the direct cost of a worker's injury or illness an employer will spend a greater amount for indirect and hidden costs.

The loss of one workday by an accident or illness costs the employer:

1. One day's productivity by the injured worker.
2. The cost of all or part of the employee's wages during the absence.
3. Time lost by others; managers, fellow workers, and clerical staff attending to the accident victim and completing forms and reports.
4. The time lost due to the interruption caused by the accident
5. Reduced morale and efficiency among coworkers
6. The time required to hire and retrain a replacement while the injured employee is absent.
7. The cost and time to make repairs to materials and equipment.
8. Increased workers' compensation insurance rates.

An effective safety program reduces the number of accidents, which in turn lowers insurance rates and worker compensation costs. Lower accident rates result in more profit for the company along with an added benefit of increased productivity because employees are safer and healthier. OSHA regulations require employers conducting certain activities, such as working in confined spaces, to have a program segment that specifically addresses the hazard and additional training requirements. In addition to economic losses caused by accidents is the pain and suffering of injured workers and their families' experience. A cornerstone for an effective program should be the belief that every worker deserves a workplace free from recognized hazards.

## 4. CORE ELEMENTS OF A COMPANY SAFETY PROGRAM

OSHA makes it the basic obligation of each employer to establish a safety and health program to manage workplace safety (by achieving compliance with OSHA standards) to reduce injuries, illnesses and fatalities. An acceptable safety program must have the following core elements:

- Management leadership and employee participation
- Hazard identification and assessment
- Information and training
- Evaluation of program effectiveness (enforcement)

## 5. MANAGEMENT LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

### Commitment

Owners and top management should make a sincere commitment to the program and provide the financial and management resources to support and foster the program for it to be effective. There must be a signed written policy statement by the company's top executive officer or manager stating the company's commitment to safety and a safety program. Failure to make a sincere commitment only adds to wasted company resources. An example of such a statement is: "Our company is committed to provide facilities, equipment and management to assure a safe working environment for employees and to achieve the lowest possible personal and financial loss due to accidents and injuries." Every employee in the company must know and understand the company's safety goal and commitment. This includes the disciplinary policy and action for not following the company's safety program.

### Organization and Reports

A management organizational structure must be provided to insure the program functions effectively. At least one manager, supervisor, or employee should be assigned the job of receiving and responding to reports about workplace safety and health concerns. Reporting procedures must be established which document all job related fatalities, injuries, illnesses and near misses so that hazards can be clearly identified. An employer must keep and maintain various safety records. Medical records on all employees must be kept for the period of employment plus thirty years (OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1020). Employee training must be documented to verify compliance with OSHA requirements. Numerous training requirements specify a time period for retraining. Accident reports are required to justify and process workers' compensation claims. Accident and incident reports are also used to investigate the cause and to effect prevention measures. Appropriate ways to control the hazard must be devised and a prompt response composed that includes a recommendation for how to deal with the hazard. The following checklist may be useful for keeping records.

- Are all occupational injuries and illnesses, except for minor injuries requiring only first aid, being recorded as required in the OSHA 300 log?
- Are employee medical records and records of exposure to hazardous substances up-to-date with current OSHA requirements?
- Have the required OSHA training records been kept current and are they easily accessible for review?

- Have arrangements been made to maintain records for the term of employment plus 30 years?
- Are inspection tags, operating permits and other records up-to-date for such items as firefighting equipment, elevators, air pressure tanks, etc.?

Examples of the forms used to track the above information are included in Appendix A.

### Authority

Managers, supervisors and employees must be provided with the authority and resources to carry out their safety and health responsibilities. Company management must promptly oversee the correction of unsafe conditions and/or activities. Equipment that cannot be operated safely must be repaired to ensure safe operation, or replaced. Although disciplinary action may be required when employees do not follow safety rules and policies, an employer should encourage employees to report accidents and "near-misses" and to make recommendations to improve workplace health and safety concerns.

