

“When working in a mold-contaminated area, following specific safety procedures and using the appropriate personal protective equipment are vital.”

The Construction Foreman’s Guide To

OSHA

Regulations™



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... and much more!

Tips To Protect Workers From Mold

For those involved in renovation and demolition work, it’s common knowledge that you can find almost anything during the course of a day. [Mold](#) is one of the substances you are likely to encounter.

Within the past few years, millions of dollars have been won and lost in mold-related litigation. Builders are often sued for making errors that have allowed mold growth to occur in homes and commercial buildings. The lawsuits are initiated by individuals who have been sickened by mold, some to the point of becoming disabled. This same type of sickness can occur among workers involved in renovation and demolition jobs in mold-infested buildings.

While OSHA has no specific standard dealing with mold, it has established safety guidelines for dealing with mold remediation and removal of mold-contaminated materials.

Why Mold Is Such A Difficult Problem

One of the problems with mold is that it occurs as part of the natural environment. Molds are an essential part of nature, playing an important role in breaking down dead organic material, such as leaves and dead animals.

However, when mold grows indoors it can cause major problems. It produces allergens and can also produce toxic substances. The health effects can range from mild coughing and sneezing to asthma and serious respiratory problems.

When working in a mold-contaminated area, following specific safety procedures and using the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) are vital. The particular procedures and types of equipment your workers require will vary with the severity of the mold problem, as well as their exposure level.

For every worker who may be exposed to mold, OSHA recommends the following:

- **Avoid breathing dust (mold spores) generated by wet building materials.**
- **Consider using an N-95 disposable respirator approved by The [National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health \(NIOSH\)](#) when working with moldy or damp building materials.**
- **Discard anything that is visibly contaminated with mold.**
- **After working with mold-contaminated materials, wash thoroughly, including the hair, scalp and nails.**

Advice For Flood Cleanup

For workers who are cleaning up or renovating buildings and homes that have been flooded, OSHA has some specific recommendations:

(continued on page 2)

“Remove and discard porous organic materials, such as carpets, that have become wet or are visibly contaminated.”

Tips To Protect Workers ...

(continued from page 1)

- 1. If you are unsure whether flooding has damaged building integrity, consult a structural engineer or other professional with appropriate expertise.**
- 2. NIOSH-approved respirators are strongly recommended.** Respiratory protection, such as the N-95, must be used in accordance with OSHA’s Respiratory Protection Standard ([29 CFR 1910.134](#)). Also, wear gloves and eye protection.
- 3. Remove building materials that are wet and may become contaminated with mold growth and place them in sealed impermeable bags or closed containers.** Large items with heavy mold growth should be covered with polyethylene sheeting and sealed with duct tape before being removed from the area. These materials can usually be discarded as ordinary construction waste.
- 4. Remove and discard porous organic materials, such as carpets, that have become wet or are visibly contaminated.** Again, these materials can usually be discarded as construction waste.
- 5. Clean hard and nonporous materials using a detergent.** Surfaces can be rinsed with a disinfectant made of one-half cup liquid household bleach mixed into one gallon of water. (Caution: [Never mix bleach with cleaning products that contain ammonia](#). Mixing bleach and ammonia is extremely dangerous because toxic gases can be produced.)

A Final Word

Specific procedures for handling mold-contaminated materials will vary from one work site to another. Before beginning this kind of work, be sure you and your workers are thoroughly prepared and educated on how to guard against exposure to mold. ■

OSHA Offers Advice For Handling Mold

Any renovation or demolition work that disturbs mold and causes mold spores to become airborne, increases the level of respiratory exposure for your workers. Some of the common work-related tasks that can cause this kind of disturbance include: breaking apart moldy porous materials, such as wallboard; destructive and invasive procedures to examine or remediate mold growth in a wall cavity; removal of contaminated wallpaper by stripping or peeling; and using fans to dry items or ventilate areas.

To minimize exposure, OSHA recommends appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). The primary goal is to prevent workers from inhaling and ingesting mold and mold spores, and to avoid skin and eye contact.

Respirators can be very important in protecting workers from inhaling airborne mold and contaminated dust. Half masks or full-face respirators can be effective, although a full-face respirator also provides eye protection. When workers are using respirators, they must be properly trained, have medical clearance and be fit-tested. You must also develop and implement a respiratory protection program in accordance with [29 CFR 1910.134](#).

