

Lead Content Known

BEGINNING THE MEETING

Give the safety talk in your own words. Use the printed talk merely as a guide. The purpose of a safety meeting is to initiate discussion of safety problems and provide solutions to those problems. Encourage employees to discuss hazards or potential hazards they encounter on the job. Ask them to suggest ways to improve safety in their area.

Don't let the meeting turn into a gripe session about unrelated topics. As discussion leader, it's your job to make sure the topic is safety. Discussing other topics wastes time and can ruin the effectiveness of your safety meeting. At the end of the meeting, ask employees to sign a sheet on the back of this talk as a record that they attended the safety meeting. Keep this talk on file for your records.

Know Amount of Lead Exposure

The amount of lead exposure on the job is known. Either:

1. Initial air monitoring has been completed for a representative sample of employees.
2. Other adequate, recent information is available to define exposure levels.

Hazard Identification

The company has a written Safety and Health Program that meets all OSHA requirements. It includes identification of lead hazards on the site, regular inspections, accident investigation, and correction of hazardous conditions.

Air Monitoring

1. OSHA requires that worker exposure be kept at or below 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), as an 8-hour average. This is called the 8-hour permissible exposure limit (PEL).
2. When exposure may be $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or more, OSHA requires certain protective measures. This is called the action level.
3. Air monitoring is used to determine whether these levels are exceeded. Monitoring measures the exposure a worker would have if not using a respirator.

Work Area:

Airborne Lead Level:

If employee exposure was determined to be: (check one:)

1. Below the action level: No further monitoring is required unless there is a change of equipment, process, control, personnel, or a new task that may result in increased lead exposure.
2. Between the action level and the PEL: Continued monitoring is done at least every 6 months until at least 2 consecutive measurements, 7 days apart, are below the action level.
3. Above the PEL: Continued monitoring is done quarterly until exposure drops below the PEL.

Employee Notice of Results

1. Employees are given written notification of the airborne lead exposure levels in their work area within 5 working days after completion of the exposure assessment.
2. If an employee's exposure is at or above the PEL, the written employee notification includes a description of the corrective action the company will take to reduce exposure.

Hazard Communication and Training

1. The company has a written Hazard Communication Program.
2. All employees have received basic Hazard Communication training.
3. Any employee who may be exposed to airborne lead at or above the action level on any given day has received initial training about lead prior to job assignment and receives annual training thereafter.
4. Copies of the OSHA lead standard are readily available to affected employees.
5. Clear lead warning signs are posted in each work area where lead is above the PEL.
6. For any new lead-containing products, containers are properly labeled.

7. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available on the site for all new lead-containing products used.
8. Workers know where to find MSDSs and how to understand them.
9. Personnel working in adjoining areas of the job site, including subcontractors, are aware of the work and the hazards.

General Protective Measures

1. The company has a written lead compliance program.
2. Where feasible, engineering, work practice, and administrative controls are used to reduce employee exposure to a level below the PEL.

Respirators

Approved respiratory protection is provided by the company and used by workers if either:

1. Engineering, work practice, and/or administrative controls cannot adequately reduce worker exposure to a level below the PEL.
2. An employee requests a respirator.

Are respirators required when working with lead on this site? Yes_____ No_____

Type of respirator:

Available at:

1. Respirators are properly stored and maintained.
2. Types of respirators and cartridges appropriate for the work are used, based on the level of exposure.
3. Respirators, cartridges, and replacement parts have been approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
4. Workers who wear respirators have been medically evaluated, fit-tested, and trained. For negative pressure respirators, fit-testing is repeated at least every 6 months.
5. If respirators are used on the site, the company has a written Respiratory Protection Program.
6. Powered air purifying respirators are provided to employees who request them if they are determined to provide adequate protection.

7. Only air supplied respirators, with grade D breathing air, are worn in low oxygen areas (less than 19.5% oxygen).

Possible low oxygen area(s) on this site:

Protective Clothing

1. Protective clothing is provided to employees who may be exposed to lead above the PEL or any employees who are exposed to lead compounds that may cause skin irritation. (Examples: coveralls, gloves, hats, shoes or shoe coverlets, face shields, vented goggles.)
2. Impermeable gloves of the correct type are worn to prevent skin contact with lead. (To determine the appropriate glove, consult the MSDS for the product, or contact the glove supplier or manufacturer.)
3. Eye and face protection meets the requirements of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z 87.1 1979, American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.
4. Employees exposed to lead above the PEL are provided clean, dry protective clothing at least weekly.
5. Employees exposed to lead above 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are provided clean, dry protective clothing daily.
6. Contaminated clothing is removed in designated change areas and placed in properly closed and labeled containers.
7. Lead is not removed from clothing by blowing, shaking, or any other method that would create lead dust.
8. Persons laundering or cleaning lead contaminated clothing are informed in writing about the harmful effects of lead exposure.

Housekeeping and General Hygiene

1. Lead dust is removed from surfaces using vacuums with HEPA (High Efficiency Particulate Air) filters, or other methods that minimize lead becoming airborne.
2. Compressed air is not used to remove lead from surfaces unless there is a ventilation system to capture airborne dust.
3. Food, beverages, tobacco, or cosmetics are not kept or used in areas where lead exposure may be at or above the PEL.
4. Employees exposed to lead above the PEL always wash hands and face before eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.
5. Eating areas, free from lead contamination, are provided for employees whose airborne exposure to lead is at or above the PEL.

6. Employees do not enter eating areas with protective work clothing or equipment unless lead dust has been removed by vacuuming or some other effective method.
7. Hand washing facilities and a shower (where feasible) are provided and used by employees exposed to lead above the PEL.

Medical Surveillance and Removal Protection

1. Any employee potentially exposed on any day to lead at or above the action level receives initial medical surveillance (blood sampling).
2. There is a medical surveillance program for all employees who are or may be exposed to lead at or above the action level for more than 30 days in any consecutive 12 months.
3. Employees are notified of their blood lead levels within 5 working days after receipt of biological monitoring results.
4. Employees exposed above the action level are removed from exposure if their blood lead levels are over 50 µg/dl and/or if medically indicated.
5. Employees who are medically removed maintain their earnings, seniority, and other employment rights and benefits for 18 months.

GENERAL INSPECTION	
Other Hazards Noted	Action
Near Miss Reports:	
Other:	

GENERAL SAFETY REVIEW

This is a time to review all safety concerns, not just today's topic. Keep your notes on this page before, during and after the safety meeting.

Are you aware of any safety hazards from any other crews? Point out any hazards other crews are creating that this crew should know about. Tell the crew what you intend to do about those hazards.

Do we have any other safety business? Discuss any past issues or problems. Report any progress of investigations and action taken.

Have there been any accidents, near misses or complaints? Discuss any accidents, near misses, and complaints that have happened since the last safety meeting. Also recognize the safety contributions made by members of the crew.

Please remember, we want to hear from you about any health and safety issues that come up. If we don't know about problems, we can't take action to fix them.

ENDING THE MEETING

Circulate Sign-Off Form.

Assign one or more crew member(s) to help with next safety meeting.

Refer action items for follow-up.

Do you have any Safety Recommendations?

Do you have any Job Specific Topics you would like us to discuss?

Have you reviewed the M.S.D.S Sheet for this safety topic?

Yes ___ No ___ N/A ___

Comments

