
OSHA/PESH HEALTH^A_ND SAFETY



TRAINING REQUIREMENTS



OSHA/PESH

Health and Safety Training Requirements

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OSHA/PESH Health and Safety Training Requirements

The purpose of this booklet is to provide guidance to Health and Safety Committee members on mandatory health and safety training requirements.

Public employees are protected by the New York State Public Employees Safety and Health Act. PESH enforces U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) health and safety standards found in the Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry (29 CFR 1910) and Construction (29 CFR 1926). In addition, the PESH air contaminants code, OSHA 1910.1000, incorporates updates proposed by OSHA in 1989, but later thrown out by Federal Courts. These are called the Final Rule Limits, and are NOT found in the Federal rules. PESH also enforces the workplace violence prevention standard and the Right to Know law. These regulations are specific to public sector workers in New York State.

Many OSHA/PESH standards require that employers provide training on workplace hazards and the precautions necessary to protect workers from harm.

When Is Training Required?

Most OSHA/PESH standards referencing training require it on the initial assignment to a job with potential hazards, and whenever the exposure conditions that are subject to training change. Some standards also have requirements for annual training. The training must be at no cost to employees and during working hours.

Who Does the Training?

Most standards do not specify who does the training, or the qualifications of the trainer. The Bloodborne Pathogens Standard is an exception to this, requiring a qualified trainer and forbidding use of videotapes alone. Health and Safety Committees should discuss selection of trainers.

What Does the Training Cover?

Most OSHA/PESH standards specify what topics have to be covered in training. The training should be appropriate in content and vocabulary to the educational level, literacy, and language of the involved employees. Many recent OSHA/PESH standards require employers to show that employees understand the material covered, and certify that adequate training has occurred.

OSHA Standards Requiring Training

This handbook covers the OSHA and PESH training requirements for occupational hazards likely to affect PEF members:

- Biological hazards;
- Hazardous chemical substances in laboratories and other workplaces;
- Ionizing radiation;
- Personal protective equipment including respirators;
- Emergency planning and fire protection;
- Electrical and energy hazards;
- Medical services;
- Accident prevention signs and tags;
- Workplace violence prevention

OSHA/PESH also requires training for other hazards such as asbestos, lead, noise, flammable and combustible liquid, and welding, and for many safety hazards, such as fall protection and forklift operation. You should refer to the specific OSHA/PESH standards for training requirements. In addition, New York State has training requirements for situations not covered by OSHA/PESH standards, such as use of physical force for peace officers.

What if training is not provided or is inadequate?

Request training through your supervisor and notify your union representative. If training is still not provided or remains inadequate, an OSHA/ PESH complaint should be filed. During inspections, OSHA/PESH determines if training is adequate by reviewing training records and workers' responses to questions that would indicate the training appropriate and effective. OSHA/PESH reviews training required by standards and training that should be provided because of particular hazards in a work environment. When violations are found and a citation is issued, OSHA/PESH usually requires the employer to provide training within 30 to 120 days.

THE STANDARDS

Workplace Violence Prevention

Public employers in New York must comply with the Workplace Violence Prevention Law, Article 27(b). The regulation, 12 NYCRR Part 800.6 requires employers to develop a comprehensive program to prevent violence in the workplace. The program must include a written outline or lesson plan for employee program training. When the program is initiated, the employer must provide information and training on the risks of workplace violence in their workplace to each employee, to new or transferred employees at the time of the initial assignment, and at least annually thereafter. Employees must be informed whenever significant changes are made to the workplace violence program. The standard describes how workers and their representatives must be involved in the program.

Workplace Violence Prevention training must cover:

- The requirements of the standard;
- The risk factors in their workplace;
- What measures employees can take to protect themselves including procedures such as incident alert and notification procedures;
- Appropriate work practices;
- Emergency procedures;
- Use of security alarms and other devices

Employers with 20 or more employees must inform employees of the location of the written workplace violence program and how to obtain a copy, and must make it available for reference to employees and authorized employee representatives in the work area during the regularly scheduled shift.

