

# Online safety training courses from UL

Since 1894, UL has been a leader in safety science, working toward a safer, more secure and sustainable world. Part of that mission is fulfilled by creating a rich online catalog with hundreds of environment, health and safety (EHS) courses on relevant topics available in multiple languages. Created and maintained by certified EHS advisors and industry experts, these courses feature engaging content that resonates with your employees' experiences, reinforces best safety practices, and helps enhance the transfer of those practices to the workplace.

UL's EHS content can be adapted to reflect the specific needs of your workplace, employees or company requirements and are SCORM- and AICC-conformant for easy integration into most learning management systems. Our EHS Learning Solutions team can customize our existing courses or develop new ones to meet your unique learning challenges. With courses optimized for computers and tablets, with an average length of 20 minutes or less, our EHS modules are ideal to accelerate learning in your ever-changing workplace.

Topic	Course no.	UL EHS course recommendations	Notes
General requirements	PS5-00312 PS5-00231 PS5-01423 PS5-00614	Egress and Emergency Action Plans Egress and Emergency Action Plans (U.S.) Egress and Emergency Acton Plan Awareness Emergency Response for Multi-Story Buildings	All employees are told how to evacuate in the case of an emergency. Employees are retrained as the plan changes. Training is needed for anyone designated to assist in a safe and orderly evacuation. 29 CFR 1910.38 and 1926.35
	PS5-100747 PS5-102801	Access to Medical and Exposure Records for Employees (U.S.) Access to Medical and Exposure Records for Managers (U.S.)	All employees are informed of their right to access medical and exposure records. This information must be provided upon hire and every year thereafter. 29 CFR 1910.1020
	PS5-100757	Safety Signs (U.S.)	All employees are informed about the meaning of accident prevention signs and tags. 29 CFR 1910.145 and 1926.200
Fire extinguishers	PS5-30069 PS5-00246 PS5-102394 PS5-30073	Fire Extinguisher Safety, Parts 1-2 (U.S.) Fire Extinguisher Safety Fire Extinguisher Safety Awareness Fire Extinguisher Safety for Construction, Parts 1-2 (U.S.)	All employees are trained when extinguishers have been provided for their use. Training includes hands-on skills training when employees are designated to use fire extinguishers, e.g., hot work fire watchers, fire brigade and responders. Training as needed initially and annually thereafter. 29 CFR 1910.157 and 1926.150



Personal protective equipment (PPE)	<p>PS5-00488 PS5-30021 PS5-102275 PS5-00286 PS5-01413 PS5-102014  PS5-102208 PS5-102206</p>	<p>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Parts 1-10 (U.S.) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Parts 1-10 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Awareness Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Overview Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Overview (U.S.) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Overview for Construction (U.S.)  Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Overview for Construction: Protective Characteristics Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Overview for Construction: Using and Maintaining PPE</p>	<p>The employer shall provide training to each employee who is required to use PPE. Training is needed initially and with changes. 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1926.28</p>
Respirators	<p>PS5-00276 PS5-00266 PS5-102608 PS5-00296</p>	<p>Respiratory Protection Respiratory Protection (U.S.) Respiratory Protection Awareness Dust Mask - Voluntary Use Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All employees who use respirators. Retraining is needed annually and with changes. 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103</li> <li>• Abbreviated training is acceptable when employees wear N95 type masks, but only when use is voluntary (not for hazards exceeding chemical exposure action limits). Retraining is needed annually and with changes. 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103</li> </ul>
Hearing protection	<p>PS5-00267 PS5-00263 PS5-102596</p>	<p>Hearing Conservation Hearing Conservation (U.S.) Hearing Conservation Awareness</p>	<p>Training is needed by employees whose averaged noise exposure is at or above 85 decibels. Retraining is needed annually and with changes. 29 CFR 1910.95 and 1926.101</p>
Chemical hazard communication	<p>PS5-00206 PS5-00216 PS5-01436 PS5-00211 PS5-00113 PS5-102272  PS5-102200  PS5-100736 PS5-103312 PS5-103313 PS5-100545</p>	<p>Hazard Communication (U.S.) Hazard Communication Awareness (U.S.) Hazard Communication - Labels (U.S.) Hazard Communication - Pictograms (U.S.) Hazard Communication - Safety Data Sheets (U.S.) Hazard Communication for Construction: How to Use Safety Data Sheets (U.S.) Hazard Communication for Construction: Written Program (U.S.)  Hazard Communication for California (U.S.) HazCom/Chemical Hazard - Corrosive Safety HazCom/Chemical Hazard - Cryogen Safety Hazardous Chemical Information</p>	<p>All employees must receive training when exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous chemicals. Training is required initially and with changes. 29 CFR 1910.1200, 1926.21 and 1926.59</p>
Workplace violence and security	<p>PS5-30011 PS5-00314 PS5-102615 PS5-00555 PS5-00223</p>	<p>Active Shooter: Preparation and Response Suite (U.S.) Workplace Violence Prevention Workplace Violence Prevention Awareness Chemical Facility Security Awareness Training (U.S.) HAZMAT Transportation - Part 7 - Security Awareness (U.S.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training must be delivered before any activity for which workplace violence has been identified and every three years thereafter. Canada OHS Regulations, Part XX, Section 20.10, Violence Prevention</li> <li>• Security training is required of workers at chemical facilities with elevated risk because of the types of chemicals used, stored and produced. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards, 6 CFR Part 27</li> <li>• Unless required to complete in-depth security training, DOT security awareness training is required of all employees involved with shipping, receiving, packaging, labeling, placarding, loading, unloading or operating vehicles that carry hazardous materials. 49 CFR 172.70</li> </ul>

