

This program will apply to all Gerding Builders (GB) employees or subcontractor employees who could be "reasonably anticipated", as a result of performing their job duties, to come in contact with blood and other potentially infectious bodily fluids. Employees trained and certified in First Aid and CPR who might be "reasonably anticipated" to come in contact with bodily fluids also must follow the rules and regulations set forth in this program.

Procedures

- When dealing with blood or other bodily fluids, employees and/or subcontractor employees are required to follow universally accepted precautions
- Accordingly, all human blood and other human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, Hepatitis B, and other blood-borne pathogens
- All jobsite and offices are required to make available to employees who may reasonably anticipate coming in contact with bodily fluids with disposable latex gloves and one-way resuscitation masks
- All certified First Aid providers are required to wear disposable latex gloves and eye protection while performing first aid on an injured individual
- If rescue breathing or CPR is performed, a one-way resuscitation mask shall be provided for the protection of the injured and the provider
- All blood spills shall be immediately contained and cleaned with an anti-viral solution, or by a solution of 5:1 water to bleach
- In the event of a serious accident, GB should consider contracting with an outside hazmat firm
- Any material saturated with blood must be considered regulated waste
- This means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; and items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials
- Discarded band-aids and gauze containing small amounts of blood products are not considered regulated waste
- Disposal of all regulated waste shall be the responsibility of emergency medical personnel

At least one GB jobsite person shall be trained in First Aid and CPR, and they also shall be trained in the decontamination of blood spills. All individuals are encouraged to attend training in emergency first aid procedures at each jobsite.

Gerding Builders (GB) has determined that, due to the nature of the construction industry, our employees may at times be exposed to respiratory hazards during the course of their work. These hazards may include lack of sufficient breathable oxygen, and/or the presence of wood dust, and other particulates and vapors (the hazards). The purpose of this program is to ensure that all employees are aware of such hazards, the necessity and procedures for protecting themselves from such hazards, and of remedial health measures to take if they are exposed to such hazards.

Scope and Application

- This program applies to all employees who may come into contact with the hazards
- Any employees required to wear respirators must be enrolled in the company's respiratory protection program
- To be enrolled requires a questionnaire, medical evaluation, fit test for the respirator and training
- Employees who voluntarily wear filtering face pieces (dust masks) are not subject to the questionnaire, medical evaluation, cleaning, storage, and maintenance provisions of this program
- Employees participating in the respiratory protection program do so at no cost to them
- The expense associated with training, medical evaluations, fit testing and respiratory protection equipment will be borne by the company
- Each employee will be assigned a personal respirator
- At no time will employees share the use of a respirator

Responsibilities

- Program Administrator: Duties of the program administrator include:
 - Selection of respiratory protection options
 - Monitoring respirator use by employees in accordance with their certifications
 - Arranging for and/or conducting training
 - Ensuring proper storage and maintenance of respiratory protection equipment
 - Conducting or have conducted qualitative fit testing
 - Administering the medical surveillance program
 - Maintaining records required by the program
 - Evaluating the program
 - Updating written program, as needed
- Supervisors: Duties of the Jobsite Superintendent include:
 - Identifying work areas, or tasks that require workers to wear respirators, and evaluating hazards
 - Ensuring employees under their supervision, required to wear a respirator, are enrolled in the company's respiratory program and have received appropriate training, fit testing, and medical evaluation
 - Ensuring the availability of appropriate respirators and accessories
 - Being aware of tasks requiring the use of respiratory protection
 - Enforcing respirators are properly cleaned, maintained, and stored according to the respiratory protection plan
 - Ensuring that respirators fit well and do not cause discomfort
 - Continually monitoring work areas and operations to identify respiratory hazards
 - Coordinating with the Program Administrator on how to address respiratory hazards or other concerns regarding the program
- Employees: Duties of the employee:
 - Care for and maintain their respirators as instructed, and store them in a clean sanitary location
 - Inform their supervisor if the respirator no longer fits well, and request a new one that fits properly

- Inform their supervisor or the Program Administrator of any respiratory hazard that they feel is not adequately addressed in the workplace and any other concerns they have regarding the program

Selection Procedures:

- The Program Administrator will select respirators to be used on site, based on the hazards to which workers may be exposed and in accordance with all OR OSHA standards
- The Program Administrator will conduct a hazard evaluation for each operation, or work area where airborne contaminants may be present in excess
- The hazard evaluation will include:
 - Identification and development of a list of hazardous substances used in the workplace
 - Review work processes to determine where potential exposure to these hazardous substances may occur
 - Exposure monitoring to quantify air contaminants.
 - Monitoring will be contracted out

Updating the Hazard Assessment:

- The Program Administrator must revise and update the hazard assessment as needed
- If an employee believes respiratory protection is necessary, he/she is to contact the supervisor or the Program Administrator
- The Program Administrator will evaluate the potential hazard and communicate the result to all employees

Medical Evaluation

- Employees who are required to wear respirators must pass a medical exam before using a respirator on the job
- The Program Administrator will select a medical facility to conduct the medical evaluations
- The medical evaluation procedure is as follows:
 - The Program Administrator will set up the appointment with a Physician or other Licensed Health Care Professional (PLHCP) facility for the employees
 - At the time the Program Administrator sets up the appointment he will inform the PLHCP facility of the of potential respiratory hazards and the working conditions the workers will be exposed to
 - The PLHCP facility will provide the questionnaire for the employee to fill out
 - Based on the answers of the questionnaire the PLHCP facility will determine if additional exams or tests are required to determine if the employee is able to wear a respiratory
 - The PLHCP facility will then provide the respirator fit testing for the employee
 - After an employee has received clearance and begun to wear his/her respirator, additional medical evaluations will be provided if the employee reports shortness of breath, dizziness, chest pains, or wheezing
 - All examinations and questionnaires are to remain confidential between the employee and the physician

Fit Testing

All Employees who are required to wear half-face piece or full-face APR's will be fit tested as follows:

- The PLHCP facility will provide the respirator fit testing for the employee after the employee passes the medical evaluation
- Fit testing shall be completed:
 - Prior to being allowed to wear any respirator with a tightly fitting face piece
 - Annually

- When there are changes in the employee's physical condition such as loss/gain of weight, beards, or facial scarring, etc

Respirator Use

- Respiratory protection is required in the following situations:
 - When required by MSDS
 - When air particles are greater than tolerance levels
 - When employee requests

Respirator Cleaning

- Respirators are to be cleaned after each use as follows:
 - Remove the filters, canisters, or cartridges
 - Hose off any visible dust or debris
 - Use non-alcohol cleaning wipes of the surface that touches the face
 - Dry the respirator completely before storage
- Respirators are to be regularly cleaned and disinfected as follows:
 - Disassemble respirator, removing any filters, canisters, or cartridges
 - Wash the face piece and associated parts in a mild detergent with warm water. Do not use organic solvents
 - Rinse completely in clean warm water
 - Wipe the respirator with disinfectant wipes to kill germs
 - Air dry in a clean area
 - Reassemble the respirator and replace any defective parts

Maintenance

- The following checklist will be used when inspecting respirators:
 - Face piece – Cracks, tears, or holes, facemask distortion, and cracked or loose lenses/face shield
 - Head straps – Breaks or tears, broken buckles, and loss of elasticity
 - Valves – Residue or dirt, and cracks or tears in valve material
 - Filters/Cartridges – Approval designation, gaskets, cracks or dents in housing, and proper cartridge for hazard

Change Schedule

- Employees shall change the cartridges on their respirators when they first begin to experience difficulty breathing while wearing their masks, or at the end of each work week to ensure the continued effectiveness of the respirators

Storage

- Respirators shall be stored separately from used filters, canisters, or cartridges to prevent contamination of the storage device and respirator
- Respirators must be stored in a clean, dry area, out of direct sunlight and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
- Each employee will clean and inspect their respirator in accordance with this program

Training

- The Program Administrator will provide training to respirator users and their supervisors on the contents of the Respiratory Protection Program and their responsibilities under it
- Workers will be trained prior to using a respirator in the workplace
- Supervisors will also be trained prior to using a respirator in the workplace, or prior to supervising employees that must wear respirators

- The training course will cover the following topics:
 - The Respiratory Protection Program
 - Respiratory hazards encountered by employees
 - Proper use of respirators
 - Limitations of respirators
 - Fit checks
 - Emergency procedures
 - Maintenance and storage
 - Medical signs/symptoms limiting the effective use of respirators
- Employees will be retrained at least annually or as needed
- Employees must demonstrate their understanding of the topics covered in the training through hands-on exercises and written test
- Respirator training will be documented by the Program Administrator and the documentation will include the type, model, and size of respirator for which each employee has been trained and fit tested

Documentation and Recordkeeping

- A written copy of this program and the OR OSHA standard is kept with the Program Administrator, and is available to all employees who wish to review it
- The Program Administrator will retain copies of the employee's medical determination document from the PLHCP, training and fit test records
 - These records will be updated as new employees are trained, as existing employees receive refresher training, and as new fit tests are conducted
- The completed medical questionnaire and the physicians documented findings are confidential and will remain at the PLHCP Facility

Gerding Builders (GB) recognizes that excessive noise can cause permanent hearing loss if appropriate engineering, administrative controls or personal protective equipment is not used. Limiting exposure to excessive noise through engineering controls is GB preferred method of control.

PERMISSIBLE NOISE EXPOSURES

Duration per day, hours	Sound level dBA, slow response
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1 ½	102
1	105
½	110
¼ or less	115

Procedures

- Protection against the effects of noise exposure must be provided when the noise levels exceed those shown in the table above
- The measurement must be observed on the A-scale of a sound level meter at slow response
- When employees are subjected to noise levels exceeding those shown above, feasible engineering or administrative controls must be utilized
- If such controls fail to reduce sound levels within the levels shown above, personal protective equipment must be provided and used to reduce the noise exposure
- In all cases where the noise levels exceed the values shown in the table above, a continuing, effective hearing conservation program must be administered

During the planning process of the construction project involving a hospital or medical facility, it is important to remember that a hospital is an occupied critical care facility whose primary function is that of patient care. A construction project can be intrusive to medically fragile patients. All construction projects have the potential to impact infection control in patient areas. Construction, demolition and remodeling activities in hospitals have been linked to an increase in certain nosocomial infections in immuno-compromised patients.

The purpose of this policy is to minimize the potential acquisition of nosocomial infection in patients during hospital construction activities.

Procedures

- The following are highlights of Gerding Builders (GB) Infection Control Construction Policy
 - Planning Phase
 - Number and placement of isolation rooms
 - Air handling systems
 - Number and placement of hand washing facilities
 - Staff and patient traffic patterns for the duration of the project
 - Relocation decisions regarding patient care areas, storage areas, etc.
 - Water supply and plumbing
 - Waste containment, transport and disposal
 - Selection of finishes and surfaces that can be effectively cleaned in clinical areas
 - Accommodation of personal protective equipment
 - Storage of moveable modular equipment
 - Operational Phase
 - Medical waste removal
 - Integrity of barrier walls
 - Environmental control
 - Traffic control
 - Cleaning
 - Contractor personnel requirements
 - Environmental monitoring
 - Policy implementation
 - Completion Phase
 - Ventilation specifications
 - Disinfection procedures
 - Water line flushing
 - Water line disinfection
 - Compliance Monitoring
 - Air handling
 - Integrity of barrier walls
 - Dress code
 - Environmental control
 - Noise
 - Traffic control
 - Water supply
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - GB Management:
 - Shall hold an infection control specific pre-planning meeting with the owner and affected subcontractors prior to all work that requires an infection control plan
 - Shall conduct inspections of the workplace for compliance with policy
 - Shall cover policy applications during project orientation with subcontractors
 - Subcontractor Management:

- Shall comply with and furnish materials necessary to comply with GB policy
- Shall attend relevant pre-planning meetings, project orientation, and fully participate in the Job Hazard Analysis program

The Gerding Builders (GB) Project Superintendent will coordinate with the Safety Department to ensure that this policy is properly implemented.