### Equipment, Facilities and Competent and Responsible Personnel

The company must maintain facilities that ensure a safe work environment and provide equipment that can be safely operated. Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be provided to workers when engineering controls do not eliminate a hazard. The use of PPE should be considered after all other means of reducing the employee's exposure to a hazard is implemented. The company must provide for competent persons who inspect equipment, audit employee activities, train employees, and who act with the authority to stop and correct unsafe activities. Some industrial painting operations that require competent persons under existing OSHA standards applicable to construction include:

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 CFR 1910.146 | Permit Required Confined Spaces                                                                                                                                   |
| 20 CFR 1910.66  | Powered platforms for building maintenance                                                                                                                        |
| 1910.66         | App. C, Powered Platforms, Man lifts, and Vehicle-Mounted Work Platforms, Personal Fall Arrest System (Section I – Mandatory; Sections II and III–(Non-Mandatory) |
| 29 CFR 1926.20  | General safety and health provisions                                                                                                                              |
| 1926.62         | Lead                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1926.101        | Hearing Protection                                                                                                                                                |
| 1926.251        | Rigging equipment for material handling.                                                                                                                          |
| 1926.354        | Welding, cutting, and heating in way of preservative coatings                                                                                                     |
| 1926.404        | Wiring design and protection                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                                                                              |                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1926.451                                                                                                     | Scaffolds                                                                       |
| 1926.454                                                                                                     | Scaffolds, Training requirements                                                |
| 1926.500                                                                                                     | Fall Protection: Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart |
| 1926.502                                                                                                     | Fall protection systems: Criteria and practices                                 |
| 1926 Subpart M App C, Personal Fall Arrest Systems – Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.502(d) |                                                                                 |
| 1926 Subpart M App E, Sample Fall Protection Plan – Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.502(k)  |                                                                                 |
| 1926.503                                                                                                     | Fall Protection, Training Requirements                                          |
| 1926.550                                                                                                     | Cranes and derricks                                                             |
| 1926.552                                                                                                     | Material hoists, personnel hoists, and elevators                                |
| 1926.1053                                                                                                    | Ladders                                                                         |
| 1926.1060                                                                                                    | Stairways and Ladders, Training requirements                                    |
| 1926.1127                                                                                                    | Cadmium                                                                         |

Note that OSHA standards for general industry, mining and/or marine/shipyards may create additional obligations for competent persons.

### Employee Participation

Employees should participate in the company safety program. An employer should provide employees with an opportunity to assist with the establishment, implementation and evaluation of the program. This can be accomplished by requiring employees to assist with safety training, audits, and incident investigations. The establishment of a communication system between all levels of management and workers is essential. Safety data must be collected and evaluated on a regular basis. All employees should be informed about any safety concerns. Employers must regularly communicate with all employees about workplace safety and health matters. Employees must be provided with access to information relevant to the program. Mechanisms should be implemented for employees at all levels to become involved in the identification and assessment of hazards. They should assist in prioritizing hazards, training about the hazards and evaluation of program elements that deal with the hazard. Provisions for employees to be away from their normal work activities must be made so that they may receive training, attend meetings and conduct other activities that may be required by the program. An effective safety program integrates safety into the employee's daily job performance and behavior, and rewards employees who have good safety performance.

## 6. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The employer must systematically identify and assess hazards prior to employee exposure to validate the effectiveness of the company safety program and to ensure compliance with OSHA regulations. The employer must conduct regular inspections of the workplace and review safety and health information on a regular schedule. New equipment, materials and processes must be evaluated for hazards before they are introduced into the workplace. Hazards not immediately correctable should be ranked so that the greatest emphasis is directed toward those that are the most frequently encountered and that pose the greatest risks. Workers must be informed about ways to avoid these hazards. Some OSHA standards impose additional requirements for hazard identification and assessment. Examples are the requirements associated with working in a confined space and fall protection.