Biological Hazards

Bloodborne Pathogens

Employees who face a significant risk of occupational exposure to blood or body fluids must receive training at the time of initial assignment and annually thereafter under OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030). The trainer must know the subject matter as it applies to the specific workplace addressed by the training.

Blood-borne pathogen training requirements include:

- Access to and explanation of the standard and the employer's exposure control plan;
- Who is at risk, symptoms, method of transmission, and how to recognize activities that may involve exposure to blood and body fluids;
- Use and limitations of methods to reduce or prevent exposure;
- The types, selection, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination and disposal of personal protective equipment;
- Information on the Hepatitis B vaccine, including effectiveness, safety, method of administration, and benefits of free vaccination;
- What to do and who to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials;
- Procedures to follow in an exposure incident, including reporting method and medical follow-up;
- The employer's post-exposure evaluation and follow-up after an exposure incident;
- Explanation of signs, labels and/or color coding;
- An opportunity for question and answer period with the trainer

Employees in HIV and HBV laboratories must receive the following supplementary initial training:

- The employer shall assure that employees demonstrate proficiency in standard microbiological practices and techniques and in the practices and operations specific to the facility before being allowed to work with HIV or HBV.

- The employer shall assure that employees have prior experience in the handling of human pathogens or tissue cultures before working with HIV or HBV.
- The employer shall provide a training program to employees who have no prior experience in handling human pathogens. Initial work activities shall not include the handling of infectious agents. A progression of work activities shall be assigned as techniques are learned and proficiency is developed. The employer shall assure that employees participate in work activities involving infectious agents only after proficiency has been demonstrated.

*Though not a training requirement, the standard requires employers to solicit input from non-managerial employees responsible for direct patient care who are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps in the identification, evaluation, and selection of effective engineering and work practice controls and to document the solicitation in the Exposure Control Plan.

Tuberculosis

OSHA regulates exposure to the tuberculosis (TB) bacteria through its general duty clause requiring employers to provide safe and healthy workplaces. OSHA has issued CPL 2.106, Enforcement Procedures and Scheduling for Occupational Exposure to Tuberculosis. According to this instruction, training is required for employees in health care settings (hospitals and clinics), correctional institutions, homeless shelters, long-term care facilities, and drug treatment centers who have potential exposure to exhaled air of individuals with suspected or confirmed TB disease. It also covers those with exposure to high hazard procedures performed on persons who may have TB disease and have the potential to produce potentially infectious airborne respiratory secretions. This training must be done upon first assignment to an applicable work site, and repeated annually.

TB training requirements include:

- The hazards of TB transmission;
- The signs and symptoms suggestive of TB;
- Information on medical testing and therapy;
- Information on site-specific procedures, including the purpose and proper use of controls;
- Respiratory protection training

Influenza

OSHA published CPL-02-02-075 Enforcement Procedures for High to Very High Occupational Exposure Risk to 2009 H1N1 Influenza, which covers work practices such as aerosol-generating health care procedures. Based on this, PESH has issued an expanded directive to its inspectors on what to look for in response to a complaint on influenza exposures or when doing an inspection in a workplace where transmission risk is medium (frequent close contact with others) to high. PESH inspectors will look at the steps employers in health care, transportation, education and other similar public work areas take to protect workers from H1N1. PESH expects to see a program that includes risk assessment, training and information to ensure employee knowledge, and workplace protections. Training must be provided to all current employees and to new workers upon hiring. Training should be repeated as conditions change. If respirators are used to protect against flu, the training requirements of the respiratory protection standard must be followed.

Influenza training should include:

- Influenza prevention and risks of complications of influenza;
- The employer's vaccination protocol including the benefits and risks for vaccine;
- The employers flu prevention program including engineering controls such as ventilation and administrative controls such as social distancing;
- When and how to use personal protective equipment protection such as respirators

Rabies

PESH will cite workplaces where employees are exposed to the hazard of being infected with the rabies virus through possible direct contact with potentially rabid animals, under the General Duty Clause. The PESH Field operations manual references OSHA standard on personal protective equipment, sanitation, labeling, record-keeping

and training. Employers must comply with these requirements whenever an employee has occupational exposure to any mammal, unless it is known that the animal is not infected; i.e. the animal has been vaccinated or isolated for a period of at least four weeks. Guidance on a Rabies Control Program is provided by PESH. Training must be provided to all workers who are assigned tasks where there is a risk for occupational exposure to rabies.

