

SAFETY WALKAROUND CHECKLIST CEMENT & CONCRETE


1994

Date Prepared: _____

By: _____

Project Name/No: _____

Location: _____

- Check the box if the statement is true.
- Fill in the blanks where the  appears.

NOTES

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND AIR MONITORING

- The company has a written Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) that meets all Cal/OSHA requirements. It includes identification of hazards on the site related to cement and concrete, as well as regular inspections, accident investigation, and correction of hazardous conditions. [1509]
- Air monitoring has been done in work areas where exposure to dust may exceed the Cal/OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL). [5155(e)]
 - If using a new cement product, check the MSDS for the PEL.
 - If working with existing concrete, the PEL is 10 mg/m³ for total dust, and 5 mg/m³ for respirable dust. [5155]
- Workers have been informed of the results of air monitoring performed on themselves, in their work area, and/or for their trade. [3204(e)(2)(A)]
- If air monitoring found any exposure exceeding the PEL, engineering, administrative, and work practice changes are used to reduce exposure where possible. Personal protective equipment is used only if other measures are insufficient. [1528, 5141(a), and 5155(e)(2)]
(Examples: stop work practices that generate dust; use water to suppress dust.)

HAZARD COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING

- The company has a written Hazard Communication Program. [5194]
- All workers have received basic Hazard Communication training. [5194]

- Everyone potentially exposed to cement or related products has received specific training in health effects, safe use, minimizing exposure, personal protective equipment, proper disposal, and emergency procedures. [1510 and 5194]
- All product containers are properly labeled. [5194(b)(1) and 5417(a)]
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are available on the site for all cement and related products used. [5194]
- Workers know where to find MSDSs and how to understand them. [5194]
- Personnel working in adjoining areas of the job site, including subcontractors, are aware of the work and the hazards. [1509]

WORK PRACTICES

- No dry cutting of concrete is done. [5145 and 5155]
- No dry sweeping of cement dust is done. [5145 and 5155]
- Workers dispensing flammable chemicals such as curing agents, bond breakers, and retardants use proper grounding and bonding procedures. [1934]
- Workers using epoxy sealants and bonding agents take care to keep them off their skin. [1509 and 5155]

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- If necessary, personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided by the company and worn by workers to prevent exposure to cement dust, wet cement, form oils, curing compounds, bond breakers, retarders, sealers, and other hazardous chemicals. [1516, 1520, 1522, 1531, and 5155].
- The types of PPE used are appropriate for the work and give adequate protection. [1514]
- Respirators with HEPA cartridges are worn when dust levels may be above the Cal/OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL). [1531]

Are respirators required when working around cement or concrete dust on this site? Yes No



Type of respirator: _____

Available at: _____

- Respirators are properly stored and maintained. [1531(d)]

- The proper types of respirators and cartridges for the work are used. [1531(b)]
- Respirators, cartridges, and replacement parts have been approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). [1531(b)]
- Workers who wear respirators have been medically evaluated, fit-tested, and trained. [1531(c) and (h)]
- If respirators are used on the site, the company has a written Respiratory Protection Program. [1531(f)]
- Impermeable gloves of the correct type are worn if necessary to prevent skin contact with cement, concrete, and related substances, except where gloves might become caught in moving parts or machinery. [1520] (To determine the appropriate glove for the substance, consult the MSDS for the product, or contact the glove supplier or manufacturer.)
- Full protective clothing (coveralls, etc.) is used to minimize skin contact where necessary. [1522]
- Workers use chemical goggles (or equivalent eye and face protection) where there is risk of splashing or spraying into eyes. 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*. [1516]
- Workers **always** wear goggles or other face and eye protection when using form oils, curing agents, bond breakers, and retardants. [1516]

SAFETY WALKAROUND CHECKLIST GENERAL INSPECTION

<i>Other Hazards Noted</i>	<i>Action</i>

Near Miss Reports:

Other: