

Welcome

The Georgia Tech Occupational Safety and Health Training Institute Education Center is pleased to announce the release of our 2010-2011 course catalog. This year's catalog is loaded with valuable features such as: scholarship opportunities, community outreach, learning and training tools, plus all of our OSHA, Environmental, and Hazmat training courses. Additionally, we've added five new courses to the line-up. [Download the 2010-2011 OSHA catalog](#) to see how Georgia Tech can help you strengthen your company and its safety plan.

New Items:

- The Georgia Tech Research Institute was recently awarded the Susan Harwood Training Grant to develop the [Southeast Center for Young Worker Safety and Health](#). The grants are awarded nationally to provide training and education programs for employers and employees on the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of safety and health hazards in the workplace.
- The GA Tech OTI Education Center is now recognized as an Approved Provider to for HR professionals to receive recertification credits through HRCI (Human Resources Certification Institute). HR professionals seeking to maintain their PHR, SPHR or GPHR certification can now earn HRCI recertification credits (CEU's) for taking [Safety courses](#) through the GA Tech OTI Ed. Center.

In this issue:

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29 CFR Part 1960-Federal Safety Programs

Written by Marshall Huckaby

Often I run into people with whom I had worked in the "civilian" sector in Industrial and Healthcare safety environments.

A common comment is "it must be good to work for the government and not have to worry about OSHA inspections". I come away from those encounters with the realization that my public sector counter-parts really have the idea that for some reason, federal safety programs are not covered within the scope of OSHA.

The intent of this article is to provide an insight about the regulations which do govern federal and military safety programs.

The basis of Federal Safety Programs is the “Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970” just as it is for non-federal government agencies. Section 19 of the Act further stipulates that “*It shall be the responsibility of the head of each federal agency to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program...*”

On February 26, 1980, President James (Jimmy) Earl Carter issued **Executive Order 12196, Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees**, which made it clear, that the OSHA Act was applicable to all Federal Agencies.

Military Safety Programs

EO 12196 applies to all working conditions of Federal employees except for those involving “uniquely military equipment, systems, and operations.” Examples of “uniquely military operations” would be Airborne Training or operations, US Navy and US Marine Corps Amphibious landings, Air Force in-flight refueling operations, or special military operations involved in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). While it is understandable why these operations could be construed by an outsider to violate the OSHA Act, these operations are, in fact, stringently governed by each service’s Military Safety Regulations.

The US Army requires that Commanders employ Composite Risk Management (CRM) in the development of their plans of operation. “Composite Risk Management is the Army’s primary decision making process for identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army missions, functions, operations, and activities.”

“CRM” is the decision making process used to mitigate risks associated with all hazards that have the potential to injure or kill personnel, damage or destroy equipment, or otherwise impact mission effectiveness.” Training in the CRM process is a requirement for both military and civilian personnel as an on-going part of their career development.

Military operations often require a blend of both military and civilian personnel. In some military units, civilian safety personnel actually deploy with the unit, so in this instance, the “uniquely military operation” includes a civilian employee component. The operation and management of military facilities greatly depends on civilian employee and contractor personnel. It is easy to see why the Composite Risk Management process is a valuable tool for Army Commanders to use in providing for the safety and well-being of their troops and civilian personnel as well of providing protection of their equipment and assets.

Army Regulation 385-10, *The Army Safety Program*, “prescribes Department of the Army (DA) policy, responsibilities, and procedures to safeguard and preserve Army resources worldwide, to include soldiers, Army civilians, and Army Property against accidental loss”. AR 385-10 includes references to OSHA standards such as 1910.38, *Emergency Action Plans*, and 1910.120, *Hazardous waste operations and emergency response* as a mechanism to implement the OSHA Act of 1970.

Anyone who has been in the military can vouch for the fact that regulations thoroughly cover every aspect of each operation. This applies to the implementation of safety programs related to “uniquely military operations.”

Federal Agency Safety Programs

29 CFR 1960, *Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Program and Related Matters*, is the basis for Safety Program compliance with OSHA Standards for government agencies which are not military.