## 7. HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

OSHA makes it the employer's basic obligation to (systematically) comply with the hazard prevention and control requirements of the General Duty Clause and all other adopted standards. If it is not possible for the employer to immediately comply, the employer must develop a plan for coming into compliance as promptly as possible. Priorities must be set, deadlines established and a system devised to track progress in controlling the hazard. In construction, the process of pre-job safety and health planning is frequently used to identify potential hazards by construction phase before work begins and to describe the controls necessary to eliminate or reduce the hazard/exposure once work does begin. This process combines the hazard identified with hazard prevention or control steps.

## 8. INFORMATION AND TRAINING

Each employee must be provided information and training about the company safety and health program. An employee exposed to a hazard must be made aware of the following:

- The nature of hazards and how to recognize them
- What is being done to control hazards
- The protective measures the employee must follow to prevent or minimize exposure to the hazard
- The employee's rights and employer's responsibilities included in OSHA or other standards relating to the hazard

All new employees must be presented with the above information before initial assignment to a job involving exposure to a hazard unless the employer has proof the

employee has already been adequately trained. The employer must provide updated information and training as often as necessary to ensure employees are adequately informed and trained, particularly when workplace conditions are changed which create new hazards or increase an existing hazard. All such training must be documented and be readily available for inspection.

Most OSHA standards require a basic level of training. Several standards impose additional, more specific requirements for training. Employees conducting such an activity must be trained according to OSHA's specifications before doing that activity. OSHA provides training curriculum guidelines in 29CFR App. E that are a useful resource in developing safety training. Selected standards with training requirements applicable to industrial painting operations include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table 1.

**TABLE 1**  
**OSHA TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

| Hazard                           | 29CFR                | Training Requirements                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Blood Borne Pathogens            | 1910.1030            | 1. An accessible copy of the regulatory text of this standard and an explanation of its contents. 2. A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases.3. An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens.4. An explanation of the employer's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan.5. An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials. |
| Confined Spaces, Permit Required | 1910.146             | The employer shall provide training so that all employees whose work is regulated by this section acquire the understanding, knowledge, and skills necessary for the safe performance of the duties assigned under this section.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Fall Protection                  | 1926.503             | The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| First Aid                        | 1910.151             | In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace, which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Hazard Communication Standard    | 1910.1200<br>1926.59 | 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 physical or health hazard about which the employees have not previously been trained 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 material safety data sheets.                 |
| Hearing Protectors               | 1910.95              | When employees are required to wear hearing protectors due to noise levels above the OSHA Permissible Exposure Level, they shall be fitted with hearing protectors, trained in their use and care, and required to use them.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ladders                          | 1926.1060            | The employer shall provide a training program for each employee using ladders and stairways, as necessary. The program shall enable each employee to recognize hazards related to ladders and stairways, and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed to minimize these hazards.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Lead Paint Hazard                | 1926.62              | The employer shall also provide an annual training program for each employee who is subject to lead exposure at or above the action level on any day. The                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

employer shall assure that each employee is trained in the following: the content of this standard and its appendices; the specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to lead above the action level; the purpose, proper selection, fitting, use, and limitations of respirators; the purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program, and the medical removal protection program including information concerning the adverse health effects associated with excessive exposure to lead (with particular attention to the adverse reproductive effects on both males and females and hazards to the fetus and additional precautions for employees who are pregnant); the engineering controls and work practices associated with the employee's job assignment; the contents of any compliance plan in effect; instructions to employees that chelating agents should not routinely be used to remove lead from their bodies and should not be used at all except under the direction of a licensed physician; and the employee's right of access to records under 29 CFR 1910.20, "Access to information and training materials." The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees a copy of 29 CFR 1926.62 and its appendices.

