

# OSHA's Most Common Programs Required in the Construction Industry

OSHA standards require companies to implement the following workplace safety and health programs, as applicable. Please note the discussion of each program below is brief and does not supersede any OSHA requirements. Employers should review the OSHA standard for each specific worksite and customize the program accordingly. For complete and detailed program requirements, obtain a copy of the OSHA Construction Standards.

PROGRAM	OSHA STANDARD	SUMMARY
Crane/Hoisting inspection program	1926.251, 550, and 552	Program consists primarily of documented inspections of equipment. Employees are to be trained in proper inspection techniques in order to identify potential hazards. Depending upon equipment and use, inspections may be daily, monthly or from one to 12 months. Assistance can be obtained from the equipment manufacturer or commercial crane inspection companies.
Emergency action plan	1926.35 and 150	The Emergency Action Plan shall be written (oral if 10 or fewer employees) and include: 1) emergency escape procedures, 2) operation of critical operations, 3) accounting procedures for all employees, and 4) rescue duties.
Trenching and excavations	1926.651 and 652	It is important, before beginning the job, for the contractor to establish and maintain an excavation plan for the work site that provides adequate systematic policies, procedures, and practices to protect employees from, and allow them to recognize, excavations safety and health hazards.
Fire prevention plan	1926.24	Shall be written (oral if 10 or fewer employees) and include; 1) a list of major workplace fire hazards, and 2) names of personnel responsible for maintenance of fire control and prevention equipment. For both plans, employees shall be appropriately trained.
Fall Protection Program	1926 Subpart M	Required for all construction related activities as defined in Subpart M of CFR 1926. A written plan is required and should include the following key elements; 1) Conduct Fall Hazard Assessment, 2) Establish Policy and Develop Procedures, 3) Determine Appropriate Hazard Control Measures, 4) Elimination/Engineering Controls, 5) Selection and use of Applicable Systems, 6) Orientation and Training, 7) Inspection and Maintenance, 8) Program Audit.
First aid	1926.50	Trained, designated first-aid responders must be provided at each work location that is not in "near proximity" to medical assistance. Near proximity would be a response time of five minutes or less for local EMS.
Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists	1926.55	Any employee exposed to airborne contaminants (other than asbestos and formaldehyde).
General Safety and Health Provisions	1926.20	These are the key major elements to a good general safety and health program 1) Management Commitment and Employee Involvement, 2) Work site Analysis, 3) Hazard Prevention and Control, 4) Safety and Health Training.
Hand and Power Tools - PPE	1926.300	Employees using hand and power tools.
Hazard Communication Program	1926.59	Each employer is required to develop a written Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) program to include: 1) an inventory of all hazardous chemicals in the workplace, 2) labeling, tagging, or marking each container of hazardous chemical, 3) employee training on the hazards from these chemicals, 4) maintenance of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's).
Hazardous Waste Management	1926.59	All employees working with chemicals and generating hazardous waste.
Hazardous Waste Ops and Emergency Response	1926.65	Personnel expected to respond to an uncontrolled release.
Hearing Conservation Program	1926.101	Occupational noise levels must be evaluated to determine if a hazard exists and if so, what controls must be implemented. If noise levels exceed OSHA standards, then a formal Hearing Conservation Program must be established, to include: 1) noise monitoring, 2) employee training, and 3) periodic hearing examinations.