1960 is the OSHA Standard for Federal Agencies, just as 29 CFR 1910 is for General Industry, and 29 CFR 1926 is for Construction.

Basic elements for federal agency safety programs are identified and outlined in 1960 with references to other OSHA standards for detailed application and implementation. 1960.8 is the “General duty Clause” for Federal Agencies and requires that *“the head of each agency shall furnish to each employee employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm.”*

Roles and responsibilities for agency heads and managers are delineated by the standard, as are provisions for training of employees at each level of employment, to include *Top Management Officials, Supervisors, Safety and Health Specialist, Safety and Health Inspectors, Collateral Duty Safety Officers, Safety Committees, and employees and their representatives.*

The delineation of roles and responsibilities identifies the General Services Administration as the agency responsible for building/space or facility issues affecting Federal employee’s safety and health. Safety and health programs related to the occupants’ operations remain with the senior federal occupant.

Agencies such as Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security often have personnel assigned to work in “free space”, which is space provided by the port authority, airport authority, or other entity they are supporting. This requires that their safety programs provide employee protection for work spaces over which they have little control. One only has to see the level of activity at a busy airport or seaport to see the accident potential and the requirement for a multi-faceted, well monitored safety program.

Safety practitioners in the federal government work in an arena which gives them experiences rivaling that of their civilian counterparts. A typical safety person for a federal / military facility has duties which range from range /explosives safety, motorcycle/traffic safety, to aviation operations and/or combat operations. They must be well versed in both 1910, General Industry Standards and 1926, Construction Standards as well as their specific service safety regulations.

Federal Safety Councils

29 CFR 1960 contains guidance for establishment of agency local safety committees as well as a National Safety Committee. The standards also provide guidance for the establishment of Field Federal Safety Councils.

Field Federal Safety Councils are composed of qualified representatives from local area Federal field activities whose duties involve occupational safety and health. Members of recognized local labor organizations or other civilian employee organizations may also attend Federal Safety Council meetings. An OSHA representative provides leadership and guidance to Federal safety Councils.

OSHA provides consultative and technical services to field councils and aid in the development and planning of safety programs as well as conducting and supporting safety and health training courses.

“The basic objective of field councils is to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information to assist agencies to reduce the incidence, severity, and cost of occupational accidents, injuries, and illnesses.”

Federal agencies which actively participate in field safety council meetings enjoy the opportunity to network with other agencies with similar interests and to benefit from their successes in the application of safety and health in the federal environment.

Summary

Safety and health programs in military and federal organizations provide for the successful accomplishment of the mission while establishing a safe and healthful environment. These programs have the overall guidance

from OSHA while enjoying the benefits of developing procedures to address the specific requirements for their unique operations.

Federal Employee OSH Programs are mandated by federal law and are subject to the same level of scrutiny as are those in the “civilian” sector. So when my friends relate how lucky I am to be free from the potential for an OSHA inspection, I can only say, you have no idea how stringent our program monitoring really is!

References

Federal Agency Safety Programs and Responsibilities. (1970) Public Law 91-596, 91st Congress. S. 2193, December 29, 1970

Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees. (1980) Executive Order 12196 of February 26, 1980.

The Army Safety Program, (2007), Army Regulation 385-10, 23 August 2007.

Composite Risk Management. (2006) US Army Field Manual 5-19, August 2006.

Marshall C. Huckaby, MPA, CHCM is a Safety Specialist with the US Army at Ft. McPherson, GA. He has been an Area Safety Manager with Customs and Border Protection, Safety Manager with the Veterans Administration; and a Safety Manager in the Healthcare and Industrial environments. He is a Professional Member of ASSE's Georgia Chapter and the Public Sector Practice Specialty.

Training for Gulf Cleanup: Georgia Tech Delivers

Written by Ginger Pyron

Training for Gulf cleanup: Georgia Tech delivers.

“We received a lot of requests—dozens of emails and phone calls—from people seeking professional training so they could go down and work on the Gulf Coast oil spill.”

That’s how Kevin Kamperman, senior research scientist at Georgia Tech Research Institute and director of the Hazardous Materials Training Program, describes the impetus for an innovative HAZWOPER course offered July 19-23 by Georgia Tech Professional Education.