Powered industrial trucks (PIT)	<p>PS5-30119 PS5-00767 PS5-102599 PS5-102855 PS5-102858 PS5-102857 PS5-30115 PS5-30116</p>	<p>Powered Industrial Trucks, Parts 1-7 Powered Industrial Trucks - Operators Overview Forklift Awareness Low-Speed and Utility Vehicle Safety Order Picker Safety Pallet Truck Safety Rough Terrain Forklift Safety, Parts 1-2 Tugger and Tow Tractor Safety, Parts 1-2</p>	<p>Training is required prior to powered industrial truck operation and as needed to address changes. A skills demonstration is part of initial training and is required every three years thereafter. 29 CFR 1910.178 and 1926.602</p>
Lockout/tagout and machine guarding	<p>PS5-102281 PS5-103023 PS5-100553 PS5-100732 PS5-00294 PS5-01169 PS5-30126 PS5-01435 PS5-103018 PS5-00273</p>	<p>Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Awareness Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Programs and Procedures Electrical Safety and Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Compressed Air Safety Awareness Hydraulic Safety (U.S.) Pressure Vessel Safety (U.S.) Machine Guarding, Parts 1-2 Machine Guarding Awareness Conveyor Safety Awareness Bench Grinder Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lockout/tagout authorized, affected and other employees receive training initially. Retraining is recommended annually and is required with changes. 29 CFR 1910.147 and 1926.417</li> <li>Mechanical power press operators and maintenance personnel must be trained initially and annually thereafter. 29 CFR 1910.217</li> </ul>
Confined spaces	<p>PS5-00287 PS5-101798 PS5-102385 PS5-101280 PS5-00328 PS5-00321 PS5-102015 PS5-102133</p>	<p>Confined Space Hazards Confined Space Hazards (U.S.) Confined Space Hazards Awareness Confined Spaces: Permit-Required Confined Spaces: Permit-Required (U.S.) Confined Space Hazards for Construction (U.S.) Confined Space Awareness for Construction Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S) Awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All employees who enter, attend or supervise confined space entry must be trained. Additional training is needed with changes. 29 CFR 1910.146 and 1926.21.</li> <li>Training is required of employees potentially exposed to hydrogen sulfide at concentrations exceeding the action limit. ANSI Z390.1</li> </ul>
First aid and bloodborne pathogens	<p>PS5-100989 PS5-00209 PS5-100991 PS5-00102 PS5-00282 PS5-101017 PS5-103131 PS5-30084</p>	<p>First Aid - Basics First Aid - Basics (U.S.) First Aid - Medical Emergencies Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training (U.S.) Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) Using Eyewashes and Emergency Showers Handwashing Awareness First Aid Suite (U.S.) Introduction (PS5-20000), Finding Out What Is Wrong (PS5-20001), Basic Life Support (PS5-20002), Bleeding and Wound Care (PS5-20003), Shock and Anaphylaxis Care (PS5-20004), Burns and Electrical Shock (PS5-20005), Serious Injuries (PS5-20006), Bone, Joint and Muscle Injuries (PS5-20007), Sudden Illness (PS5-20008), Poisoning (PS5-20009), Cold and Heat Emergencies (PS5-20010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the absence of nearby medical assistance and when on-site confined space rescue services are provided, at least one person per shift shall be trained to render first aid. CPR is needed for confined space rescuers. CPR and AED are recommended or required by NFPA 70E and industry vertical standards, e.g., telecommunications, powerlines or logging. First aid must be refreshed every three years or more frequently as required by certifying bodies. CPR retraining is recommended or required annually. Referenced standards include 29 CFR 1910.146, 1910.151, 1910.266, 1910.268, 1910.269, 1910.410, 1926.21, 1926.50, 1926.950-957, 1926.1076, and 1926.1207</li> <li>All employees exposed or potentially exposed to blood and OPIM must receive training initially and at least annually thereafter. 29 CFR 1910.1030</li> </ul>
Fire prevention, flammable and combustible materials	<p>PS5-00271 PS5-00203 PS5-102407 PS5-00571 PS5-102578 PS5-00251</p>	<p>Fire Prevention Fire Prevention (U.S.) Fire Prevention Awareness Flammable and Combustible Liquids Flammable and Combustible Liquids Awareness Combustible Dust</p>	<p>The employer shall apprise employees of the fire hazards of the materials and processes to which they are exposed. 29 CFR 1910.39, 1926.21</p>