In the course of renovation and demolition, workers may encounter lead containing or lead based paint. Lead is a poison, and exposure to lead containing or lead based paint could be hazardous to your health. In order to mitigate these problems, the following procedures have been developed.

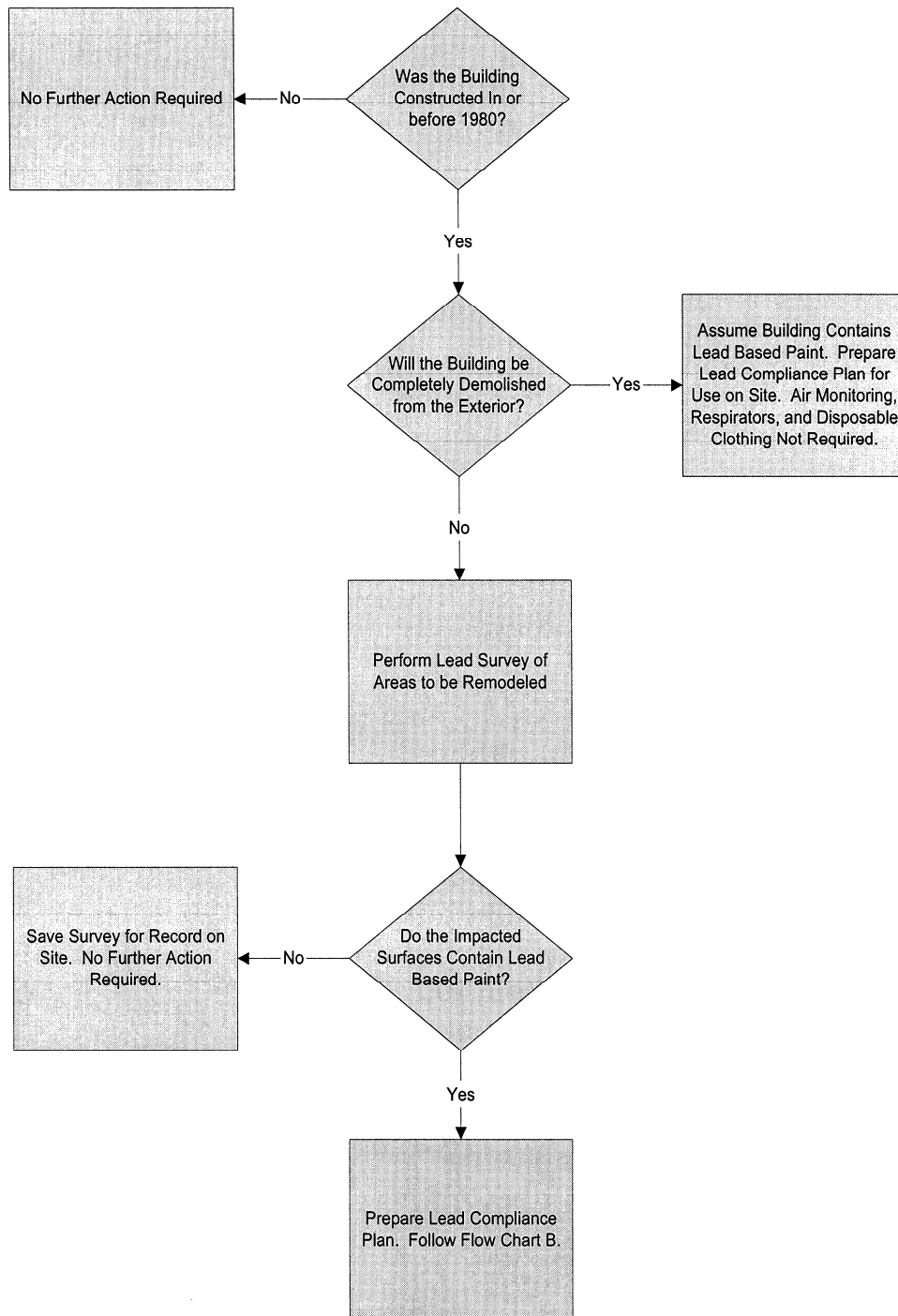
General Requirements

- Prior to the renovation or demolition of any building, a lead paint survey from a certified technician must be provided
 - Buildings built after 1980 are assumed to be free from lead containing or lead based paint, and do not require a survey
 - Only the areas of the building that are being renovated or demolished need to be surveyed
 - The results of this survey must be kept on the jobsite for the duration of the renovation or demolition
- If lead containing or lead based paint is discovered by the certified technician, the following procedures must be followed
 - Develop a lead compliance plan:
 - A sample plan is attached
 - Plan must be project specific
 - Plan must be kept on site
 - Have an on-site lead competent person:
 - Person will be the jobsite superintendent
 - Person must have received lead competence training
 - All employees working on the project will be required to have lead awareness training
 - Employees working on tasks that disturb the lead must be respirator trained
 - Contact your Safety Department to arrange training
 - Provide a hepa-filtered vacuum at the jobsite
 - Provide hand washing facilities at the jobsite
 - Sign the project as required in the lead compliance program
 - Set up containment for the work area (if needed)
 - Perform a Negative Exposure Assessment for each different task that will impact the lead containing or based paint
 - During the Negative Exposure Assessment all employees working on the tasks shall be provided with and required to wear:
 - Tyvek suits
 - Respirators
 - If the Negative Exposure Assessment indicates there is no exposure above the permissible exposure limit for an 8 hour TWA, then the use of the Tyvek suits and respirators becomes optional
 - If above the permissible exposure level, modify the task or the procedures for the task and retest
 - Never work on a task that is above the permissible exposure level
 - Record the tasks and results in the written lead compliance plan
 - Dispose of debris that contains lead based paint only in approved landfill
 - It is intended that the written lead compliance program shall be used by subcontractors as well
 - Subcontractors will follow the written lead compliance program
 - Air monitoring will be required for each of their tasks that disturb the lead containing or lead based paint
- Work to minimize the exposure of adjacent facilities to debris that contains lead containing or lead based paint
 - Consider utilizing temporary barriers to protect adjacent people and spaces

