# LOUISIANA

## STATUTES:

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LOUISIANA

RULES AND REGULATIONS: (6)

LOUISIANA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:

TITLE 33: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART I: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
CHAPTER 47

TITLE 33: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART III: AIR
CHAPTER 27

CHAPTER 28

CHAPTER 51

TITLE 40: LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
PART 1: WORKERS’ COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER 9

TITLE 28: EDUCATION
PART 133: SAFETY MANUAL FOR CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
CHAPTER 3
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LOUISIANA STATUTES

Louisiana Revised Statutes:

(None)
§4705. Categories of Accreditation

B. A laboratory may apply for accreditation in any one or more of the eight fields of testing (e.g., air emissions, wastewater/surface water, etc.) and in one or more of the 11 test categories applicable to the field(s) of testing selected. The laboratory shall be accredited in those parameters within the test category(ies) for which the laboratory demonstrates acceptable performance on proficiency samples (when available) and meets all other requirements of the department accreditation program. The accreditation test categories are as follows:

1. metals;
2. air pollutants including **industrial hygiene** and Toxic Organic Compounds (T.O.) methods, stack sampling, and ambient air;
3. nutrients, minerals, ions, demands, classical wet chemistry, and total and fecal coliform;
4. microbiology (including fecal coliform and total coliform);
5. bioassay and biomonitoring;
6. organics (including volatiles, semi-volatiles, pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs);
7. dioxins and furans;
8. radiochemistry and radio assay;
9. asbestos;
10. geo-technical properties of soils including, but not limited to, compaction test, permeability, particle size analysis, soils classification, etc.; and
11. minor conventional parameters—BOD$_5$, oil and grease, TSS, pH, fecal and total coliform, and residual chlorine.
Chapter 27. Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools and State Buildings Regulation

§2703. Definitions
A. The terms used in this Chapter are defined in LAC 33:III.111 of these regulations with the exception of those terms specifically defined in this Section as follows.

Agent—any individual or entity (i.e., architect, industrial hygienist, consultant, etc.) who plans, executes, and/or monitors an asbestos project.

§2717. Response Actions
I. Completion of Response Actions
2. The following requirements apply to collection and analysis of air samples.
   a. A person designated by the local education agency or the state government shall collect air samples using aggressive sampling as described in Appendix A of 52 FR, pp. 41857 to 41894, October 30, 1987, to monitor air for clearance after each removal, encapsulation, and enclosure project involving ACBM, except for small-scale, short-duration projects.
   b. Local education agencies and the state government shall have air samples collected under this Section analyzed for asbestos using laboratories accredited by the National Institute for Standards Technology to conduct such analysis using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) equipped with an energy dispersive X-ray analysis system or, under circumstances permitted in this Section, laboratories enrolled in the American Industrial Hygiene Association Proficiency Analytical Testing Program for phase contrast microscopy (PCM).

§2799. Appendix A—Agent Accreditation Plan
A. Initial Training. The following are the initial training course requirements for persons required to have accreditation under LAC 33:III.2799.Appendix A, Paragraph E.1.
2. Management Planners. All persons who prepare management plans for schools and state buildings must be accredited. Possession of current and valid inspector accreditation shall be a prerequisite for admission to the management planner training course. All persons seeking accreditation as management planners must complete an inspection training course as outlined above and a two-day management planning training
The two-day training program shall include lectures, demonstration, course review, and a written examination. The use of audiovisual materials is recommended to complement lectures, where appropriate. The management planner training course shall adequately address the following topics.

f. Roles of Other Professionals: use of industrial hygienists, engineers, and architects in developing technical specifications for response actions; any requirements that may exist for architect sign-off of plans; team approach to design of high-quality job specifications.