Gloves are also a good idea when handling mold. OSHA recommends long gloves that extend to the middle of the forearm. In some cases, ordinary household rubber gloves are adequate. When using a biocide or strong cleaning solution, use gloves made from natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile, polyurethane or PVC.

During some operations, workers may encounter hazardous biological agents, as well as chemical and physical hazards. Consequently, OSHA suggests using appropriate protective clothing to minimize cross-contamination between work areas and clean areas, to prevent transfer and spread of mold to street clothing and to eliminate skin contact with mold and any disinfectants being used.

Disposable PPE should be discarded after use. It should be placed into impermeable bags and can usually be discarded as ordinary construction waste. Appropriate precautions and protective equipment for chemical cleaners should be selected based on manufacturers’ recommendations. ■

“The hazards associated with trench operations are well known, as are the procedures for managing those hazards.”

Electrical Contractor Faces \$148,000 In OSHA Fines

OSHA proposed \$148,000 in fines against a Norwalk, Conn., electrical contractor in connection with an electrical fire that occurred in Stamford, Conn.

Two apprentice electricians were working on and around an energized 480-volt electrical distribution panel when an [electrical arc flash](#) and blast occurred, burning one of the workers.

OSHA’s investigation found that the panel had not been de-energized before being worked on, as required, and the employees had not been supplied with the required personal protective equipment.

As a result of these conditions, OSHA issued the company two willful citations, carrying \$140,000 in proposed penalties.

The contractor was also issued one serious citation, with a \$7,000 fine, for failing to train employees on safety-related electrical work practices.

“The lethal potential of electricity cannot be underestimated. This accident could easily have resulted in a double fatality, as electricity moves — and can kill — at the speed of light,” said Robert Kowalski, OSHA’s area director in Bridgeport.

Editor’s Commentary: Electricity has long been recognized as a serious workplace hazard, exposing workers to a number of dangers such as electrical burns and fires. Electrical contractors are responsible for the health and safety of employees who work with electricity.

Regarding this case, [29 CFR 1926.416 \(a\)\(1\)](#) states that, “No employer shall permit an employee to work in such proximity to any part of an electric power circuit that the employee could contact the electric power circuit in the course of work, unless the employee is protected against electric shock by de-energizing the circuit and grounding it or by guarding it effectively by insulation or other means.”

In addition, according to [29 CFR 1926.416 \(a\)\(3\)](#), “Before work is begun, the employer shall ascertain by inquiry or direct observation, or by instruments, whether any part of an energized

electric power circuit, exposed or concealed, is so located that the performance of the work may bring any person, tool or machine into physical or electrical contact with the electric power circuit. The employer shall post and maintain proper warning signs where such a circuit exists.” ■

Pipeline Company Cited For Trenching Hazards

OSHA’s Englewood, Colo., Area Office proposed \$40,000 in penalties against a Fort Lupton pipeline installation company for alleged trenching violations.

“The hazards associated with trench operations are well known, as are the procedures for managing those hazards,” said Greg Baxter, OSHA’s former regional administrator in Denver. “Companies engaged in this type of work must endeavor to ensure the safety of their workers.”

OSHA’s investigation disclosed one alleged willful violation and two alleged serious violations following an inspection at the company’s work site in Parker, Colo.

The alleged willful violation related to the lack of protective systems required for trench operations. OSHA issues a willful citation when an employer exhibits plain indifference to, or intentional disregard for, employee safety and health.

The alleged serious violations related to inadequate procedures for responding to water accumulation in the trench, as well as poor egress procedures from the trench. OSHA issues a serious citation when death or serious physical harm is likely to result from a hazard about which an employer knew or should have known.

Editor’s Commentary: All excavations are inherently unstable. If they are restricted spaces, they present the additional risks of oxygen depletion, toxic fumes and water accumulation. If you are not using protective systems or equipment while working in trenches or excavations at your site, workers are in danger of suffocating, inhaling toxic materials, fire, drowning or being crushed by a cave-in. For more information, see [29 CFR 1926.652](#). ■

“Workers who lack adequate and effective fall protection are just one slip, trip or misstep away from a potentially fatal plunge.”

Roofing Contractor Fined For Fall Hazards

OSHA proposed a total of \$91,000 in fines against a Pittsfield, N.H., roofing contractor, for alleged fall hazards at work sites in Hanover and Manchester, N.H.