Hearing Protection	1926.52	Employees working in high noise areas.
Ladder Safety	1926.1053	Employees using applicable ladders.
Lead	1926 Subpart M	Employees exposed to lead.
Lockout/Tagout program	1926.417	This is required for the servicing, cleaning and maintenance of machines and equipment in which the unexpected startup or energization (turning the power back on) or release of stored energy (power press at top of cycle) could cause injury to employees. Under this program, all possible sources of energy must be identified and secured (locked out/off) and / or tagged to warn other employees why the equipment is turned off.
Medical First Aid (Recommended for General Employees)	1926 Subpart D	First aid providers and any other employee.
Methylenedianiline	1926.60	Employees exposed to Methylenedianiline.
New Employee Orientation	General Duty Clause	All employees.
Nonionizing Radiation	1926.54	Any employee assigned to install, adjust, and operate laser equipment. Proof of qualification must be in possession of the operator at all times.
OSHA Recordkeeping	29 CFR 1904	Records must be maintained for 5 years previous to the current year and must be available in the establishment for inspection. Under OSHA, only employers with more than 10 employees are required to maintain these records. There are some exemptions to this law. Under House Bill 308, all public employers are required to maintain the forms, regardless of number of employees and form 300A must be submitted every year. The following is a list of OSHA Recordkeeping forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>OSHA form 300:</b> "Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses". Used to record every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid.</li> <li>• <b>OSHA form 300A:</b> "Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses". Used to summarize the statistical data gathered with form 300. This form must be posted from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.</li> </ul>
Personal Protective Equipment	1926 Subpart E	Each employer is required to perform and document a hazard assessment of the workplace to determine if hazards exist that make the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary. If so, appropriate PPE must be selected. Training is required and includes: 1) when the PPE is necessary, 2) what PPE is required, 3) how to use the PPE, 4) the limitations of PPE, and 5) proper care and maintenance of the PPE.
Powder-Actuated Tools	1926.302	Employees using powder-actuated tools.
Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	1926.602(d)	Employers shall ensure that each powered industrial truck operator is competent to operate a powered industrial truck safely, as demonstrated by completion of training and evaluation. Training elements include: 1) formal instruction, 2) demonstrations performed by the trainer, 3) practical exercises performed by the trainee, and 4) evaluation of the operator's performance in the workplace. Training program content shall include: 1) truck-related topics, 2) workplace-related topics, and 3) specific requirements spelled out in the standard.
Respiratory protection program	1926.103	For the use of respiratory protection, it is required that either initial air monitoring or a reasonable estimate of exposure be made to determine the need for such protection. If respiratory protection is required (because of an over-exposure or employer requirements), then a formal, written nine step respiratory protection program is required. Items to be included in such a program are: 1) procedures for selecting respirators, 2) medical evaluations, 3) fit testing procedures, 4) procedures for proper use in routine and reasonably expected emergencies, 5) procedures and schedules for cleaning, disinfecting, storing, inspecting, repairing, discarding and otherwise maintaining respirators, 6) ensuring adequate air quality for supplied air respirators, 7) employee training relative to the hazards to which they are exposed, 8) employee training relative to the proper use of respirators, including putting them on, and 9) procedures for regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

<b>Safety training and education</b>	<b>1926.21</b>	It is strongly recommended that you create a written safety training program.
<b>Scaffold Safety</b>	<b>1926.450-454</b>	All workers who will build or work on scaffolds.
<b>Silica Dust</b>	<b>1926.1153</b>	Any employees potentially exposed to silica dust during cutting, grinding, or other tasks.
<b>Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids</b>	<b>1926.152</b>	Employees who handle, store or dispense these products.
<b>Toxic and Hazardous Substances</b>	<b>1926 Subpart Z</b>	Employees that are exposed at or above the limits for air contaminant listed in Table Z-1*; call EHS&RM for monitoring.
<b>Trenching and Excavation</b>	<b>1926.651 and 652</b>	1) All employees at risk. 2) Designated competent persons.
<b>Underground Construction</b>	<b>1926.800</b>	Employees who may be exposed to hazards related to underground construction.
<b>Ventilation: Open Surface Tanks</b>	<b>1926.57</b>	All employees working in and around open-surface tank operations.
<b>Work Zone Traffic Safety</b>	<b>1926 Subpart G</b>	All.
<b>Welding</b>	<b>1926 Subpart J</b>	All employees who perform welding / cutting operations.

### Additional programs/policies training

Following are some additional programs and policies that companies should consider when developing their health and safety programs. A thorough job safety analysis (JSA) to identify all potential health and safety concerns is imperative in order to insure all employees are properly trained and protected.

<b>Operating procedures for each piece of equipment</b>	Specific operating procedures should be established for each piece of equipment used by the company. Employees should be trained using these operating procedures to ensure consistency of training.
<b>Heat stress/cold stress</b>	Certain occupations may require very specific employee training, equipment, and procedures to prevent either heat stress or cold stress on the employees. Such occupations may include construction, meat packing, foundry, landscaping, etc. The employer is required to evaluate any potential hazards (including heat and cold) and develop procedures to protect their employees.
<b>Radiation (ionizing, non-ionizing)</b>	This area may include the use of lasers on construction sites, employees repairing scanning equipment, medical/dental X-rays, ultraviolet radiation (sun) for workers outside, and radar/communication equipment.



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**1-800-252-7031, Option 2**

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