A variation on the existing course called HAZWOPER Site Operations, the responsive 40-hour class added a particular focus on oil spills, covering the contaminants and impurities found in crude oil as well as the machines and sorbents used for large-scale oil cleanup.

“Participants got the regular training for standard disasters, plus the knowledge and fieldwork qualifying them to work on oil sites. So they’re doubly prepared,” says Kamperman, who taught the course along with one other long-term colleague. “Across the board, the course evaluations were very positive.”

Kamperman and his cadre of hazmat instructors have worked together for almost three decades. Longtime professional hazardous materials workers and consultants themselves, they stay current not only through their own ongoing site work but also through additional training.

“When you come to Georgia Tech for a hazmat course, you can count on the quality of the instruction,” Kamperman emphasizes. “We put in some long days, but that’s what it takes to get the training OSHA expects and requires. Thorough training is a responsibility that we take very seriously; for us, it’s more than just a job.”

Although the oil-specific course was designed as a one-time offering at Georgia Tech, possibilities exist for its recurrence elsewhere.

“We’re working on some options that may enable us to actually present some courses onsite at the Gulf,” Kamperman says. “First-class facilities like those at Georgia Tech are few and far between—especially the outdoor areas for hands-on field practicals—but if people on the Coast can provide an adequate location, we’ll teach this material as long as there’s a market. It depends entirely on the demand.”

To learn more about Georgia Tech’s Professional Education courses, visit <http://www.pe.gatech.edu>.

Most Common OSHA 300 Recordkeeping Technical Errors

Written by Tiffani Hiudt Casey, Fisher & Phillips LLP

Most employers know that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration requires employers to provide information about work-related injuries and illnesses on the OSHA Form 300 log, and to summarize those injuries and illnesses on the OSHA Form 300A. Unfortunately, many employers do not realize that they are not completing the forms correctly until their Forms are reviewed during an OSHA inspection. While these one-page forms appear simple on their face, they ask for very specific information and demand complete and accurate entries. Because OSHA can penalize the employer for each incorrect or missing entry, what may appear as a simple record-keeping mistake can lead to hundreds of thousands of dollars in penalties.

To add to the matter, OSHA has recently launched a full frontal attack with the implementation of its National Emphasis Program on recordkeeping. At the same time, the agency is directing inspectors to review businesses’ Form 300 Logs of Work Related Injuries and Illnesses for up to five previous years for violations of the recordkeeping rules. The end result is that many employers are receiving five and six digit penalties for those violations.

While we recommend that employers have their logs reviewed at least annually by counsel or another expert trained in the record-keeping regulations, it is helpful for employers to understand where the most common errors are usually made in order to avoid them if possible when completing the OSHA 300 Log.

1. A lack of detail with regard to the description of the injury/event. The regulations require that the employer include the following information on the forms: (a) description of the injury or illness, (b) identity of the injured body part(s), and (c) the cause of the injury or illness. While most employers typically write down the body part, many often fail to identify at least one and sometimes both of the other required elements. More often than not, they leave off the information about what caused the injury. For example, entries such as “sprained knee” or “strained back” without an explanation as to how the injury occurred are insufficient, but a very common error.
2. Failure to identify the precise body part when there is more than one of that body part. When there is a “mirror image” of a body part, the employer must identify whether it is the left or right side that was injured. For example, if an employee injures his ankle the entry should state “left ankle” or “right ankle,” not just “ankle.” Employers often forget about less-obvious body parts such as the eyes, ears, and fingers. Toes and fingers require an even more specific description such as “right index finger.”
3. Checking off more than one type of classification. The regulations only require that the most serious result of the case be indicated on the form, and not all that apply. For example, if an employee is out of work and then returns but remains on restriction, only the column for days away from work should be checked and not also job transfer or restriction. The employer should, however, write in the total number of days the employee was out and the number of days on restriction in the separate and appropriate columns of the form.
4. Incorrectly adding up the page totals under the classification of the case. The totals for columns (G) through (J) of the form should always equal the number of total cases entered on the form (Column (A)). The same is true for the totals in columns (M)(1) through (5).