Rabies training requirements include:

- Proper handling practices;
- Personal protective equipment;
- The etiology and modes of transmission of the disease;
- Decontamination;
- Avoidance of animal/saliva contact

Hazardous Substances

Toxic Substances

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HazCom) requires that employers provide training to all employees exposed to hazardous chemicals (29 CFR 1910.1200). This training must be done at the time of initial assignment and whenever a new hazard is introduced into the area.

HazCom training must include information on:

- The requirements of the HazCom standard;
- Operations where hazardous chemicals are present;
- The location and availability, of the written HazCom Program, inventory of hazardous chemicals, and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs);
- Ways to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the workplace;
- Physical and health hazards of the chemicals present;
- Precautions, including work practices, emergency procedures and personal protective equipment;
- Details on the HazCom Program, labeling system, and how to interpret MSDSs

Section 878 of New York State's Right to Know Law, enforced by the NYS Attorney General's Office, has more stringent training requirements for employees routinely exposed to toxic substances. This law requires that the training be done before the introduction of new hazardous chemicals, if exposure conditions change, and at least annually.

Right to Know training requirements for toxic substances include:

- Their location;
- Their properties;
- Their names, including generic or chemical names, trade names and other commonly used names;
- Their acute and chronic effects;
- The symptoms of exposure at hazardous levels;
- The potential for flammability, explosivity, and reactivity;
- Emergency procedures;
- Proper conditions for safe use and exposure;
- Clean up and spill procedures

Laboratories

OSHA's Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories Standard (29 CFR 1910.1450) applies to all laboratories that use hazardous chemicals on a laboratory scale. Employees must be informed and trained in the hazards of chemicals present in their work area at the time of initial assignment and prior to assignments involving new exposures. All workers must be given refresher training at a frequency to be determined by the employer. Compliance with the Lab Standard exempts laboratories from OSHA's HazCom Standard, but these employers still have to conduct NYS Right to Know training.

Requirements for Lab Standard information and training include:

- The contents of this standard and its appendices, with a copy to be made available to employees;
- The location, availability and applicable details of the employer's written Chemical Hygiene Plan;
- Permissible Exposure Limits of chemicals used;
- Signs and symptoms of exposure;
- Location and availability of known reference materials (including Material Safety Data Sheets);
- Methods and observations to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical;
- Physical and chemical hazards of chemicals in the work area;
- Precautions employees can take to protect themselves

Ethylene Oxide

OSHA's Ethylene Oxide Standard (29 CFR 1910.1047) requires that employees who are potentially exposed to ethylene oxide (EtO) at or above the action limit or above the excursion limit be trained at the time of initial assignment and at least annually. EtO is used in health care for sterilization. It can cause cancer and birth defects, and it is extremely flammable.

Ethylene Oxide training and information requirements include:

- Information about the standard, its appendices, its location, and availability;
- Operations in the work area where EtO is present;
- Information on medical surveillance requirements;
- Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence of EtO in the work area;
- The physical and chemical hazards of EtO;
- Precautions, including work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment;
- Details of the Hazard Communication Program

Formaldehyde

Formaldehyde may be used in laboratories, morgues, museums and research facilities. OSHA's formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048) requires training for all employees who are assigned to workplaces where there is exposure to formaldehyde, except where the employer can show, using objective data, that employees are not exposed to formaldehyde at or above 0.1 ppm, the employer is not required to provide training. Employers must provide such information and training to employees at the time of initial assignment and whenever a new exposure to formaldehyde is introduced into the work area, and at least annually. The training program must be conducted in a manner which the employee is able to understand.