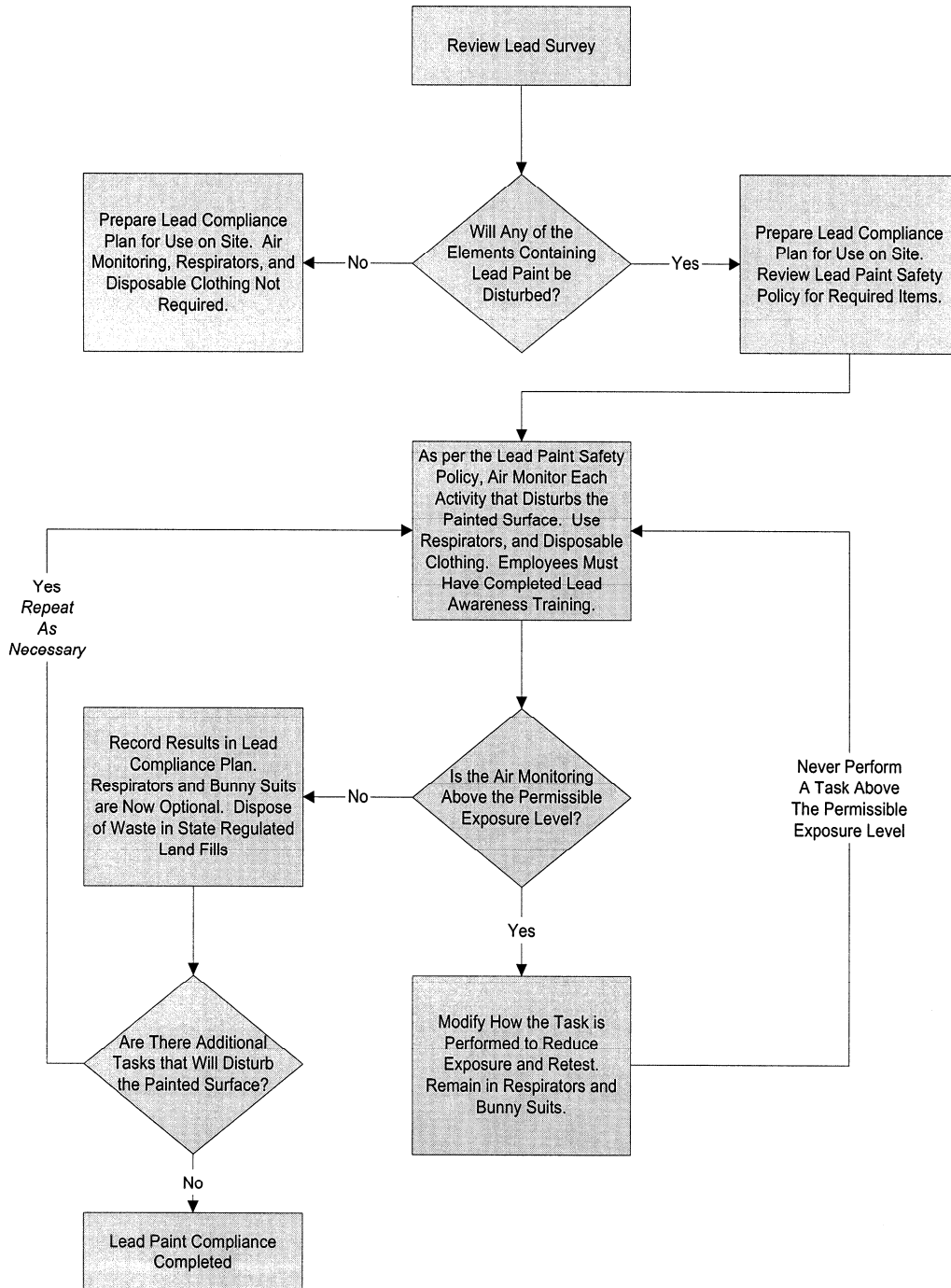
- Consider utilizing air moving equipment to exhaust air from the contaminated area
- Free-Air (whole building) demolitions done entirely from the exterior with a back-hoe or similar equipment will not require to develop a lead compliance plan but will be required to follow approved lead demolition procedures (as an example hosing down the building at the location the backhoe is working)

A copy of this policy shall be made available to all employees and concerned parties.

*Lead Based Paint Compliance
Flow Chart A - Lead Paint Discovery
To Be Completed on Every Remodel/Demolition Project*



Lead Based Paint Compliance
Flow Chart B - Lead Compliance Plan
 To Be Completed on Projects Qualified in Flow Chart A



**Gerding Builders Lead Compliance and Control Plan
For Exposure to Lead During Construction Activities****1.0 Introduction**

This Lead Compliance and Control Plan (the Plan) provides Gerding Builders (GB) personnel and subcontractors with worker protection procedures and dust control procedures for operations with the potential for exposure to lead at or above the OSHA action level of $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. This Plan seeks to minimize the foreseeable hazards of exposure to lead contaminated dust from retrofit operations to construction personnel and other subcontractors. This Plan includes requirements for engineering controls, work practices, personal protective equipment, respirators, air monitoring and dust, fume and mist controls for protection from exposure to lead.

The requirements of this Plan shall apply wherever the potential for employee exposure to lead above the action level of $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ exists.

It is also the intent of this Plan to provide guidance to GB for complying with the regulatory requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62 and OAR 437 1926.62.

2.0 Scope of Work**2.1 Work Activities**

Bulk paint samples were taken from the project by (Name Lead Consulting Firm). These samples indicated the presence of Lead in the paint found on the Name Specific Location in the Building in (Name City) Oregon.