The agency opened its investigation after inspectors observed employees performing roofing work without fall protection at both locations. The inspections found workers exposed to falls ranging from 16 feet at the Manchester site to three stories at the Hanover site. The company had previously been cited by OSHA for fall hazards at a Concord, N.H., work site.

“The sizable fines we’ve proposed reflect the serious and recurring nature of these fall hazards,” said Rosemarie Ohar, OSHA’s area director for New Hampshire. “Improperly utilized [fall protection equipment](#) is just as deadly as failing to use fall protection at all. Workers who lack adequate and effective fall protection are just one slip, trip or misstep away from a potentially fatal plunge.”

As a result of its inspections, OSHA issued the contractor one willful citation, with a proposed fine of \$70,000, for allowing employees at the Hanover site to work atop a roof without fall protection and with improperly rigged lifelines and equipment. The company received two repeat citations, with \$8,000 in fines, for lack of fall protection at the Manchester site and for an extension ladder that did not provide safe access to the roof at the Hanover site.

The contractor was also issued eight serious citations, with \$13,000 in fines, for hazards that included a lack of fall protection training; improperly worn body harnesses; failure to provide safety glasses to employees; two employees tied off to a single anchorage point; a defective ladder; and employees working beneath the suspended load of an unattended forklift.

OSHA defines a willful violation as one committed with plain indifference to, or intentional disregard for, employee safety and health. Serious citations are issued when death or serious physical harm is likely to result from hazards about which the employer knew or should have known. ■

Close Call Results In One Willful Violation

A Pittsfield, N.H., contractor received \$55,000 in fines from OSHA for alleged willful and serious violations of safety standards following a cave-in at a sewer installation work site in Littleton, N.H.

An OSHA inspector opened an inspection upon observing a company employee working in an apparently unprotected 10- to 11-foot deep excavation. One of the excavation’s sidewalls collapsed only five minutes after the worker was instructed to exit the space.

“This is a textbook example of how an excavation can become a grave in seconds,” said Rosemarie Ohar, OSHA’s area director for New Hampshire. “This worker was fortunate — this time. However, worker safety cannot and must not be a matter of luck. Never permit one of your employees into an excavation until its walls are guarded against collapse.”

OSHA issued the contractor one willful citation, with a proposed fine of \$49,000, for not guarding the excavation against collapse. The three serious citations, with \$6,000 in fines, were for not supporting an undermined section of sidewalk to prevent its collapse; no safe means for workers to exit the excavation; and lack of confined space training and equipment.

Editor’s Commentary: Whenever employees are at risk of cave-ins, some method of protecting them from material that could fall or roll from an excavation face into an excavation or from the collapse of adjacent structures must be used. Such methods include support systems, benching systems, shield systems and other systems that provide the necessary protection.

Another option is to form the sides of an excavation so they are inclined away from the excavation to prevent a cave-in. The angle of the incline required varies with differences in things like soil type, environmental conditions or exposure and application of surcharge loads. This is commonly called a sloping system.

More information is detailed in 29 CFR 1926.652. Additional information on trenching safety can be found at www.osha.gov/Publications/osh2226.pdf. ■

“There are a number of measures employers can take to reduce or eliminate welders’ exposure to toxic fumes.”

Health Effects Of Welding Fumes

Welding joins materials together by melting a metal work piece along with a filler metal to form a strong joint. This process generates gases and fumes that can contain toxic metals such as arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, manganese and lead.

According to OSHA, workers exposed to welding fumes are at risk of developing a number of health effects. These include:

- Acute exposure to welding fumes and gases can result in eye, nose and throat irritation, dizziness and nausea. Workers in the area who experience these symptoms should leave the area immediately, seek fresh air and obtain medical attention.
- Prolonged exposure to welding fumes may cause lung damage and various types of cancer, including lung, larynx and urinary tract.
- Health effects from certain fumes may include metal fume fever, stomach ulcers, kidney damage and nervous system damage. Prolonged exposure to manganese fume can cause Parkinson’s-like symptoms.
- Chromium is often a component in stainless steel, nonferrous alloys, chromate coatings and some welding consumables. It’s important that workers understand that chromium can be converted to its hexavalent state, Cr(VI), during the welding process. Cr(VI) fume is highly toxic and can damage the eyes, skin, nose, throat and lungs and can cause cancer.