Process safety management (PSM)	<p>PSS-102389 PSS-103011 PSS-102982 PSS-102987 PSS-103007 PSS-102989 PSS-103002 PSS-103009 PSS-103003 PSS-103013 PSS-103014 PSS-103017</p>	<p>Process Safety Management (PSM) (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Overview (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Compliance Audits (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Contractors (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Incident Investigation (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Management of Change (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Mechanical Integrity (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Operating Procedures (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Pre-Startup Safety Review (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Process Hazard Analysis (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Process Safety Information (U.S.) Process Safety Management: Training (U.S.)</p>	<p>Each employee presently involved in operating a PSM-covered process shall be trained in an overview of the process and in the operating procedures. Training is due every three years at a minimum. 29 CFR 1910.119 and 1926.64</p>
Cleaning up hazardous waste or chemical spills	<p>BDL-12111 PSS-00191 PSS-00855</p>	<p>HAZWOPER 8-Hour Refresher Training Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) (U.S.) Cleaning Up Small Chemical Spills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training is required of anyone responding to mitigate or clean up spills/leaks more than incidental in nature. Twenty-four or 40 hours of initial training with eight hours of refresher training required annually. 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1926.65</li> <li>• SPCC training is needed annually by employees engaged in the operation and maintenance of oil storage containers, the operation of equipment related to storage containers, and emergency response personnel. 40 CFR 112</li> </ul>
Toxic or hazardous substances	<p>PSS-102771 PSS-00781 PSS-00464 PSS-00673 PSS-00909 PSS-103169</p>	<p>Ammonia Awareness Arsenic Awareness (U.S.) Asbestos Hazards Intro, Parts 1-3 (U.S.) Benzene Safety (U.S.) Formaldehyde (U.S.) Lead Poisoning</p>	<p>All employees exposed or potentially exposed to these substances must be trained initially. Annual refresher training is required or recommended and may be necessary if exposure levels exceed OSHA's action limit. 29 CFR 1910 Subpart Z and 1926.55, 1926.62, and 1926.1101-.1148</p>
Electrical safety	<p>PSS-00262 PSS-100553 PSS-00212 PSS-00204 PSS-00207</p>	<p>Applying Electrical Standards (U.S.) Electrical Safety and Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Preventing and Addressing Electrical Violations (U.S.) Recognizing Electrical Hazards Awareness Using Electrical Safety Programs (U.S.)</p>	<p>Electrical workers must be qualified for the tasks they perform. This training must include details about arc flash and arc blast and how to properly select protective methods and PPE to mitigate these risks. 29 CFR 1910.332, NFPA 70E</p>
Environmental	<p>PSS-00191 PSS-01345 PSS-00256 PSS-00525 PSS-102793 PSS-00478 STL-100104</p>	<p>Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) (U.S.) Stormwater and Erosion Control for Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention (U.S.) Biosafety Hazardous Waste Handling and Disposal (U.S.) Hazardous Waste Minimization and Disposal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Parts 1-2 (U.S.) Safe Disposal of Lithium-Ion Batteries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil-handling personnel must receive SPCC training. 40 CFR 112.7</li> <li>• Stormwater training is an EPA Best Management Practice for reducing stormwater contamination. 40 CFR 122</li> <li>• Personnel that handle waste must receive training on hazardous waste management procedures. Initial training is needed within six months of employment and retraining is required annually. 40 CFR Part 264.16 and 265.16</li> </ul>