The following employees are involved with the lead program: (Name the Employees specifically working with the lead materials.)

This plan includes but is not limited to potential lead exposure associated with the following operations where lead, lead containing coatings, or paint are present:

- (Name Specific activities that will impact the lead containing materials)
- (Name Specific activities that will impact the lead containing materials)

3.0 Site Personnel

No one is allowed in the demarcated area without the approval of the Safety Department and/or (Name Superintendent). All persons entering the demarcated area are required to participate in the GB Lead Awareness training and Respirator training and to comply with all sections of this Plan.

3.1 On-Site Safety Supervisor

The On-Site Safety /Lead Competent Person shall be designated by GB and shall have the authority to immediately halt work during the exposure assessment phase if the provisions of this Plan are not met. The On-site Safety Person is (Name Superintendent). The On-Site Safety Person shall be required to perform the following duties:

- Establish regulated areas by posting appropriate signs and other necessary measures
- Review medical records and training for lead awareness and respirator fit testing
- Notify the Owner immediately of exposure to lead at or above the action level of $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of air outside the demarcated area
- Inspect work operations on a frequent basis to ensure compliance
- Record any illness, disease, injury, pulmonary disorder, or death of any person on site
- Ensure only authorized employees enter the demarcated area

- Supervise or perform all air monitoring required by this Plan
- Ensure that employees working within the demarcated area wear protective clothing and respirators as required by applicable regulations and this Plan
- Ensure that employees use the hygiene facilities and observe the decontamination procedures specified in this Plan
- Ensure containment, local exhaust with HEPA filtration and work area is maintained by following the lead plan

3.2 Emergency Procedures - Project Shut-Down

The On-site Safety Person shall immediately halt work on the project under any of the following conditions:

- Release of visible emissions from the contamination control boundaries. Visible emissions include potentially contaminated water, dust, fumes, or mist
- Breach of the contamination control system which could potentially lead to contamination release
- Improper handling of waste generated by the project which is either designated as hazardous or pending analysis
- Any other conditions the On-site Safety Person identifies as having the potential to release contamination beyond the contamination control boundary

Upon halting the work, the On-site Safety Person shall direct project personnel to immediately correct the deficiency and document the event in writing. The project may recommence only after written approval of the On-site Safety Person that he or she has visually inspected and approved correction of the deficiency.

3.3 Site Workers

Site workers will be required to perform the following duties:

- Attend all job-related training
- Read and follow this Plan
- Participate with biological monitoring and respirator program as needed
- Check all personal safety equipment daily to ensure it is in good working condition
- Immediately report any accidents, illness, spills, unsafe conditions, near misses and any unusual smells to the On-site Safety Person

4.0 Worker Protection

Section 4.0 applies to all employees who will be entering the demarcated areas (see Section 4.1) and is intended to meet all requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1926.62 and OAR 437 1926.62.

4.1 Establishment of the Demarcated Work Area

This Section describes the requirements for demarcating work areas where the potential for lead exposure exists and access to those areas.

4.1.1 Demarcation

Although lead warning signs are not required until the OSHA permissible exposure limit of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is exceeded, the work area shall be clearly demarcated with warning signs denoting the potential danger of lead at designated entrances to the demarcated area. At a minimum, the signs shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62 (m), and shall read as follows:

WARNING
LEAD WORK AREA
POISON
NO SMOKING OR EATING

4.1.2 Access to Demarcated Area

During the exposure assessment phase of the project (see Section 6.0), no employee shall be allowed to enter the demarcated area of the project without complying with the provisions outlined in Section 4.0 and 6.0. If the exposure assessment determines exposures to be below the action level and the PEL, other personnel will be allowed to enter the demarcated area. However, access will be limited to those personnel with work duties that require them to be present in the demarcated area.

While within the demarcated area all eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum or tobacco, and applying of cosmetics shall be strictly prohibited.

All persons entering the demarcated shall sign the sign in log upon entry and the sign out log upon exit (see Appendix D).

5.0 Waste

GB is considered the generator of the hazardous waste for this project and GB will be responsible for implementing the following requirements.

5.1 Sampling and Testing of Debris

Testing of samples of bulk samples was done by: (Name the testing lab who will be performing the tests)

5.1.1 Sample Procedure

(Give bulk sample results here).

All selective waste will be placed in sealed hefty bags and disposed of properly. Selective waste includes:

- Paint chips
- Dust from HEPA filters and damp sweeping
- Plastic sheets, duct tape, or tape used to cover floors and other services during the demolition and renovation work
- Rags, sponges, mops, HEPA filters, respirator cartridges, scrapers, and other materials used for testing, abatement and cleanup
- Disposable work clothes and respirator filters
- Any other items contaminated with lead

5.1.2 Hazardous Waste

If the tests of the debris in Section 5.1.1 show the waste to be hazardous, the following requirements shall apply:

- TGCC shall pay strict attention to the requirements of 40 CFR 262 and 40 CFR 265 for the on-site handling of debris
- Paint debris (paint chips) will be prevented from accumulating on the ground by using a HEPA vacuum filtration system in the work area to eliminate dispersion of the debris

6.0 Exposure Assessment

This Section outlines the requirements for assessing if the work operations listed in this Plan will result in an employee exposure to lead at or above the action level.

For each workplace or work operation listed in this Plan it shall be initially determined if any employee may be exposed to lead at or above the action level through the use of air monitoring as outlined in Section 6.0. Personal samples shall be representative of a full shift including at least one sample for each job classification in each work area listed in this Plan.

6.1 Protection of employees during exposure assessment

6.1.1 Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment During Exposure Assessment

The following table is a summary of the personal protective clothing and respirator required for each operation during interim exposure assessment. For a more complete description of the required personal protective clothing and respirators, refer to section 4.0 (Worker Protection).