1. Course Review: review of key aspects of the training course.

3. Abatement Project Designers. A person must be accredited as a project designer to design any of the following activities with respect to friable ACBM in a school or state building: (1) a response action other than a SSSD maintenance activity, (2) a maintenance activity that disturbs friable ACBM other than a SSSD maintenance activity, or (3) a response action for a major fiber release episode. All persons seeking accreditation as abatement project designers shall complete a three-day abatement project designer training course as outlined below. The three-day abatement project designer training program shall include lectures, demonstrations, a field trip, course review, and a written examination. The use of audiovisual materials to complement lecturers, where appropriate, is recommended. The three-day abatement project designer training course shall adequately address the following topics.

q. Roles of Other Consultants: development of technical specification sections by industrial hygienists or engineers; the multidisciplinary team approach to abatement design.

D. Qualifications. In addition to training and an examination, inspectors, management planners, and abatement project designers must meet the requirements listed below:

1. Inspectors. Qualifications—possess a high school diploma or GED.


3. Abatement Project Designer. Qualifications—registered architect, engineer, or a certified industrial hygienist.

E. Accreditation of Agents

2. Application for Accreditation. The applicant for accreditation must submit the following items:

   c. Applications for inspector, management planner, and project designer must include, where applicable:

      i. high school diploma or the highest level of education achieved; and

      ii. registration as an architect, or certified industrial hygienist, or engineering degree.
Chapter 28. Lead-Based Paint Activities—Recognition, Accreditation, Licensure, and Standards for Conducting Lead-Based Paint Activities

§2805. Recognition and Standards for Training Providers

B. Requirements for the Recognition of Training Providers. For a training provider to obtain recognition from the department to offer lead-based paint activities courses, the provider shall demonstrate, through its application materials, that it meets the following requirements for each course for which the provider is seeking recognition:

1. the training provider shall employ a training manager who has the primary responsibility for ensuring that the provider complies with the requirements of this Chapter. The training manager shall have:
   a. at least two years of experience, education, or training in teaching adults; or
   b. a bachelor's or graduate degree in building construction technology, science, engineering, industrial hygiene, safety, public health, education, business administration, or program management; or
   c. two years of experience in managing a program specializing in environmental hazards; and
   d. at least one year of experience, education, or training in the construction industry, including lead or asbestos abatement, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene;

2. all lead courses shall be organized and taught by qualified principal instructors. The training provider shall employ qualified principal instructors for each course who have:
   a. at least one year of experience, education, or training in teaching adults;
   b. training in the lead courses they are teaching;
   c. current accreditation in the disciplines in which they instruct (lead worker course instructors shall maintain supervisor accreditation); and
   d. at least one year of experience, education, or training in lead or asbestos abatement, painting, carpentry, renovation, remodeling, occupational safety and health, or industrial hygiene;
§2807. Accreditation of Individuals
B. Education and Experience Requirements for the Lead Disciplines
1. To qualify for accreditation as a lead inspector, risk assessor, lead project supervisor, or lead project designer, an individual must:
   a. successfully complete an initial course in the appropriate discipline and receive a course completion certificate from a recognized training provider;
   b. pass the state lead certification examination in the appropriate discipline offered by the department or its proxy; and
   c. meet or exceed the following experience and/or education requirements:
      i. lead inspectors: a high school diploma (or equivalent);
      ii. risk assessors: successful completion of a recognized training course and state certification examination for inspectors and risk assessors, and:
         (a). a bachelor's degree and one year of experience in lead, asbestos, or environmental remediation work; or
         (b). an associates degree and two years experience in lead, asbestos, or environmental remediation work; or
         (c). certification as an industrial hygienist, professional engineer, or registered architect; or
         (d). certification in an engineering, health, or environmental field (specifically, safety professional or environmental scientist); or
         (e). a high school diploma (or equivalent), and at least four years of experience in lead, asbestos, or environmental remediation work;
Chapter 51. Comprehensive Toxic Air Pollutant Emission Control Program
Subchapter A. Applicability, Definitions, and General Provisions