|                                            |          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lockout and Tagging Circuits               | 1910.147 | The employer shall establish a program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training and periodic inspections to ensure that before any employee performs any servicing or maintenance on a machine or equipment where the unexpected energizing, startup or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury, the machine or equipment shall be isolated from the energy source and rendered inoperative.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Portable Fire Extinguishers                | 1910.157 | Where the employer has provided portable fire extinguishers for employee use in the workplace, the employer shall also provide an educational program to familiarize employees with the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with the incipient stage of firefighting. The employer shall provide the education described above upon initial employment and at least annually thereafter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training | 1910.178 | These provisions mandate a training program that bases the amount and type of training required on: the operator's prior knowledge and skill; the types of powered industrial trucks the operator will operate in the workplace; the hazards present in the workplace; and the operator's demonstrated ability to operate a powered industrial truck safely. Refresher training is required if: the operator is involved in an accident or a near-miss incident; the operator has been observed operating the vehicle in an unsafe manner; the operator has been determined during an evaluation to need additional training; there are changes in the workplace that could affect safe operation of the truck; or the operator is assigned to operate a different type of truck. Evaluations of each operator's performance are required as part of the initial and refresher training, and at least once every three years. |
| Respiratory Protection                     | 1910.134 | In any workplace where respirators are necessary to protect the health of the employee or whenever respirators are required by the employer, the employer shall establish and implement a written respiratory protection program with work-site-specific procedures. The program shall be updated as necessary to reflect those changes in workplace conditions that affect respirator use. The employer shall include in the program the following provisions of this section, as applicable: Training of employees in the proper use of respirators, including putting on and removing them, any limitations on their use, and their maintenance; and procedures for regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the program.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Scaffolding                                | 1926.451 | The employer shall have each employee who performs work while on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize the hazards                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                                                 |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Power-operated hand tools                       | 1926.302  | associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.<br>Only employees who have been trained in the operation of the particular tool in use shall be allowed to operate a power-actuated tool.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Personal Protective Equipment                   | 1910.132  | The employer shall provide training to each employee who is required by this section to use PPE. Each such 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; and the proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the PPE. Each affected employee shall demonstrate an understanding of the specified training and the ability to use PPE properly, before being allowed to perform work requiring the use of PPE. |
| Access to employee exposure and medical records | 1910.1020 | Training requirements: Upon an employee's first entering into employment and at least annually thereafter, each employer shall inform current employees covered by this section of the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existence, location, and availability of any records covered by this section;</li> <li>• The person responsible for maintaining and providing access to records; and</li> <li>• Each employee's right of access to these records</li> </ul>                                                                       |

## 9. EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

An effective safety program requires assigned personnel to enforce program requirements, conduct safety inspections and audits of work practices, and maintain safety records and summary data to verify compliance with the company safety program. Management should periodically evaluate accident reports to determine if there is any adverse trend and determine if company policy is being followed. Work site audits should be conducted to insure SOPs and safe practices are being followed. The development and use of checklists is useful in preventing items from being overlooked. Accident investigations should be conducted for all near misses and accidents. It is important to document exact details and determine the cause of all accidents. Findings should be reported to appropriate personnel and corrective measures taken.

## 10. DOCUMENTS COMPRISING A SAFETY PROGRAM

Most company safety programs are massive documents because of the extent and detail needed to address each work process and piece of equipment. A safety program must be a written document approved by top management that states the company's safety policy and describes the scope of the program. The program must empower managers to carry out the program and assign specific responsibilities to appropriate personnel.

OSHA regulations, reports and other pertinent documents must be collected and distributed to appropriate personnel to insure compliance with the regulations. Either an electronic or a printed copy of the current regulations is frequently required at the workstation or project site.

Written safety rules and/or Safe Operating Practices (SOPs) must be developed for each major work activity or piece of equipment. Hazards must be identified and the correct personal protective equipment, employee training and job procedures specified to avoid accidents. Examples of SOPs related to industrial painting are included in Appendix B.

The content of a safety program for a company performing industrial coating activities should, at a minimum, address the following subjects, as applicable to company operations.