5. Incorrectly identifying the type of injury or illness or checking more than one type of injury or illness.
6. Failing to fill in a "0" in the job transfer or restriction column and days away from work column when there were no days away or transfer/restriction. These columns should not just be left blank.
7. Failing to provide enough detail about the location of the injury. This regulation requires the employer to list the precise location where the injury occurred to the extent possible. For example, "in the office" or "facility" would not be acceptable, but "third floor break room" or "assembly section of plant" would be acceptable.
8. Failing to fill in the correct establishment name on the form.
9. Failing to fill in the year on the form.

On the OSHA 300A Summary, the most common mistake is failure to date and sign the form. On occasion, the number of cases, day and injury type will not be correctly transferred over to the summary page from the 300 log.

With these common mistakes in mind, employers should strive to complete the forms with precision. Be mindful, however, that these common errors are strictly related to the technical completion of the forms. There are also numerous other issues employers must be knowledgeable about related to accurate recordkeeping under the regulations including, but not limited to, whether and when to include and injury or illness on the form, how and where to maintain forms and other substantive yet complicated matters. When in doubt, seek professional advice to minimize unnecessary record-keeping violations and penalties.

Tiffani Hiudt Casey is an attorney with the Atlanta-based law firm Fisher & Phillips LLP. Ms. Casey advises clients in the areas of overall employee relations and human resources, discrimination and harassment, discipline and termination, and safety and wellness. She prepares policies, procedures and handbooks, provides manager training in all areas of human resources, advises employers on OSHA compliance and represents employers against OSHA citations. If you have questions about the information contained in this article, contact Ms. Casey at tcasey@laborlawyers.com or 404-240-4238.

Outreach Trainer Information

Georgia Tech Outreach Trainers are now required to notify us prior to conducting 10 and 30 hour courses. Below are two documents for your reference with the outlined procedures. Please download and save them for future reference.



[Georgia Tech Outreach Trainer Card Request Policy](#)



[Outreach Training Notification Policy](#)

After 28 Years: The Participants were like Family to me

Written by Rebecca Egsieker

Diane Knobloch started her career at Georgia Tech in 1982 and never looked back. During her 28 years at Tech, she has seen the OSHA training program grow by leaps and bounds. Not only did she watch the course offerings grow with new additions each year (which was evident in the size of the catalog) she saw the number of participants climb year after year. In 2003, there were 75 trainers to keep track of. Today, there are over 2,400 trainers in the program, all of which came in contact with Diane in some way over the years. "I enjoyed every second of my job, the participants were like family to me," says Diane.

When asked why she didn't retire earlier, as she was eligible a few years back, Diane said she just could not imagine not coming to work and talking with the trainers, past participants and those interested in certification. "What would I do with all that spare time?" Well, Diane is finding plenty to do with her newfound freedom. She's able to spend more time with her aging father, become more active in her church, and volunteer as much as possible. In fact, Diane has even signed-up to be a substitute teacher. But most of all, she's taking time to enjoy the scenery, and walk a little slower with a little more pep in her step.

Diane's dedication to the OSHA training program does not go unrecognized. The relationships she built here will last a lifetime and she will be sorely missed. From everyone here at Georgia Tech's OSHA Training Institute Education Center, we wish her the best of luck and a very happy retirement.

Diane welcomes you to drop her a note to say hello and would love to hear from you all. Her email address is dianek23@comcast.net

Certificate Recipients: Georgia Tech Research Institute's OSHA Program Certificate Recipients

Congratulations to the following OSHA certificate recipients from April 2010 through October 2010

PREMIER Occupational Safety and Health Certificate

Donald Washington
Howard Stiles
James Howry

Charles Mann
Ronald Smiley
Carron Smoak

ADVANCED Industrial Safety and Health Certificate

Howard Stiles
James Howry
Charles Mann

Ronald Smiley
Carron Smoak
Donald Washington

ADVANCED Construction Safety and Health Certificate

James Howry
Charles Mann
Howard Stiles
Ronald Smiley
Carron Smoak

Industrial Safety and Health Certificate

Aldrich A. Graham
Daniel Busbee
Lenward McMillan
William Caskey
Joseph Grenon
Dexter Peggins
Wendy Nash
Danny Fowler
Eduardo Albaladejo
Kevin Johnson
Thomas Hutsell
Randall Clendenning
Melvin Pierce
Jerry Teague
Steve Nixon