§5103. Definitions, Units, and Abbreviations

B. Units and Abbreviations. The following units, abbreviations, and symbols are used in this Subchapter.

4. Miscellaneous Abbreviations:
   ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
Chapter 9. Safety Requirements

§903. Definitions

*Safety Professional/Engineer*—an active safety practitioner who possesses one or a combination of the following criteria:

1. graduation from an accredited college or university with a bachelor's degree in engineering or science, plus five years or more of professional safety experience, of which two or more years shall have been in responsible charge. A master's degree will be accepted in lieu of one year of the practitioners professional safety experience. An earned doctoral degree will be accepted in lieu of two years of the practitioner's professional safety experience;

2. an earned associate degree from an accredited college or university in engineering or science plus eight years or more professional safety experience;

3. ten years of professional safety experience in lieu of an engineering or science degree;

4. professional certifications:
   a. **certified safety professional**;
   b. certified hazard control manager;
   c. **certified industrial hygienist**;
   d. safety professional/engineers. To ensure adequate safety resources to the employer, the safety practitioner/engineer shall provide the following consultation services which will consist of, but not be limited to the following:
      i. review the safety performance of the employer's organization, activities and operations;
      ii. appraise the mechanical hazards, power transmission apparatus, material handling, unsafe work methods, hazardous processes and hazardous environments;
      iii. advise and assist in the detection of occupational health hazards and exposure;
      iv. provide assistance to the employer in the development of employee safety training programs;
      v. make recommendations for appropriate safety corrective actions to be taken; and
vi. assist in the development of an employer's safety plan in compliance with LWC-15.

Passage appears in the following Chapters/Subchapters:

**Chapter 20. Spine Medical Treatment Guidelines**
Subchapter A. Cervical Spine Injury
§2003. General Guideline Principles

Subchapter B. Low Back Pain
§2015. General Guideline Principles

**Chapter 21. Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines**
Subchapter A. Chronic Pain Disorder Medical Treatment Guidelines
§2103. General Guideline Principles

Subchapter B. Complex Regional Pain Syndrome
§2119. General Guideline Principles

**Chapter 22. Neurological and Neuromuscular Disorder Medical Treatment Guidelines**
Subchapter A. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS) Medical Treatment Guidelines
§2203. General Guideline Principles

Subchapter B. Thoracic Outlet Syndrome
§2217. General Guidelines Principles

**Chapter 23. Upper and Lower Extremities Medical Treatment Guidelines**
Subchapter A. Lower Extremities
§2303. General Guidelines Principles

Subchapter B. Shoulder Injury Medical Treatment Guidelines
§2317. General Guideline Principles

10. Return To Work. Return to work is therapeutic, assuming the work is not likely to aggravate the basic problem or increase long-term pain. The practitioner must provide specific written physical limitations and the patient should never be released to “sedentary” or “light duty.” The following physical limitations should be considered and modified as recommended: lifting, pushing, pulling, crouching, walking, using stairs, bending at the waist, awkward and/or sustained postures, tolerance for sitting or standing, hot and cold environments, data entry and other repetitive motion tasks, sustained grip, tool usage and vibration factors. Even if there is residual chronic pain, return-to-work is not necessarily contraindicated. The practitioner should understand all of the physical demands of the patient’s job position before returning the patient to full duty and should request clarification of the patient’s job duties. Clarification should be obtained from the
employer or, if necessary, including, but not limited to, an occupational health nurse, occupational therapist, vocational rehabilitation specialist, or an industrial hygienist.
Chapter 3. Elements of a Successful Safety, Health and Environment Program

§307. Employee, Management, and Student Training

C. Train safety representatives and hazard prevention committees.
   1. Training can enhance the ability of students and employees to carry out the functions listed in Subparagraphs a-i above. In particular, they may wish to obtain training in:
      a. computerizing the program;
      b. investigation of injuries or other incidents;
      c. safety and environmental record keeping;
      d. hazard identification and control;
      e. industrial hygiene fundamentals; or
      f. environmental regulations.