



What OSHA rules call for written programs (and what do they have to do with training)?

When OSHA considers a safety hazard serious, the agency usually requires written documentation of the steps an employer takes to counteract the hazard. Invariably, such a requirement for documentation signals not only that training workers is involved, but that during inspections OSHA will be looking at the training programs where those rules apply.

Here is a list of regulations requiring written programs:

- Bloodborne pathogens, [29 CFR 1910.1030\(c\)\(1\)](#)
- Electrical safety (lockout/tagout procedures for work with energized parts), 29 CFR [1910.333\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#)
- Emergency action plans, 29 CFR [1910.38\(a\)](#)
- Fire prevention plans, 29 CFR [1910.38\(b\)](#)
- Hazard communication, 29 CFR [1910.1200\(e\)](#)
- Hazardous waste operations and emergency response, 29 CFR [1910.120\(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(l\)\(1\)](#), [\(p\)\(1\)](#), [\(q\)\(1\)](#)
- Lab standard (chemical hygiene plan), 29 CFR [1910.1450\(e\)](#)
- Lockout/tagout, 29 CFR [1910.147\(c\)\(4\)](#)
- Permit-required confined spaces, 29 CFR [1910.146\(c\)\(4\)](#)
- Personal protective equipment (hazard assessment), 29 CFR [1910.132\(d\)](#)
- Powered platforms for building maintenance (emergency action plan for), 29 CFR [1910.66\(e\)\(9\)](#)
- Process safety management, 29 CFR [1910.119\(d\)](#), [\(e\)\(1\)](#), [\(f\)\(1\)](#), [\(j\)\(1\)](#), [\(l\)\(1\)](#), [\(m\)\(4\)](#), [\(o\)\(3\)](#)
- Respiratory protection, 29 CFR [1910.134\(b\)\(1\)](#)
- Specific chemicals, 29 CFR 1910.1001-1052