Formaldehyde training must include:

- A discussion of the contents of the regulation and the contents of the Material Safety Data Sheet;
- The purpose for and a description of the medical surveillance program required by this standard;
- A description of the potential health hazards associated with exposure to formaldehyde and a description of the signs and symptoms of exposure;
- Instructions to immediately report to the employer the development of any adverse signs or symptoms that the employee suspects is attributable to formaldehyde exposure;
- Description of operations in the work area where formaldehyde is present;
- An explanation of the safe work practices appropriate for limiting exposure to formaldehyde in each job;
- The purpose for, proper use of, and limitations of personal protective clothing and equipment;
- Instructions for the handling of spills, emergencies, and clean-up procedures;
- An explanation of the importance of engineering and work practice controls for employee protection and any necessary instruction in the use of these controls;
- A review of emergency procedures including the specific duties or assignments of each employee in the event of an emergency;
- The location of written training materials. These materials must be readily available, without cost, to the affected employees.

Confined Spaces

The ability to recognize confined space hazards is the most important aspect of confined spaces training. Some PEF members encounter confined spaces during inspections, or during supervisory or miscellaneous operations. They are very much at risk and must be trained and aware of hazards. Intermittent confined space entries may be even more hazardous than routine entries, since workers may not appreciate or understand the risks as thoroughly.

OSHA's Permit-Required Confined Spaces Standard (29 CFR 1910.146) requires that employees who enter, attend, supervise or monitor permit-required confined space entry must be trained:

- 1) Before first assignment;
- 2) Before a change in assigned duties;
- 3) If there is a change in the hazard for which the employees have not been trained;
- 4) If the employer's required procedures are not being followed;
- 5) If there are inadequacies in an employee's knowledge or use of these procedures

The training must ensure an employee's understanding, knowledge, and skills needed. The employer must certify training.

Confined spaces training requirements include:

- Permissible Exposure Limits of chemicals used;
- Possible hazards, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences;
- Proper use of required equipment;
- Knowledge of procedures required when performing specific assignments;
- Employees with rescue duties must also practice permit space rescues at least once every 12 months, and must be trained in first aid and CPR

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) covers emergency response to spills and leaks. Section Q of this standard has extensive training requirements for employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency responses to spills and leaks. This training must take place before an employee can take part in emergency responses. Annual refresher training or annual demonstration of competency is required.

Training for all workers on a hazardous waste site shall thoroughly cover the following:

- Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health;
- Safety, health, and other hazards present on the site;
- Use of personal protective equipment;
- Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards;
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site;
- Medical surveillance requirements including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate over exposure to hazards;
- The elements of the site safety and health plan

In addition, different levels of training and/or competency are required for first responders at the awareness level, first responders at the operations level, hazardous materials technicians, hazardous materials specialists, and on-scene incident commanders. Training must be conducted by trainers who have completed training courses in the subjects or have other acceptable qualifications. The employer must certify training or competency determination.

Ionizing Radiation

Ionizing radiation includes particle sources and x-rays used in diagnosis and treatment of disease, in research, and in some industrial applications. Radiation can cause acute and chronic tissue damage, cancer, and chromosome changes in exposed workers. OSHA's Ionizing Radiation Standard (29 CFR 1910.1096) defers to state laws and regulations when compliance agreements with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are established; this includes New York. The Ionizing Radiation section of the State Sanitary Code (Part 16 of NYCRR) applies to all radiation equipment and radioactive material. Training is required for anyone working in or passing through any portion of a controlled area where access is restricted because radioactive materials are used or stored. This includes users, custodial and maintenance staff, supervisors, etc. This training must be given before starting in a controlled area and

at least annually. The training must be documented and records kept for three years. Extensive additional training is required for those using radioactive materials to treat disease, and for those supervising the radiation safety program.

Radiation training and information requirements include:

- Posting of the regulations and operating procedures (including emergency procedures);
- Information on storage, transfer or use of radioactive material, or radiation-producing equipment, or of radiation in the controlled area;
- The operating procedures applicable to work under the license or registration;
- The health problems associated with exposure to such radiation or radioactive material;
- Instruction in, and a demonstration of familiarity with, the precautions and procedures to minimize exposure, as well as the purposes and functions of protective devices used;
- Instruction in, and orders to observe, applicable parts of the regulation and licenses for the protection of personnel from exposure to radiation or radioactive material;
- Employee responsibility to report promptly any condition which may lead to a violation of department regulations or unnecessary exposure to radiation or radioactive material;
- The appropriate response to warnings made in the event of an unusual occurrence or malfunction that may involve exposure;
- Advising of employee right to be given radiation exposure reports required under section 16.13(d)

New York City has separate regulations for radiation training. Section 175.07 of the NYC Health Code requires that a formalized training program be provided for employees in radiation or diagnostic facilities. The training must include quality assurance provisions and information on radiation safety procedures. Radioactive material licensees must provide training according to Nuclear Regulatory Commission requirements. Compliance with the NYS training requirements would meet NYC requirements.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection

OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) requires training at least annually for employees who are required to wear respirators. Instruction must be done by competent persons.