Bruce Smith
Robert Nelson
Anthony LeCroy
Walter Barden
Almedeo Stewart
Ronald Smiley
Brent Conley
Samuel Sims
Kenneth Pinkerton
Paul Tennell
Joseph Roberts
Clayton Phillips
Ray Dawson
Nathan Musgrove
Larry Dally

Construction Safety and Health Certificate

Thomas Mullins
William Knox
Mark Lamm
Thomas Hall
Bruce Sweeney
Michael Adams
C. Wayne Demoss
William Caskey
Edward Souders
Ray Dawson

Samuel Torres
William Keith
Ginda Young
Eldon Cruze
Steven Cain
Eduardo Albaladejo
Ronald Smiley
Raymond Bradley

Hazardous Materials Management Certificate

Howard Stiles
James Howry
Charles Mann
Robert H. Miles
Quentia Caldwell

Safety and Health Program Management Certificate

Patricia Fox
Debora Burgess
Lawrence E. Calbert
Joe Chuck Easterling
Nancy Mull
Jack Darrington
Jerald Smith
Willie Dudley
Samuel Roach
Juan Rodriguez
Jeff Cartwright
Mark Lamm
Bryan Vieages
Paul Harte
Wendy Nash
Eldon Cruze

Carron Smoak
Anthony Nix
Damon Nix
Ken Pinkerton
Donald Rustin
Henry King
John Evans
Mark Mefferd
Thomas Hutsell
Randy Glover
Samuel Sims
Jack Brown

Certificate Details: Learn more about the Safety and Health Certificates

Georgia Tech OSHA certificates emphasize practical safety skills—ones that help you keep your company safe. Build the technical expertise you need to quickly adapt and effectively work in an ever-changing field. Learn more about each certificate:

- [Industrial Safety and Health Certificate](#)
- [Construction Safety and Health Certificate](#)
- [Safety and Health Program Management Certificate](#)
- [Hazardous Materials Management Certificate](#)
- [ADVANCED Industrial Safety and Health Certificate](#)
- [ADVANCED Construction Safety and Health Certificate](#)
- [PREMIER Occupational Safety and Health Certificate](#)

Course Information: Upcoming Courses

[OTI 2015: Hazardous Materials](#)
Aug. 15-19, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

[OTI 2045: Machinery and Machine Guarding Standards](#)
Feb. 14-18, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Aug. 15-19, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

[OTI 2225: Respiratory Protection](#)
March 8-10, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

[OTI 2250: Principles of Ergonomics Applied to Work-Related Musculoskeletal and Nerve Disorders](#)
March 8-11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Aug. 1-4, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

[OTI 2264: Permit-Required Confined Space Entry](#)
Nov. 30-Dec. 20, 2010 (Online)
Feb. 28-March 18, 2011 (Online)
June 14-17, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Aug. 29-Sept. 16, 2011 (Online)

[OTI 3010: Excavation, Trenching, and Soil Mechanics](#)
Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)
July 19-22, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

[OTI 3095: Electrical Standards](#)
April 19-22, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 3110: Fall Arrest Systems
Sept. 20-23, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 500: Trainer Course in Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry
Nov. 1-5, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Dec. 6-10, 2010 (Birmingham, Ala.)
Jan. 18-21, 2011 (Savannah, Ga.)
Feb. 7-11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
March 7-11, 2011 (Wilmington, N.C.)
March 28-April 1, 2011 (Chattanooga, Tenn.)
May 2-6, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
June 6-10, 2011 (Nashville, Tenn.)
July 11-15, 2011 (Destin, Fla.)
July 11-15, 2011 (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.)
Aug. 8-12, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Sept. 12-16, 2011 (Jacksonville, Fla.)