<p>Hazardous materials chemical packaging and shipping</p>	<p>PSS-30111 PSS-100203</p>	<p>HazMat Transportation, Parts 1-7 (U.S.) Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anyone preparing hazardous materials for shipment and anyone transporting hazardous materials is considered a hazardous material employee and must be educated on DOT Hazardous Material Regulations. Initial training is required within 90 days of employment with retraining every three years thereafter. 49 CFR 172.704</li> <li>• Training on Transportation of Dangerous Goods is required of workers who handle, prepare, or transport dangerous goods in Canada. The training is required initially and generally every three years — except air transportation, where the training is required every two years. Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Act</li> </ul>
<p>Supervising commercial drivers</p>	<p>BDL-12015</p>	<p>Reasonable Suspicion Training (U.S.) Suite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasonable Suspicion Training for Alcohol and Substance Abuse (U.S., PSS-00289)</li> <li>• Drugs and Alcohol: The Facts (U.S., PSS-01368)</li> <li>• Cannabis Awareness (PSS-102782)</li> </ul>	<p>Supervisors and managers of commercial drivers are required to complete two hours of training related to alcohol, substance misuse and DOT's reasonable suspicion testing requirements. 49 CFR 382.603</p>
<p>Welding, cutting and brazing</p>	<p>PSS-30064 PSS-01400 PSS-102597 PSS-30109 PSS-00251 PSS-00316 PSS-101790 PSS-102424 PSS-00246 PSS-00271 PSS-00610 PSS-100552 PSS-00612 PSS-102276 PSS-102201</p>	<p>Welding, Cutting and Brazing, Parts 1-3 Welding, Cutting and Brazing Welding, Cutting and Brazing Awareness Welding, Cutting and Brazing for Construction, Parts 1-3 Combustible Dust Compressed Gas Cylinder Safety Compressed Gas Cylinder Safety (U.S.) Compressed Gas Cylinder Safety Awareness Fire Extinguisher Safety Fire Prevention Fire Watch Hot Work Hot Work (U.S.) Hot Work Awareness Hot Work for Construction</p>	<p>Cutters or welders, fire watchers and their supervisors must be trained in the safe operation of their equipment and the safe use of the process. 29 CFR 1910.252 and 1926.350-.354</p>
<p>Laboratory safety</p>	<p>PSS-100555 PSS-102514 PSS-00475 PSS-00316 PSS-00571 PSS-01286 PSS-102280</p>	<p>Lab Safety Lab Safety Awareness Laboratory Biosafety, Parts 1-2 (U.S.) Compressed Gas Cylinder Safety Flammable and Combustible Liquids Ionizing Radiation Laser Safety Awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training is needed at the time of an employee's initial assignment to labs where hazardous chemicals are present. 29 CFR 1910.1450</li> <li>• Individuals frequenting any portion of a radiation area shall be provided with radiation safety information. 29 CFR 1910.1096 and 1926.53</li> <li>• Industry consensus standards require laser safety training for any laser user. ANSI Z136.1 and 29 CFR 1926.54</li> </ul>