(List all tasks or operations, PPE required and minimum respirator required for each task. See examples below. Note: Examples must be removed when filling this section out)

Operation	Personal Protective Equipment	Minimum Respirator
<i>Trim Removal</i>	<i>Safety Glasses, Gloves, Hard Hat, Tyvek Suit</i>	<i>6200 series respirator from 3M, N100 filters</i>
<i>Plaster Demolition</i>	<i>Safety Glasses, Gloves, Hard Hat, Tyvek Suit</i>	<i>6200 series respirator from 3M, N100 filters</i>

6.1.2 Hygiene Requirements During Interim Exposure Assessment

Until the exposure assessment is complete, for each work operation where an employee may be exposed to lead, the following procedures shall be implemented.

- All external non-disposable work clothing will be washed at least weekly
- Hand washing facilities shall be provided and required to be used
- Hand washing facilities shall be located near the entrance to the demarcated area for access by employees who are required to work in the demarcated areas
- Each employee who enters a demarcated area during the exposure assessment shall be required to wash their hands and face at the end of each work shift before eating, drinking or smoking

6.2 Biological Monitoring During Exposure Assessment

Section 6.2 applies to each employee who will be required to enter a demarcated area during the exposure assessment phase of the project. Biological monitoring shall consist of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels. Biological monitoring shall be made available within 48 hours of the onset of exposure. If air sample results are received within 48 hours and indicate exposure below the action level of 30 µg/m³ for the activity monitored (as required by Section 6.0), biological monitoring shall not be required.

The employer shall notify each employee who has received biological monitoring of the results within five working days of the receipt of the results.

The following employees are now involved with biological monitoring: **(List each employee’s name that is involved with the exposure assessment.)**

6.3 Training Requirements During Exposure Assessment

Section 6.3 applies to each employee who will be required to enter a demarcated area during the exposure assessment phase of the project. Information concerning the hazards associated with lead shall be

communicated to employees according to the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard and OAR 437 1926.62 (m) and 29 CFR 1926.62(1). This information shall include but not be limited to the requirements concerning warning signs and labels, material safety data sheets, and the contents of this work plan. In addition, employees exposed to airborne levels of lead at or above the action level shall receive the following training:

- GB medical removal level for this lead program is 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- The competent person will notify employees with elevated blood lead levels
- The content of 29 CFR 1926.62 and its appendices
- The specific nature of operations which could result in exposures to lead at or above the action level
- The purpose and description of the health effects of lead and the medical monitoring requirements
- The engineering, work practice and administrative controls associated with the employees job assignment
- The contents of this compliance plan
- Instructions that chelating agents should not be used except under the direction of a physician
- Information on employee's rights of access to exposure and biological monitoring data

6.4 Negative Initial Determination

If the exposure assessment determines that no employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the action level, a written record of this determination shall be made. This record shall include the date of determination, location within the work site, and the name and social security number of each employee monitored.

6.5 Positive initial determination

If the exposure assessment determines that employees are exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the action level but below the PEL, air monitoring shall continue at least every six months. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are below the action level.

If the exposure assessment determines that employees are exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the PEL, the activity associated with the exposure may be re-engineered to lower the exposure and the exposure assessment repeated or, the following requirements shall apply:

6.5.1 Respiratory Protection

GB written respirator protection plan is on site along with records for respirator training and fit testing. Proper respiratory protection shall be selected according to the levels of airborne lead as determined by the exposure assessment. Respirators shall be selected from the respirator selection table in 29 CFR 1926.62 or OAR 437 1926.62(f)(1) through (f)(4).

6.5.2 Eating Facilities

Eating facilities shall be provided for employees whose exposure is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators, otherwise an employee may eat, drink or use tobacco products anyplace outside the marked lead abatement area after at least washing their hands and face. Eating facilities shall be as free as practicable from lead contamination. Employees shall be required to wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics. Employees shall not be allowed to enter eating areas with protective clothing.

6.6 Frequency

If the exposure assessment reveals employee exposure to be below the action level, further exposure determination need not be repeated unless there is a change of equipment, process, control, personnel, or a

new task has been initiated that may result in additional employees being exposed at or above the action level. If there has been such a change, further monitoring will be required.

6.7 Employee Notification of Results of Exposure Assessment

Within five (5) working days after the completion of the exposure assessment the employer shall notify each employee in writing of the results that represent that employees exposure in accordance with OAR 437 1926.62(d)(8).

7.0 Housekeeping

HEPA vacuum system is used for cleaning tools and clothing on the work deck that is contaminated with noticeable dust and paint chips. Keep floors and work area clean of paint chips and debris by vacuuming with HEPA vacuum.

Wipe down respirators, tools and any applicable surfaces on a daily basis or when needed and through away any paper towels or wipes used for this purpose into an approved lead waste container.

Place dirty towels and coveralls in proper storage places.

8.0 Air Monitoring

Section 8.0 describes the procedures and requirements for air monitoring during the retrofit operations.

8.1 Exposure monitoring

Air samples shall be representative of a full shift including at least one sample for each job classification in the work area where employees will be required to enter demarcated areas. Each activity required to be monitored shall be monitored

8.2 Air sample equipment and protocols

All air monitoring will be conducted by List the Consulting firm or other entity conducting the air monitoring. The lab used by List the Consulting firm or other entity conducting the air monitoring. is (List the lab that will be used by the consulting firm or other entity), an AIHA Accredited laboratory.

Monitoring equipment to be used shall include the following:

- (List the air pump to be used)
- (List the filter media to be used)
- Appropriate tubing.
- A calibrated rotameter capable of determining a flow rate range of 2.0 liters per minute

All monitoring shall be performed according to NIOSH Method 7082 (see Appendix A) and collected on the attached sample data collection form (see Appendix B). All air monitoring shall be performed under the supervision of an industrial hygienist.

The laboratory performing the analysis shall be accredited under the Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP) and, in addition, certified by the American Industrial Hygiene Association's Laboratory Accreditation Program for metals on filters.