Respiratory protection training must include:

- The proper use and limitations of respirators;
- The proper selection, inspection, and maintenance of respirators;
- Instructions and hands-on experience in handling, proper fitting, seal checks, adjusting, wearing in normal atmosphere for a familiarity period;
- The written procedures covering the safe use of respirators in dangerous atmospheres

In addition, the person supervising the required respirator protection program must be qualified and be instructed in the proper selection, use, care, cleaning and maintenance of respirators. Supervisors must also be trained in the proper selection, use, and maintenance of respirators.

Other Personal Protective Equipment

OSHA's updated Personal Protective Equipment Standard requires that employees required to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) other than respirators are trained in its use (29 CFR 1910.132). This covers gloves, eye protection, face shields and shoes.

The standard requires that employees demonstrate an understanding of the training and an ability to use PPE properly before being allowed to perform work requiring PPE. Employers must retrain employees who do not have the understanding and skills required, or when work practice changes, or PPE changes make previous training obsolete. The employer has to certify the training in writing.

Employees must be trained to know at least the following:

- When PPE is necessary;
- What PPE is necessary;
- The proper use of PPE;
- The limitations of PPE;
- The proper care, maintenance, useful life, and disposal of PPE

Emergency Plans and Fire Protection

Emergency Action and Fire Prevention Plans

OSHA's Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans Standard (29 CFR 1910.38) requires training for all persons assigned to assist in the emergency evacuation of employees. This training must take place when any emergency plan is developed or changed, or when an employee's responsibilities under the plan change. The employer must review with each employee applicable parts of the emergency plan, and the written plan must be available for employee review.

This OSHA standard also requires training of all employees about the fire hazards of the materials and processes associated with their work tasks. In addition, the employer must review with each employee the parts of the fire prevention plan affecting the employee. The written plan must be available for employee review.

For employers with 10 or fewer employees, these plans need not be written.

Fire Brigades

OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156) requires training of all fire brigade members before they can perform fire brigade emergency activities. Retraining must be frequent enough to ensure each fire brigade member can perform assigned duties satisfactorily and safely (at least quarterly for interior structural fire fighting, otherwise at least annually). The training must be suitable to the assigned duties and functions of the brigade member. Information, including written procedures, must also be provided on special hazards such as storage and use of flammable liquids and gases, toxic chemicals, etc. to which fire brigade members may be exposed during fire and other emergencies. Fire brigade leaders and instructors must be provided with additional comprehensive training. The quality of the training and education program must be similar to those conducted by fire training schools.

Portable and Fixed Fire Extinguishers

OSHA's Portable Fire Extinguishers Standard (29 CFR 1910.1571) requires training upon initial employment and annually thereafter of all employees expected or allowed to use fire extinguishers. Training requirements for employees allowed to use fire extinguishers include familiarization with general principles of fire extinguisher use and with hazards associated with incipient stage fire fighting. Employees designated to use fire-fighting equipment must receive training, including hands-on practice, in the use of appropriate firefighting equipment.

OSHA's Fixed Extinguishing Systems Standard (29 CFR 1910.160) requires training of all employees designated to inspect, maintain, operate, or repair fixed extinguishing systems. The training must be reviewed annually for updating.

Fire Detection Systems

OSHA's Fire Detection Systems Standard (29 CFR 1910.164) requires that all employees who service, maintain, and test fire detection systems must be trained and knowledgeable in the operations and functions of the system.