OTI 501: Trainer Course in Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry
Nov. 1-5, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Dec. 6-10, 2010 (Birmingham, Ala.)
Jan. 18-21, 2011 (Savannah, Ga.)
Feb. 7-11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
March 7-11, 2011 (Wilmington, N.C.)
March 28-April 1, 2011 (Chattanooga, Tenn.)
May 2-6, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
June 6-10, 2011 (Nashville, Tenn.)
July 11-15, 2011 (Destin, Fla.)
Aug. 8-12, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Sept. 12-16, 2011 (Jacksonville, Fla.)

OTI 502: Update for Construction Industry Outreach Trainers
Jan. 11-13, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
March 1-3, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
April 12-14, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
May 3-5, 2011 (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.)
July 5-7, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 503: Update for General Industry Outreach Trainers
Jan. 11-13, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
March 1-3, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
April 12-14, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
July 5-7, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 510: Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry
Dec. 6-10, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Feb. 7-11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
April 4-8, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
May 23-27, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
June 20-24, 2011 (Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.)
June 20-24, 2011 (Birmingham, Ala.)
July 25-29, 2011 (Conway, S.C.)
Aug. 1-5, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 511: Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry
Dec. 6-10, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)

Feb. 7-11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
April 4-8, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
May 23-27, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
June 20-24, 2011 (Birmingham, Ala.)
July 25-29, 2011 (Conway, S.C.)
Aug. 1-5, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 521: OSHA Guide to Industrial Hygiene
Feb. 21-25, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
July 25-29, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 5400: Trainer Course in Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Maritime Industry
TBD

OTI 5600: Disaster Site Worker Train-the-Trainer
May 9-13, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 5602: Update for Disaster Site Worker Outreach Trainers
June 3, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)

OTI 6000: Collateral Duty Course for Other Federal Agencies
March 21-25, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 7120: Introduction to Combustible Dust Hazards
March 15-16, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 7125: Seminar on Combustible Dust Hazards
Oct. 27, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 7500: Introduction to Safety and Health Program Management
Jan. 3-21, 2011 (Online)
Jan. 24, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
March 31-April 18, 2011 (Online)
May 9, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
June 27-July 15, 2011 (Online)

OTI 7505: Introduction to Accident Investigation
Nov. 1-19, 2010 (Online)
Jan. 14, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Jan. 31-Feb. 18, 2011 (Online)
May 2-20, 2011 (Online)
June 13, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Aug. 1-19, 2011 (Online)
Sept. 19, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

OTI 7845: OSHA Recordkeeping Rule Course
Dec. 10, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Feb. 11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
May 6, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Aug. 12, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7000: Scaffolding Safety
Oct. 1-19, 2010 (Online)
Nov. 29, 2010 (Atlanta, Ga.)

Jan. 18-Feb. 8, 2011 (Online)
April 4-22, 2011 (Online)
July 18, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
Aug. 1-19, 2011 (Online)

EST 7001: Advanced Safety Management: Principles & Programs
Jan. 25-28, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
May 10-13, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7003: Instructional Technology for Occupational Safety and Health Professionals
June 13-17, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7004: CSHM (Certified Safety & Health Manager) Review Course
Aug. 22-26, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7005: NFPA 70E: Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace
April 18, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7007: Construction Health and Safety Technician (CHST) Certification Exam Study Course
July 11-14, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7008: Introduction to Noise Evaluation and Control
March 11, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7009: Air Sampling Fundamentals for the Workplace
March 7, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 7010: Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous & Explosive Chemicals
Jan. 24-28, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)
May 9-13, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

EST 6000: Managing Environmental Compliance
March 22-24, 2011 (Atlanta, Ga.)

HAZ 1000: 24-Hour Hazmat Technician-Level Emergency Response Course: Industrial Chemical Spill and Disaster Response
Nov. 30-Dec. 2, 2010 (Smyrna, Ga.)
June 7-9, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)

HAZ 1002: 8-Hour Annual HAZWOPER Refresher
Dec. 7, 2010 (Smyrna, Ga.)
March 22, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)
June 2, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)
Sept. 8, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)

HAZ 1004: 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Site Worker Course (HAZWOPER)
April 11-15, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)

HAZ 1006: Advanced Hazmat School
July 18-22, 2011 (Smyrna, Ga.)