8.3 Results of Air Sampling Are In Appendix C**8.4 Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment After Exposure Assessment**

The following table is a summary of the personal protective clothing and respirator protection required for each operation based on the exposure assessment completed on the (List the project here) lead work

procedure. For a more complete description of the required personal protective clothing and respirators refer to section 4.0 (Worker Protection).

(List all tasks or operations, PPE required and minimum respirator required for each task. See examples below. Note: Examples must be removed when filling this section out)

Operation	Exposure Characterized @ or below÷	Personal Protective Equipment	Minimum Respirator
<i>Demo of Trim</i>		<i>Safety Glasses, Gloves, Hard Hat, Tyvek Suit</i>	<i>N95 Particulate Dust Mask</i>
<i>Removal of plaster</i>		<i>Safety Glasses, Gloves, Hard Hat, Tyvek Suit</i>	<i>N95 Particulate Dust Mask</i>
<i>Removal of walls</i>		<i>Safety Glasses, Gloves, Hard Hat, Tyvek Suit</i>	<i>N95 Particulate Dust Mask</i>

APPENDIX

- A. Air Monitoring Data**
- B. Biological Monitoring**
- C. Training**

Excessive amounts of silica dust may be generated during activities such as: sandblasting, rock drilling, roof bolting, stonecutting, drilling, quarrying, brick/block/concrete cutting, gunite operations, lead-based paint encapsulate applications, asphalt paving, cement products manufacturing, demolition operations, hammering, and chipping and sweeping concrete or masonry.

The following policy is designed to protect Gerding Builders (GB) employees who may come into contact with silica during the course of their work.

Procedures

- In order to determine whether a product contains silica, the Material Safety Data Sheet must be obtained and evaluated
- In the event silica is present in products on-site, the following safe working procedures shall be followed to eliminate or control silica dust exposure:
 - The Project Safety Orientation should include information on potential areas for exposure and the hazards of silica exposure
 - Engineering controls must be considered as a primary means to eliminate the hazard, whenever feasible
 - Industrial hygiene exposure monitoring must be conducted in order to confirm that the engineering and administrative controls in place are effective and whether personal protective equipment (PPE) is or is not required
 - If PPE is required, refer to the Respiratory Protection Program for specific guidelines
 - After working with products that contain silica, each individual will be required to thoroughly wash their hands before eating, drinking or smoking. Eating, drinking or smoking near silica or in silica-regulated areas is strictly prohibited
 - Always wet dry materials and surfaces before cutting, chipping, grinding, sanding, sweeping or cleaning
 - This engineering control shall be used to the greatest extent feasible, so that airborne concentrations of silica are minimized
 - Use power tools with built-in high-efficient particulate air (HEPA) dust extraction units to capture the dust before it is released into the exhausted air
 - GB will not allow the use of any compound used for abrasive cleaning that contains more than 1% silica
 - Employee sampling must be conducted to verify that concentrations released from the media being finished does not exceed allowable OSHA PEL's
 - For abrasive blasting, replace silica sand with less toxic materials
 - The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health highly discourages the use of sand or any abrasive with more than 1% crystalline silica in it
 - As an alternative, garnet, slag and steel grit and shot may be suitable substitutes
 - All subcontractors are to supply any exposure monitoring, testing, or engineering information regarding silica exposure in their operations prior to beginning work
 - An example may be the masonry contractor using brick/block saws and associated experience data that the subcontractor has obtained

Gerding Builders (GB) is not only concerned about our employees and the employees of our subcontractors, but also the environment. All chemicals, whether considered toxic or not need to be handled in a proper and responsible way. This program is designed to help GB meet those responsibilities.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Container Labeling

- All hazardous chemicals brought onto the job site must have an MSDS on file at the job site
- All hazardous chemicals delivered to site must have label from manufacture on container
- All hazardous chemicals that are put into a secondary container must be properly labeled with NFPA labels or per client mandate

Chemical Handling Procedure

- Do not dump or drain any chemicals (this includes oils) into a process sewer, storm drain, sanitary sewer, sump, pond, stream, on the ground, or into any scrap or waste dumpsite
- Secure chemical container lids and caps at all times except when adding, withdrawing, or using chemical
- Chemical containers shall be stored so as to prevent rainwater from entering container either by covering container or tipping container to allow water to run off
- Have spill control materials available ie: kitty litter, sawdust, absorbent pads, brooms, drain covers, etc

Special Procedures

- Empty Chemical Containers
 - Never dump or drain chemicals to empty containers
 - Use the chemical up
 - Reusable containers should be returned to the supplier
 - All non-reusable containers are to be completely emptied before disposal
 - Containers in poor condition are to be emptied, crushed and placed in a dumpster
- Paints, Thinners, and Solvents
 - Open paint, thinner, or solvent cans only as needed
 - Use proper secondary label and also label as "Hazardous Waste", unless chemical is not listed and does not meet any Hazardous Waste characteristics
- Other Special Chemicals
 - If project requires work with other special chemicals, check with the Safety Department for special handling requirements

Purchasing Hazardous Materials

- Purchase only the amount of material necessary to complete the project at hand
 - If less than 55 Gallons of product is needed, purchase only 5 Gallon cans
 - If less than 110 Gallons of product is needed, purchase one 55 Gallon Drum and the remainder in 5 Gallon cans etc.
- Many clients require advanced MSDS review/approval prior to delivery of hazardous materials to the project
 - Check with the project manager prior to purchasing hazardous materials
 - Leave ample time for client review
- Substitutions can often be made with materials that do not create hazardous waste
 - Many clients require that alternative materials be used whenever possible
 - Contact Safety, Purchasing, or management as stated above