### Preface

Program Statement and Signature Page – Figure 1  
Administration

Company Safety Policy and Rules – Figure 2

Safety Goals - Figure 3

Safety Responsibilities – Figure 4

Schedule of Training and Activities – Figure 5

Disciplinary Action Policy

Regulations, Publications and other Safety-Related Documents

Records, Reports and Forms

Substance Abuse

### General

Emergency Response

Inclement Weather

Sanitation  
Housekeeping  
First Aid  
Violence in the Workplace  
Illumination  
Heat and Cold Stress  
Vehicle Safety

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Eye, Ear and Head  
Hand, Foot and Body  
Reproductive Organs  
Respiratory Protection

#### **Site Related Protection**

Means of Egress, Signs, Alarms, and Barricades,  
Security Measures  
Confined Space Entry  
Ventilation for Vapors, Dusts and Fumes  
Working Near Water  
Poisonous Plants and Vermin  
Ventilation

#### **Fall Protection**

Scaffolds  
Stairways and Ladders  
Guarding Floor and Wall Openings  
Fall Protection Equipment (Nets and Harness)

#### **Powered Equipment**

Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work  
Platforms for Aerial Lifts  
Cranes, Hoists, and Rigging Equipment  
Hand Powered Tools  
Powered Washers, Sprayers, and Arc Spray  
Equipment  
Powered Trucks and Loaders  
Abrasive Blast Machines  
Compressors and Dust Collectors  
Associated Pressurized Air Lines and  
Electrical Lines

#### **Chemical and Biological Hazards**

Hazard Communication Program  
Blood Borne Pathogens

#### **Lead, Cadmium, Arsenic**

#### **Fire Protection**

Fire Prevention and Protection  
Flammable Liquids  
Compressed Gasses  
Hot Work Hazards Related to Welding and  
Thermal Spray Safety

#### **Electrical**

Lockout/ Tagout  
Electrical Installations and Equipment

## **11. SAFETY RESOURCES**

Numerous governmental agencies are available to assist in developing and evaluating a company safety program. OSHA maintains an extensive web site (<http://www.osha.gov>) where the regulations, the latest news, libraries and other information may be searched and downloaded to a computer. Links are also provided to the states and territories that have been approved to administer the OSHA regulations in their region, as listed below:

|               |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alaska        | Michigan       | South Carolina |
| Arizona       | Minnesota      | Tennessee      |
| California    | Nevada         | Utah           |
| Connecticut * | New Jersey*    | Vermont        |
| Hawaii        | New Mexico     | Virgin Islands |
| Indiana       | New York*      | Virginia       |
| Iowa          | North Carolina | Washington     |
| Kentucky      | Oregon         | Wyoming        |
| Maryland      | Puerto Rico    |                |

\*The plans cover only the state and local government sector.

Each of the above states has its own organization and web site to provide local assistance. Some web sites such as the North Carolina Site (<http://www.dol.state.nc.us/osh/osh.htm>?) provide access to forms, safety guides and other information available for free or at a nominal cost.

There are several nonprofit organizations and private companies that offer useful resources in developing and accessing a company safety program.

- Trade and Professional Associations such as SSPC, Painting and Decorating Contractors of America (PDCA), American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE), American Industrial Hygiene Association, Association of General Contractors, etc.
- Trade Unions and Employee Groups such as the International Union of Painters and Allied trades
- Materials and Equipment Suppliers Insurance Carriers
- Consulting Engineering Firms specializing in industrial painting operations

A search of the information available in public libraries and on the internet will identify numerous sources. Some vendors offer model programs that may be customized for each company's process. Others provide a guide for their trade. If there is not a knowledgeable safety professional (CSP<sup>1</sup> or CIH)<sup>2</sup> on staff, it may be more beneficial for a company to pay a consultant familiar with painting activities to develop a program. When selecting a company to assist developing a safety program, the company should have a Certified Industrial Hygienist and/or Certified Safety Professional (CSP) with 5 or more years experience writing safety programs for the type of work the company performs.