Beware Of Potentially Dangerous Gases

Additionally, welding fumes can contain potentially dangerous gases. Gases such as helium, argon and carbon dioxide displace oxygen in the air and can lead to suffocation, particularly during welding in confined or enclosed spaces. Carbon monoxide gas can form, posing a serious asphyxiation hazard.

Factors that affect a worker’s exposure to welding fumes include the type of welding process; base metal and filler metals used; welding rod composition; location of welding (outside, enclosed space); welder work practices; air movement; and use of ventilation controls.

There are a number of measures employers can take to reduce or eliminate welders’ exposure to toxic fumes. For instance, general ventilation (natural or forced movement of fresh air) can help reduce fume and gas levels in the work area. Local exhaust ventilation systems can be used to remove fumes and gases from the welder’s breathing zone. In some cases, respiratory protection may be necessary if work practices and ventilation do not reduce worker exposures to safe levels. ■

Ground Fault Protection Prevents Fatalities

Because of the rugged nature of construction work, even what is considered normal use of electrical equipment can cause insulation breaks, short-circuits and exposed wires. If there is no ground-fault protection, these defects can result in a ground-fault that sends current soaring through a worker’s body, resulting in serious injuries or even death.

Tips To Remember

- Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) on all 120-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles, or have an assured equipment grounding conductor program.
- Follow manufacturers’ recommended testing procedures to ensure GFCIs work correctly.
- Use double-insulated tools and equipment.
- Use tools and equipment according to instructions included in their listing, labeling or certification.
- Inspect all electrical equipment before use. Remove any equipment with frayed cords, missing ground prongs, cracked tool casings, etc. Apply a warning tag to any defective tool and do not use it until the problem has been corrected. ■

“Your training program must enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling.”

Fall Protection Training: Essential Points To Cover

Falls, which are the leading cause of work-related fatalities within the construction industry, are clearly an issue that must be addressed in your training program. Many falls can be eliminated and the risk of falling can be minimized if your workers understand [fall prevention](#) and fall protection strategies.

What OSHA Has To Say About Training

According to OSHA, you must train every employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. Your training program must enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling. In addition, each employee must be educated on the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards. At a minimum, you must train your workers in these areas:

- 1. The nature of fall hazards in the work area**
- 2. The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used**
- 3. The use and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, controlled access zones and other fall protection to be used**
- 4. The role of each employee in the safety monitoring system that is used**
- 5. The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs**
- 6. The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection.**

Once you have finished training your crew, OSHA requires you to prepare a written certification record. The certification must include the name of the employee who was trained, the date of the training and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer.

When Retraining Is Required

In some cases, one or more of your workers may need to be retrained. The employee(s) may simply demonstrate a lack of knowledge or understanding about [fall prevention](#) and fall protection. Other situations in which retraining is required include:

- **When changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete**
- **When changes in the types of fall protection equipment to be used render previous training obsolete. ■**

Safety Tips For Power Tools

Portable power tools, jointers and power saws are among the many types of equipment that require point of operation guarding. This is the area on a piece of equipment where work is actually performed on the material being processed. Belts, gears, pulleys, flywheels, chains or other reciprocating, rotating or moving parts of equipment must be guarded if workers are exposed to contact with them. Whenever a [power tool](#) is designed to accommodate a guard, it must be equipped with one.

However, guarding is not the only way to protect your workers from power tool hazards. Here are some other things to consider:

- **Make sure all hand and power tools are maintained in a safe condition.**
- **When workers are exposed to flying, falling, abrasive or splashing objects, or if they are exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases, be sure to provide them with appropriate personal protective equipment.**
- **Make sure your workers use the right tools for the work they are doing.**
- **Pay attention to electrical cords on power tools to ensure they are not running through work areas and creating a hazard. ■**

“Provide face shields, aprons and rubber gloves for workers handling acids or batteries.”

Store And Recharge Your Batteries Safely

Batteries wear out — at least primary batteries. This is why employers count on secondary batteries, which contain chemical materials that allow them to be used, charged and reused. The downside to these batteries is that they can be hazardous.