Containment and Clean-Up of a Sudden or Accidental Release

- Notification
 - If anyone is injured, seek medical help

- Inform foreman immediately of any spill or release
- As soon as possible notify the project safety representative or project superintendent
- Any spill with potential to affect human health or the environment (except when occurring in secondary containment) must be reported to local authorities in accordance with the local emergency plan
 - Contact OERS (Oregon Emergency Response System) at 800-452-0311
 - Also contact client site safety representative
- Protection
 - Get personal protective equipment as required by HMIS label or MSDS
- Liquid Spills
 - Immediately confine liquid spills to the smallest possible area using dams, dikes, and/or absorbent
 - In case of a large liquid spill, contact client site safety representative for instructions for disposal. Contain spill as above where possible
- Gaseous Release
 - Evacuate area in case of a gaseous release. Contact foreman and project safety representative immediately
- Disposal
 - Consult warning labels on container and/or MSDS's for procedures and precautions necessary for safe and proper disposal of the hazardous waste
 - Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as required
 - Dispose of small quantities of oil soaked absorbent material as solid waste
 - Place contaminated materials inside an approved container, dispose of in accordance with all Federal, State and Local Regulations

Gerding Builders (GB) is not in the business of performing asbestos abatement work. It is the policy of Gb to refrain from engaging in the removal or abatement of asbestos containing materials when performing renovation or building activities. GB will request that owners have a Hazardous Material Survey made by a certified testing company, or industrial hygienist prior to the start of work. Where asbestos is found, the owner must contract for its removal. GB must obtain certification that the asbestos has been removed and the area is safe to work.

In the course of renovation and demolition, workers may encounter materials which contain asbestos fibers. Exposure to asbestos fibers has been linked to cancer and asbestosis. In order to mitigate these problems, the following policy prevents exposure to asbestos fibers.

General Requirements

- Prior to the renovation or demolition of any building, an asbestos survey from a certified asbestos technician must be provided. The result of this survey must be kept on the jobsite for the duration of the renovation or demolition
 - Only the areas of the building that are being renovated or demolished need to be surveyed
- If asbestos is discovered by the certified asbestos technician, it must be abated by a licensed abatement contractor
 - Employees should never attempt to remove dispose of, or disturb asbestos containing materials
 - Subcontractors are not permitted to abate asbestos, regardless of whether they are properly licensed or not
 - If the asbestos containing material is in an area where it will not be disturbed, it does not need to be abated
 - Do not disturb asbestos containing materials
 - Make sure all asbestos containing material are properly labeled
- If materials are discovered that could be asbestos containing, stop the work activity and bring this occurrence to the immediate attention of the project superintendent or the project manager
- Do not remove or disturb these materials until they have been tested and proven to be non-asbestos containing
- The following items are commonly asbestos containing materials. If you discover these items, and they do not appear on the building survey, notify your project superintendent or project manager and do not disturb them:
 - VCT Flooring, Floor Base and Mastic (Commonly 9" x 9")
 - Black VCT Mastic (even if used with 12" x 12" tiles)
 - Roofing Material
 - Plaster
 - Mortar
 - Vermiculite use as insulation of CMU walls
 - Ceiling Tile and Mastic
 - Pipe Lagging
 - HVAC Duct Tape/Lagging
 - Insulation
 - Window putty
 - Exterior caulking
- Do not allow subcontractors to remove, disturb, or dispose of materials that are suspected of being asbestos containing

Procedures When Working in an Area That Contains Asbestos

- All employees must receive Asbestos Hazard Awareness Training prior to beginning work in areas that have materials containing asbestos
- All employees must take steps not to disturb any Asbestos containing materials

- If an Asbestos containing material is disturbed:
 - Immediately stop work activity
 - Barricade the area to prevent other trades from entering
 - Notify Superintendent immediately
- Superintendent will make provisions to have a clean up

Roles and Responsibilities

- GB Management:
 - Must conduct inspections of the workplace for compliance with this policy
 - Must discuss policy applications during project orientation with subcontractors
 - Must assure that Asbestos Hazard Awareness Training has been conducted for all employees working in or around material containing asbestos
- Subcontractor Management:
 - Must comply with and furnish materials necessary to comply with GB policy
 - Must provide and participate in the Asbestos Hazard Awareness Training for their employees
- Subcontractor Employees:
 - Must attend and participate in project orientations and Asbestos Hazard Awareness Training.
 - Must report immediately anytime asbestos containing material is discovered or disturbed

OSHA and OR-OSHA Jurisdictions

No specific regulatory requirements

DOSH Jurisdiction

Each contractor working on a Gerding Builders (GB) project will comply with DOSH Construction Industry Regulations in addition to the following policies/procedures.

GB has determined that, due to the nature of the construction industry, our employees may at times be exposed excessive heat in the outdoor environment. The purpose of this program is to ensure that all employees are aware of such hazards, the necessity and procedures for protecting themselves from such hazards, and of remedial health measures to take if they are exposed to such hazards.

Scope and Application

This program applies to and is required for all:

- Employees performing work in an outdoor environment
- All outdoor work activities between May 1st and September 30th
- Only when the employees are exposed to outdoor heat at or above the temperatures indicated in Table #1
- Except those employees which outdoor work activities do not last for more than fifteen (15) minutes in any sixty (60) minute period

TABLE #1 Outdoor Temperature Action Levels	
Clothing/PPE Condition	Temperature
Non-breathing clothes including vapor barrier clothing or PPE such as chemical resistant suits	52°
Double-layer woven clothes including coveralls, jackets and sweatshirts	77°
All other clothing	89°

Responsibilities

- Employer
 - Encourage employees to frequently consume water or other acceptable beverages to ensure hydration
 - Supply at least one (1) quart of drinking water per employee per hour
 - Ensure that a sufficient supply of drinking water is readily available to employees at all times
 - Ensure the employees have an opportunity to drink at least one (1) quart of drinking water per hour
 - Ensure a readily available means to replenish the drinking water supply.
- Employees
 - Monitoring their own personal factors for heat related illness including consumption of water or other acceptable beverages to ensure hydration

Procedures

- Employees showing signs or symptoms of heat related illness must be:
 - Relieved from duty and provided sufficient means to reduce body temperature (Shade, fluids, etc)
 - Monitored to determine whether medical attention is needed