Electrical and Energy Safety

Electrical Safety Practices

OSHA's Electrical Safety-Related Work Practices Standard (29 CFR 1910.332) requires training of employees facing a risk of electrical shock that is not reduced to a safe level by precautions in 1910.303-1910.308. This includes blue collar supervisors, electrical and electronic engineers and technicians, electricians, industrial machine

operators, material handling equipment operators, mechanics and repairers, painters, riggers and roustabouts, stationary engineers, and welders.

Such employees must be trained in and familiar with the safety-related work practices required by 1910.331 - 1910.335 that pertain to their job assignments. Unqualified persons at risk (those not permitted to work on or near exposed energized parts) must also be trained in other safety practices necessary for their safety.

Qualified persons must also, at a minimum, be trained in:

- The skills and techniques needed to distinguish live parts from other electrical equipment parts;
- The skills and techniques needed to determine the voltage of exposed live parts;
- The clearance distances specified in 1910.333(c), and corresponding voltages

Energy Control (Lockout/Tagout)

OSHA's Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout /Tagout) Standard (29 CFR 1910.1471) requires training of all employees where servicing and maintaining machinery and equipment could cause injury to the employee through the release of stored energy. Retraining must be done:

- 1) When there is a change in assignments;
- 2) A change in machines, equipment or processes that present a new hazard;
- 3) A change in energy control procedures;
- 4) If periodic inspections show, or the employer believes an employee has inadequate knowledge or use of energy control procedures

Employees authorized to service or maintain machinery and equipment must be trained in:

- The recognition of applicable hazardous energy sources;
- The type and magnitude of the energy available;
- Methods for energy isolation and control; and
- The purpose and use of energy control procedures.

Other affected employees in the work area must be instructed in energy control procedures, and in the prohibition of restarting or re-energizing machinery that has been locked out or tagged out. For tagout systems, authorized and affected employees must be trained in the limitations of tags.

The employer must ensure that the purpose and function of the energy control program is understood, and that employees have obtained the needed knowledge and skills. The employer must also certify that training has been accomplished and is up to date.

Medical Services and First Aid

OSHA's standard on Medical Services and First Aid (29 CFR 1910.151) requires that one or more persons receive adequate first aid training to render first aid, if there is no infirmary, clinic or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees.

Accident Prevention Signs and Tags

OSHA's standard on specifications for accident prevention signs and tags (29 CFR 1910.145) requires instruction of all employees in the following:

- The meaning of danger signs;
- The meaning of warning signs;
- The meaning of warning instruction signs;
- The meaning of accident prevention tags

Training and Information Resources

PEF Health and Safety Program:

(800) 342-4306 x 254 or (518) 785-1900 x 254

<http://www.pef.org/healthandsafety/index.htm>

NYS Department of Health, Bureau of Occupational Health:

(800) 458-1158

www.health.ny.state.us

NYS Department of Labor, Public Employees Safety and Health Bureau

(518) 457-5508

http://www.labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/safetyhealth/DOSH_PESH.shtm

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

(800) 321-OSHA (6742)

www.osha.gov

New York State Committees for Occupational Safety and Health (COSH):

NYCOSH: New York City region

(212) 277-6440

www.nycosh.org

CNYCOSH: Central NY region

(315) 471-6187

www.cnycosh.net

WNYCOSH: Western NY region

(716) 833-5416

NYS Network of Occupational Health Clinics:

Union Occupational Health Center

(716) 668-8800

Finger Lakes Occupational Health Services

(585) 244-4771 (800) 925-8615

www2.envmed.rochester.edu/envmed/occmec/fingerlakeswelcome.html

Central New York Occupational Health Clinical Center

(315) 432-8899

www.upstate.edu/fmed/uhfmed/cnyohcc

Occupational and Environmental Health Center of Eastern New York

(518) 690-4420 (800) 419-1230

www.occmecgroup.com

Mt. Sinai-IJ Selikoff Center for Occupational and Environmental Medicine

http://nysbg.org/cpm/selikoff_clinical_center/

Hudson Valley (914) 964-4737

Manhattan (212) 241-5555

Queens (718) 278-2736

Bellevue/NYU

(212) 562-4572

www.med.nyu.edu/environmental/outreach/bnoemc.html

Long Island Occupational and Environmental Health Center

(631) 444-6250

www.lioehc.com

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