Quick Tips To Maintain Safety

Here are a few tips about how to store and recharge this type of battery:

- [Store batteries](#) of the unsealed type in enclosures with outside vents or in well-ventilated rooms. Arrange them in a way that prevents fumes, gases or electrolyte spray from escaping into other areas.
- Provide ventilation to ensure that the gases from the battery are diffused, thus preventing an explosive mixture from accumulating.
- Make sure racks and trays are substantial and treated to make them resistant to the electrolyte spray.
- Floors must be of acid-resistant construction unless they are protected from acid accumulations.
- Provide face shields, aprons and rubber gloves for workers handling acids or batteries.
- Provide facilities for quick drenching of the eyes and body within 25 feet of battery handling areas.
- Provide adequate facilities to flush and neutralize spilled electrolytes.
- Battery charging installations must be located in areas designated for that purpose. ■

Scaffolding Standard: Key Provisions

While all of the provisions of OSHA’s scaffolding standard are important, here are six of the standard’s key requirements:

Guardrail Height

The top edge height of top rails or equivalent members on supported scaffolds manufactured or placed in service after Jan. 1, 2000, must be installed between 38 inches and 45 inches above the platform surface. The top edge height on supported scaffolds manufactured and placed in service before Jan. 1, 2000 — and on all suspended scaffolds where both a guardrail and a personal fall arrest system are required — must be between 36 inches and 45 inches. [[29 CFR 1926.451\(g\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#)]

Crossbracing

Crossbracing is acceptable in place of a midrail when the crossing point of two braces is between 20 inches and 30 inches above the work platform or as a top rail when the crossing point of two braces is between 38 inches and 48 inches above the work platform. The end points at each upright must be no more than 48 inches apart. [[29 CFR 1926.451\(g\)\(4\)\(xv\)](#)]

Midrails

When midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels or equivalent structural members are used, they must be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the scaffold platform. [[29 CFR 1926.451\(g\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#)]

Footings

Support scaffold footings must be level and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold. [[29 CFR 1926.451\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#)]

Platforms

Supported scaffold platforms must be fully planked or decked. [[29 CFR 1926.451\(b\)\(1\)](#)]

Capacity

Scaffolds and scaffold components must support at least four times the maximum intended load. Suspension scaffold rigging must support at least six times the intended load. [[29 CFR 1926.451\(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(3\)](#)] ■

“If your employees are working over water or on a bridge, there are some specific measures you must take to keep them safe.”

How To Keep Workers Safe Over Water

Working on rooftops, in confined spaces, on steel beams, in trenches or even in extremely hot conditions puts your workers at risk for a variety of hazards. In fact, every job comes with its own set of potential safety problems — and working over water is no exception.

If your employees are [working over water](#) or on a bridge, there are some specific measures you must take to keep them safe and to comply with OSHA. Among these safety measures are the following:

1. **Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, must be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-**



Protect Your Workers' Feet

Workers on construction sites may be at risk of crushing injuries to their feet due to contact with falling or rolling objects, as well as punctures from sharp objects.

Additional hazards include burns or shocks from electrical hazards, burns from molten metal or hot surfaces, skin contact or burns from chemicals, and wet or slippery surfaces. Injuries from these hazards may be prevented by the use of appropriate footwear.

There are many types of safety footwear that protect both the feet and legs of workers from the potential hazards on a construction site. Protective footwear includes:

- **Leggings:** Leggings protect the lower legs and feet from heat hazards such as molten metal or welding sparks. Safety snaps allow leggings to be removed quickly.
- **Metatarsal Guards:** Metatarsal guards protect the instep area from impact and compression. Made of aluminum, steel,

approved life jackets or buoyant work vests.

2. **Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers must be inspected for defects that would alter their strength or buoyancy. It is important to note that any vest or life preserver that has a defect must be immediately taken out of service.**
3. **Ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line must be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. Additionally, the distance between available ring buoys must be 200 feet or less.**
4. **At least one lifesaving skiff must be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water. ■**

fiber or plastic, these guards may be strapped to the outside of shoes.

- **Toe Guards:** Toe guards fit over the toes of regular shoes to protect the toes from impact and compression hazards. They may be made of steel, aluminum or plastic.
- **Combination Foot and Shin Guards:** These guards protect the lower legs and feet, and may be used in combination with toe guards when greater protection is needed.
- **Safety Shoes:** Safety shoes have impact-resistant toes and heat-resistant soles that protect the feet against hot work surfaces common in roofing, paving and hot metal industries. The metal insoles of some safety shoes protect against puncture wounds. It is important to note that safety shoes may also be designed to be electrically conductive to prevent the buildup of static electricity in areas with the potential for explosive atmospheres or nonconductive to protect employees from workplace electrical hazards.

