FLORIDA

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PUBLIC HEALTH
CHAPTER 381
PUBLIC HEALTH: GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE XXXII
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
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## FLORIDA

### RULES AND REGULATIONS: (2)

**FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:**

**AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION**

**HEALTH FACILITY AND AGENCY LICENSING**

**INTERNAL RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**RULE 59A – 10.032**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**CHAPTER: STATIONARY SOURCES – EMISSIONS MONITORING**

**RULE: 62 – 297.440**

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381.895 Standards for compressed air used for recreational diving.—

(1) The Department of Health shall establish maximum allowable levels for contaminants in compressed air used for recreational sport diving in this state. In developing the standards, the department must take into consideration the levels of contaminants allowed by the Grade “E” Recreational Diving Standards of the Compressed Gas Association.

(2) The standards prescribed under this section do not apply to:

(a) Any person providing compressed air for his or her own use.

(b) Any governmental entity using a governmentally owned compressed air source for work related to the governmental entity.

(c) Foreign registered vessels upon which a compressor is used to provide compressed air for work related to the operation of the vessel.

(3) A person or entity that, for compensation, provides compressed air for recreational sport diving in this state, including compressed air provided as part of a dive package of equipment rental, dive boat rental, or dive boat charter, must ensure that the compressed air is tested quarterly by a laboratory that is accredited by either the American Industrial Hygiene Association or the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation and that the results of such tests are provided quarterly to the Department of Health. In addition, the person or entity must post the certificate issued by the laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association or the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation in a conspicuous location where it can readily be seen by any person purchasing compressed air.

(4) The Department of Health shall maintain a record of all quarterly test results provided under this section.

(5) It is a misdemeanor of the second degree for any person or entity to provide, for compensation, compressed air for recreational sport diving in this state, including compressed air provided as part of a dive package of equipment rental, dive boat rental, or dive boat charter, without:

(a) Having received a valid certificate issued by a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association or the American Association for Laboratory
Accreditation which certifies that the compressed air meets the standards for contaminant levels established by the Department of Health.

(b) Posting the certificate issued by a laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association or the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation in a conspicuous location where it can readily be seen by persons purchasing compressed air.

(6) The department shall adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, which must include:

(a) Maximum allowable levels of contaminants in compressed air used for sport diving.

(b) Procedures for the submission of test results to the department.
468.8413 Examinations.—

(1) A person desiring to be licensed as a mold assessor or mold remediator must apply to the department after satisfying the examination requirements of this part.

(2) An applicant may practice in this state as a mold assessor or mold remediator if he or she passes the required examination; is of good moral character, and completes one of the following requirements:

(a) 1. For a mold remediator, at least a 2-year associate of arts degree, or the equivalent, with at least 30 semester hours in microbiology, engineering, architecture, industrial hygiene, occupational safety, or a related field of science from an accredited institution and a minimum of 1 year of documented field experience in a field related to mold remediation; or
2. A high school diploma or the equivalent with a minimum of 4 years of documented field experience in a field related to mold remediation.

(b) 1. For a mold assessor, at least a 2-year associate of arts degree, or the equivalent, with at least 30 semester hours in microbiology, engineering, architecture, industrial hygiene, occupational safety, or a related field of science from an accredited institution and a minimum of 1 year of documented field experience in conducting microbial sampling or investigations; or
2. A high school diploma or the equivalent with a minimum of 4 years of documented field experience in conducting microbial sampling or investigations.

(3) The department shall review and approve courses of study in mold assessment and mold remediation.

(4)(a) Good moral character means a personal history of honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for the laws of this state and nation.
(b) The department may refuse to certify an applicant for failure to satisfy this requirement only if:
1. There is a substantial connection between the lack of good moral character of the applicant and the professional responsibilities of a licensed mold assessor or mold remediator; and
2. The finding by the department of lack of good moral character is supported by clear and convincing evidence.
(c) When an applicant is found to be unqualified for a license because of a lack of good moral character, the department shall furnish the applicant a statement containing the findings of the department, a complete record of the evidence upon which the determination was based, and a notice of the rights of the applicant to a rehearing and appeal.

(5) The department may adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this section.

(6) An applicant for a license shall submit, together with the application, a complete set of electronic fingerprints to the department. The department shall submit the fingerprints to the Department of Law Enforcement for state processing, and the Department of Law Enforcement shall forward them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for national processing, to determine whether the applicant has a criminal history record. The department shall review the background results to determine if an applicant meets licensure requirements. The applicant is responsible for the costs associated with processing the fingerprints. The authorized agencies or vendors shall collect such fees and pay for the processing costs due to the Department of Law Enforcement.
469.004 License; asbestos consultant; asbestos contractor.—

(1) All asbestos consultants must be licensed by the department. An asbestos consultant’s license may be issued only to an applicant who holds a current, valid, active license as an architect issued under chapter 481; holds a current, valid, active license as a professional engineer issued under chapter 471; holds a current, valid, active license as a professional geologist issued under chapter 492; is a diplomat of the American Board of Industrial Hygiene; or has been awarded designation as a Certified Safety Professional by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals.