Fall protection	PSS-00556 PSS-00198 PSS-102178 PSS-102794 PSS-102964 PSS-102408 PSS-01416 PSS-01378 PSS-102299 PSS-102388 PSS-30087 PSS-103031	Fall Protection Fall Protection (U.S.) Fall Protection Awareness Fall Protection: Rescues Mobile Elevated Work Platforms Mobile Elevated Work Platforms Awareness Preventing Slips, Trips and Falls Walking/Working Surfaces Ladder Safety Ladder Safety Awareness Ladder Safety for Construction, Parts 1-2 Scaffold Safety Essentials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training is needed by each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards or use fall arrest equipment. 29 CFR 1910.30, 1926.503, and ANSI Z359</li> <li>• Training is needed on the Safe Use of Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWPs). 29 CFR 1910.67, 29 CFR 1926.453, and ANSI A92</li> <li>• Training is needed by each employee using ladders and stairways. Retraining as necessary to maintain understanding. 29 CFR 1926.1060</li> <li>• Each employee who performs work while on a scaffold is trained on the type of scaffold being used. 29 CFR 1926.454</li> </ul>
Explosives and blasting agents	PSS-103022 PSS-00179	Blasting Area Awareness Struck By, Caught Between - Staying Out of the Line of Fire (U.S.)	A code of blasting signals shall be posted and all employees shall become familiar with the code and conform to it. 29 CFR 1926.900-.909
Hand and power tools	PSS-00272 PSS-102412 PSS-102360 PSS-01367	Hand and Power Tool Safety Hand and Power Tool Safety Awareness Hand Tool Safety for Construction Preventing Cuts and Puncture Wounds	Workers must receive safety information before operating woodworking equipment. 29 CFR 1926.304
Supervisors and managers	PSS-01393 PSS-102523 PSS-102949 PSS-00666 PSS-00623 PSS-103029 BDL-12015 PSS-30009	Safety and You Safety and You Awareness OSHA 300 Recordkeeping Requirements (U.S.) Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Pre-Job Briefings Industrial Hygiene Awareness Reasonable Suspicion Training (U.S.) Suite Why Incident Management Matters (WIMM) Suite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Systems - Achieving Organizational Excellence (PSS-00554)</li> <li>• Culture of Early Reporting (PSS-00811)</li> <li>• Tasks and Corrective Actions (PSS-100319)</li> <li>• Giving and Receiving Feedback (PSS-00279)</li> <li>• Inspections and Observations (PSS-00277)</li> <li>• Reporting (Data Entry) (PSS-00284)</li> <li>• Trending and Analysis (PSS-100330)</li> <li>• What If? Mentality (PSS-00283)</li> <li>• Incident Investigation (PSS-00732)</li> <li>• Continuously Improve for Safety Excellence (PSS-00285)</li> </ul>	Training on effective safety leadership is a best practice recommendation for all supervisors and managers. Multilevel participation is a hallmark of health and safety management system standards such as ISO 45001, OHSAS 18001, ANSI Z10, and CSA Z45001

