

# Tailgate/Toolbox Safety Training

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Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Job Site Location: \_\_\_\_\_

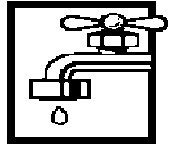
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Start Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finish Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Foreman/Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

## Topic 384: Mold Remediation (Part A – Work Plan and Containment)

**Introduction:** Mold remediation is the process of locating and eliminating mold in structures, eliminating the cause of mold growth, and repairing damage caused by mold. Since the remediator will be actively seeking mold when inspecting a structure, he/she must wear all the personal protective equipment (PPE) which will be used in the actual work of remediation to protect against exposure to mold allergens and/or toxins. Following are guidelines for safety in the process of mold remediation:

**Plan the Remediation before Starting the Work:** Personnel who intend to perform mold remediation should be checked by a physician to ensure that existing respiratory or immune deficiency problems will not place them at a greater risk to develop or aggravate health problems as a result of accidental exposure to mold.

- **Employers must ensure** that all personnel involved in mold remediation work are properly trained to use any personal protective equipment, tools, and equipment required for the job, and trained to perform the job safely.
- **Employers must have** an adequate respiratory protection program in compliance with CFR §1910.134 Respiratory Protection. Consult a health professional as appropriate throughout the remediation process.
- **Assess the size** of the mold and/or moisture problem and the type of damaged materials. Be sure to wear adequate PPE for this process.
- **Determine whether** the building's occupants will need to be relocated during remediation, or if the work area can be confined to prevent exposure of unprotected occupants.
- **Identify the source** or cause of water or moisture problems. Determine the method you will use to eliminate the problem.
- **Select and procure** the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to use for the job.
- **Determine the containment** method and assemble the equipment necessary for the job.

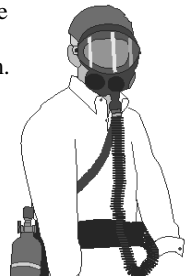


### Mold Remediation Containment Guidelines:

**Containment** - The purpose of containment during remediation activities is to limit release of mold into the air and surroundings. This will minimize the exposure of remediators and building occupants to mold. Mold and moldy debris should not be allowed to spread to areas in the building beyond the contaminated site. The larger the area of moldy material, the greater the possibility of human exposure and the greater the need for containment. In general, the size of the area helps determine the level of containment. However, a heavy growth of mold in a relatively small area could release more spores than a lighter growth of mold in a relatively large area. Choice of containment should be based on professional judgment.

**Limited containment** is recommended for areas of 10 to 100 square feet (ft<sup>2</sup>) of mold contamination. The enclosure around the area should consist of a single layer of 6-mil, fire-retardant polyethylene sheeting. The containment should have a slit entry and covering flap on the outside of the containment area. For small areas, the sheeting can be affixed to floors and ceilings with duct tape. For larger areas, a steel or wooden stud frame can be erected and sheeting attached to it. All supply and air vents, doors, chases, and risers within the containment area must be sealed with polyethylene sheeting to minimize the migration of contaminants to other parts of the building.

**Full containment** is recommended for the cleanup of mold-contaminated surface areas greater than 100 ft<sup>2</sup> or in any situation in which it appears likely that the occupant space would be further contaminated without full containment. Double layers of polyethylene should be used to create a barrier between the moldy area and other parts of the building. A decontamination chamber or airlock should be constructed for entry into and exit from the remediation area. The entryways to the airlock from the outside and from the airlock to the main containment area should consist of a slit entry with covering flaps on the outside surface of each slit entry. The chamber should be large enough to hold a waste container and allow a person to put on and remove PPE. All contaminated PPE, except respirators, should be placed in a sealed bag while in this chamber. Respirators should be worn until remediators are outside the decontamination chamber. PPE must be worn throughout the final stages of HEPA vacuuming and damp-wiping of the contained area. PPE must also be worn during HEPA vacuum filter changes or cleanup of the HEPA vacuum.



### Containment Tips

- \* Always maintain the containment area under negative pressure.
- \* Exhaust fans to outdoors and ensure that adequate replacement air is provided.

**If the containment is working**, the polyethylene sheeting should draw inwards on all surfaces. If it flutters or billows outward, containment has been lost, and you should find and correct the problem before continuing your remediation activities.

**Conclusion:** This meeting is Part A of a three part series and intended for use with meetings: 385: Mold Remediation (Part B - PPE and Cleanup, and 386: Mold Remediation (Part C - Exposure to Molds). These brief training sessions should not be considered all inclusive, and employees engaged in mold remediation must receive comprehensive safety and health training pertaining to mold remediation.

## Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: \_\_\_\_\_

Personnel Safety Violations: \_\_\_\_\_

### Employee Signatures:

(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
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Foreman/Supervisor's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

These guidelines do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.