(2) All asbestos contractors must be licensed by the department. An asbestos contractor may not perform abatement activities involving work that affects building structures or systems. Work on building structures or systems may be performed only by a contractor licensed under chapter 489.

(3) A license issued under this chapter must be renewed every 2 years. Before an asbestos contractor’s license may be renewed, the licensee must complete a 1-day course of continuing education during each of the preceding 2 years. Before an asbestos consultant’s license may be renewed, the licensee must complete a 2-day course of continuing education during each of the preceding 2 years.
501.937 Industrial hygienists and safety professionals; use of professional titles; failure to comply.—

(1) Any person representing himself or herself as a “safety professional” or “industrial hygienist” must accurately disclose his or her credentials.

(2) A person may not represent himself or herself as a “certified safety professional,” “associate safety professional,” “certified occupational health and safety technologist,” “industrial hygienist in training,” or “certified industrial hygienist” unless he or she holds a current valid certificate in the field of safety or industrial hygiene from either the American Board of Industrial Hygiene or the Board of Certified Safety Professionals, or unless the Department of Business and Professional Regulation has, upon request, examined another certification program and has formally concluded that the certification standards of that certification program are substantially equivalent to the standards for certificates issued by those organizations; nor may the person mislead or deceive anyone by the unauthorized use of any certification mark that has been awarded by the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(3)(a) A “safety professional” is a person having a baccalaureate degree in safety, engineering, chemistry, physics, or a closely related physical or biological science who has acquired competency in the field of safety. The studies and training necessary to acquire such competency should have been sufficient in all of the above cognate sciences to provide the abilities to anticipate, identify, and evaluate hazardous conditions and practices; to develop hazard control designs, methods, procedures, and programs; to implement, administer, and advise others on hazard controls and hazard control programs; and to measure, audit, and evaluate the effectiveness of hazard controls and hazard control programs.

(b) An “industrial hygienist” is a person having a baccalaureate degree in engineering, chemistry, physics, or a closely related physical or biological science who has acquired competency in the field of industrial hygiene. The studies and training necessary to acquire such competency should have been sufficient in all of the above cognate sciences to provide the abilities to anticipate and recognize the environmental factors and stresses
associated with work and work operations and to understand their effects on people and their well-being; to evaluate, on the basis of training and experience and with the aid of quantitative measurement techniques, the magnitude of these factors and stresses in terms of ability to impair human health and well-being; and to prescribe methods to eliminate, control, or reduce such factors and stresses when necessary to alleviate their effects.

(4) Failure to comply with this section constitutes a deceptive and unfair trade practice.
FLORIDA RULES/REGULATIONS

https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/View_notice.asp?id=1818961

FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION
HEALTH FACILITY AND AGENCY LICENSING
INTERNAL RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Rule: 59A – 10.032 Definitions

When used in these rules, the following words and terms shall have the meaning as described in this section.

(15) The term “Health Care Professional” means a physician licensed pursuant to Chapter 458, F.S., an osteopath licensed pursuant to Chapter 459, F.S., a chiropractor licensed pursuant to Chapter 460, F.S., a podiatrist licensed pursuant to Chapter 461, F.S., a pharmacist licensed pursuant to Chapter 465, F.S., a nurse licensed pursuant to Chapter 464, F.S., a radiologic technologist certified pursuant to Chapter 468, F.S., a respiratory therapist registered pursuant to Chapter 468, F.S., and an emergency medical technician certified pursuant to Chapter 401, F.S.

(16) The term “Basic Risk Manager” means a person who has a degree, awarded by an accredited institution of higher learning, in risk management or insurance or who has attained any of the following designations: a Certified Safety Professional (C.S.P.) from the National Safety Council; an Associate in Risk Management (A.R.M) from the Insurance Institute of America; an Associate in Loss Control Management (A.L.C.M.) from the Insurance Institute of America; an advanced Safety Certificate from the National Safety Council; or a license from the Department of Insurance as an insurance adjustor for all lines of insurance.

(17) The term “Internal Risk Management Program” means the policies and procedures of a health care facility which constitute the internal risk management program as defined in Section 395.0197 or 641.55, F.S.
Rule: 62 – 297.440 Supplementary Test Procedures

(3) American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Recommended Practices – Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice – Equipment Specifications published in the 16th Edition of the Industrial Ventilation Manual (or any subsequent versions approved by the department) are available from the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Committee on Industrial Ventilation, P. O. Box 16153, Lansing, Michigan 48901, and may be inspected at the Department’s Tallahassee office.

(4) American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practices – These are available from the API, 2101 L Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20037

(5) Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI), Test Methods – These are available from TAPPI, P. O. Box 105113, Atlanta, Georgia 30348.