For a more in-depth discussion of protective footwear appropriate on a construction site, refer to www.osha.gov/Publications/osa3151.pdf. ■

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Clement Job Site Safety Talks

Mold Exposure

Meeting Date: ____/____/____

Exposure To Mold Can Be Dangerous

For those of us who are involved in renovation and demolition work, it's common knowledge that you can find almost anything in the course of a day. Just think. How many times have you discovered lead paint or asbestos during your work? Not surprisingly, mold is another substance that you are likely to encounter on the job.

Molds are a part of the natural environment. Molds break down organic material, like leaves and dead animals. However, when mold grows indoors it can cause major problems. It produces allergens and can also produce toxic substances. The health effects can range from mild coughing and sneezing to asthma and serious respiratory problems.

Let's talk about some specific things we can do to protect ourselves from mold:

- Avoid breathing dust (mold spores) generated by wet building materials.
- Consider using an N-95 disposable respirator approved by The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) when working with moldy or damp building materials.
- Discard anything that is visibly contaminated with mold. We'll talk about how and when to dispose of mold-contaminated materials in a moment.
- After working with mold-

contaminated materials, always make sure you wash thoroughly, including your hair, scalp and nails.

- Wear gloves and eye protection. These are almost always necessary when you are exposed to mold.
- Remove building materials that are wet and may become contaminated with mold growth and place them in sealed impermeable bags or closed containers. Large items with heavy mold growth should be covered with polyethylene sheeting and sealed with duct tape before being removed from the area. These materials can usually be discarded as ordinary construction waste. If we need to take additional precautions during the disposal process, we will let you know.
- Remove and discard porous organic materials that have become wet or are visibly contaminated (e.g., damp insulation in ventilation systems and mildewed carpets). Again, these materials can usually be discarded as ordinary construction waste.
- Clean hard and nonporous materials using a detergent. Surfaces can be rinsed with a disinfectant made of one-half cup liquid household bleach mixed into one gallon of water. (Caution: Never mix bleach with cleaning products that contain ammonia.)

If you have safety concerns about exposure to mold, talk to your foreman.

Thanks for your attention.

Have a safe day.

Clement Safety Bulletin

Mold Exposure

How To Protect Yourself Against Mold

When working in a mold-contaminated area, following specific safety procedures and using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) are vital. The particular procedures and the types of equipment you require will vary with the severity of the mold problem, as well as your exposure level.

For any worker who may be exposed to mold, OSHA recommends the following:

- 1. Avoid breathing dust (mold spores) generated by wet building materials.**
- 2. Consider using an N-95 disposable respirator approved by The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) at a minimum when working with moldy or damp building materials.**
- 3. Discard anything that is visibly contaminated with mold.**
- 4. After working with mold-contaminated materials, wash thoroughly, including your hair, scalp and nails.**
- 5. Wear gloves and eye protection.**
- 6. Remove building materials that are wet and may become**

contaminated with mold growth and place them in sealed impermeable bags or closed containers. Large items with heavy mold growth should be covered with polyethylene sheeting and sealed with duct tape before being removed from the area. These materials can usually be discarded as ordinary construction waste. If we need to take additional precautions during the disposal process, we will let you know.

- 7. Remove and discard porous organic materials that have become wet or are visibly contaminated (e.g., damp insulation in ventilation systems and mildewed carpets).** Again, these materials can usually be discarded as ordinary construction waste.
- 8. Clean hard and nonporous materials using a detergent.** Surfaces can be rinsed with a disinfectant made of one-half cup liquid household bleach mixed into one gallon of water. (Caution: Never mix bleach with cleaning products that contain ammonia.)
- 9. If you have questions or safety concerns about mold exposure, talk to your foreman. ■**

Mold Exposure

Safety Meeting Attendance Sheet

Meeting Date: ____/____/____

Job Site: _____

Job Number: _____

Signing below indicates that I attended a safety meeting presented by my employer on the above date on the subject indicated. I understand that this is part of an ongoing training effort and I was given the opportunity to ask questions about what was addressed.

1. _____	22. _____
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21. _____	

Trainer's Signature _____