



Guide to Professions and Sectors with Mandatory Lifesaving Certifications in the State of New Jersey

- **Healthcare Providers & Clinical Staff**

- Roles: Physicians, registered nurses (RNs), licensed practical nurses (LPNs), dentists, pharmacists, physical therapists, medical assistants, and dental staff.
- Requirement: Typically need BLS for Healthcare Providers (aligned with American Heart Association or American Red Cross standards), renewed every two years.

- **Emergency Responders & Public Safety**

- Roles: Emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, firefighters, police officers, and search and rescue personnel.
- Requirement: Mandatory Healthcare Provider BLS / CPR & AED certified through state-recognized training programs.

- **Educators & School Staff**

- Roles: High school athletic coaches (mandated via the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association), physical education teachers, and certain school staff.
- Requirement: Adult, child, and infant CPR, AED, and First Aid certification (hands-on training required for coaches).

- **Childcare & Youth Camp Personnel**

- Roles: Daycare workers, camp directors, and youth camp health directors (regulated by the NJ Department of Health Youth Camp Standards).
- Requirement: Certified CPR and First Aid (professional-level CPR required for specific camp health directors).

- **Recreation, Sports & Aquatic Staff**

- Roles: Lifeguards, public bathing facility operators, fitness trainers, and gym staff.
- Requirement: Lifeguarding certification containing CPR/AED/First Aid, and CPR/AED certification for fitness personnel working in active club environments.

How to Check a Specific Profession

To verify whether a niche job or license requires certification in NJ:

1. Check the Licensing Board: Look up your specific regulatory board under the NJ Division of Consumer Affairs (e.g., Board of Nursing, Board of Medical Examiners).
2. Consult Employer Policy: For many occupations, the mandate comes from institutional or federal/state Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) rules rather than a direct state licensure prerequisite.
3. Review State Guidelines: See the NJ Department of Health Recognized Certifications List for official agency-approved training standards.



Core OSHA Regulations

- **General Industry** (29 CFR 1910.151):
 - Requires that if an infirmary, clinic, or hospital is not in "near proximity" to the workplace, a person or persons must be adequately trained to render first aid, and appropriate supplies must be readily available.
 - Construction (29 CFR 1926.50): Requires a person with a valid first-aid certificate (from the American Red Cross, U.S. Bureau of Mines, or equivalent) to be available at the worksite if an accessible medical facility is not nearby.
- **High-Risk Industries:**
 - Mandatory CPR and first-aid training are strictly enforced for specialized sectors such as logging {[29 CFR 1910.266\(i\)\(7\)](#)} and electric power generation {[29 CFR 1910.269\(b\)](#)-[29 CFR 1910.269\(b\)\(3\)](#)}.

Response Time and "Near Proximity"

- **High-Risk Workplaces:**
 - Where serious hazards like falls, electrocution, or amputations exist, emergency medical services or trained staff must reach the worker within 3 to 4 minutes.
- **Low-Risk Workplaces (Offices):**
 - A response time of up to 15 minutes may be considered reasonable where the risk of severe, life-threatening injury is remote.

CPR Training and Guidelines

- **CPR Requirement:**
 - Federal OSHA does not have a universal rule mandating CPR training for every general industry worker, though it is strongly recommended as part of a complete first-aid program.
- **Recommendations:**
 - OSHA's non-mandatory guidelines suggest annual CPR certification and first-aid refresher training at least every three years.
- **First-Aid Supplies:**
 - Workplaces must maintain adequate first-aid kits based on [ANSI/ISEA Z308.1](#) standards and provide quick-drenching or flushing facilities if corrosive materials are present