Crane operation	<p>PSS-00867 PSS-00953 PSS-102461 PSS-102972 PSS-01208 PSS-00465</p>	<p>Crane Operator Safety Overhead and Gantry Crane Safety Overhead and Gantry Crane Safety Awareness Crane Signaling Awareness Basic Rigging Awareness Basic Rigging Principles, Parts 1-2 (U.S.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crane operators must be qualified/certified for the specific types of equipment to be operated. Qualification/certification renewal timeframes vary depending on the issuing entity (three to five years is common). 29 CFR 1926.1427</li> <li>• Overhead and gantry cranes must be operated by personnel designated and qualified for equipment and task. There is no set frequency for training/retraining. 29 CFR 1910.179</li> <li>• A qualified signal person is required when: the point of operation is not in full view of the operator; the operator's view is obstructed in the direction equipment is traveling; or when the operator or person handling the load determine that a signal person is required for safety. 29 CFR 1926.1419 and 1926.1428</li> <li>• Qualified riggers are needed when employees are within the fall zone when engaged in hooking, unhooking, guiding the load, initial connection and other related activities. Employers must use qualified riggers during hoisting activities for assembly and disassembly work. 29 CFR 1926.1425 and 1926.1404</li> </ul>
Driver safety	<p>PSS-01306 PSS-01375 PSS-01374 PSS-00788 PSS-00264 PSS-102524 PSS-00177 PSS-01287 PSS-103071 PSS-103073 PSS-103075 PSS-00716 PSS-102757 PSS-01384 PSS-01383 PSS-00863</p>	<p>Accident and Breakdown Procedures (U.S.) Avoiding Rear-End Collisions - Large Vehicles (U.S.) Avoiding Rear-End Collisions - Light Vehicles (U.S.) Defensive Driving - Large Vehicles Defensive Driving - Small Vehicles Defensive Driving Awareness Distracted Driving Driver Fatigue (U.S.) Driving Safety: Changing Lanes (U.S.) Driving Safety: Speeding and Stopping Distance (U.S.) Driving Safety: Tailgating (U.S.) Extreme Driving Conditions (U.S.) Road Rage Awareness Stop Signs and Signals - Large Vehicles (U.S.) Stop Signs and Signals - Light Commercial Vehicles (U.S.) Towing Trailers (U.S.)</p>	<p>Driver safety courseware is recommended to prevent and respond to vehicle accidents and law enforcement citations.</p>
Entry-level commercial driver	<p>PSS-00258 PSS-01341  PSS-01414 PSS-01481 PSS-01287 PSS-01334 PSS-102574 PSS-01344 PSS-100203</p>	<p>15-Passenger Van Safety Compliance, Safety, Accountability (CSA) Overview for Drivers (U.S.)  DOT Driver Compliance (U.S.) DOT Vehicle and Roadside Inspections (U.S.) Driver Fatigue (U.S.) Driver Wellness (U.S.) Drug and Alcohol Awareness Safe Vehicle Operations (U.S.) Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)</p>	<p>Entry-level drivers must receive information and training on qualification requirements, hours of service, driver wellness, and whistleblower protections. 49 CFR 380.502</p>

Telecommuni- cations industry	PSS-00723	Battery and Charger Safety (U.S.)	Employees assigned to work with storage batteries shall be instructed in emergency procedures such as dealing with accidental acid spills. Employees engaged in line clearing operations shall receive instruction as to the electrical hazards involved. Training shall, where appropriate, include information about encounters with harmful substances and animal, insect or plant life; procedures to be followed in emergency situations; and first-aid training, including instruction in artificial respiration. 29 CFR 1910.268
	PSS-00102	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training (U.S.)	
	PSS-100989	First Aid - Basics	
	PSS-00209	First Aid - Basics (U.S.)	
	PSS-100991	First Aid - Medical Emergencies	
	PSS-102687	Vector-Borne Disease Awareness: Mosquitoes, Ticks and Other Pests	
	PSS-102953	Radiofrequency (RF) Training	
	PSS-00667	Tree Trimming Safety (U.S.)	
	PSS-102885	Heat Stress	
	PSS-102405	Heat Stress Awareness	
PSS-01304	Cold Stress		

OSHA Standards for General Industry and Construction, Titles 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 1910 and 1926 address workplace health and safety requirements for these respective industries. EPA and DOT impose additional environmental and transportation safety requirements. Many state agencies and municipalities self-regulate at a level more stringent than the overarching federal requirements. Many companies exceed minimum standards as a matter of policy. Many companies train to address hazard and risk exposures in the absence of regulatory standards because failing to provide training to help workers avoid hazards leaves employers exposed to broad regulatory clauses, such as OSHA’s General Duty Clause, as well as civil liability and humanitarian concerns. Hands-on demonstration of skills and site-specific information is commonly needed. Off-the-shelf course customization and blended delivery are options to express specifics related to client policies, procedures, equipment, material, task and jurisdictional specifics.

The EHS Awareness series is a suite of e-learning courses designed to deliver essential facts about important safety topics. Awareness courses provide targeted and concise information on best safety practices and are ideal for learners who need to stay aware of critical safety guidelines in addition to, or in place of, full-length compliance and safety courses. Awareness courses deliver learning in 15 minutes or less. Courses featuring (U.S.) in the title are U.S.-centric and should only be used in the United States. Courses without U.S. in the title provide measurements, hazards, risks, and precautions in a manner suitable for translation and international use. The titles may be used anywhere, including in the U.S. OSHA requires training in a language that learners can comprehend.

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