


	Possible Hazards	Protective Measures
Contaminated Floodwaters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bacteria and other infectious organisms (from sewage) in water and soil.</li> <li>Toxic substances from flooded industrial and waste sites.</li> <li>Mold and fungi in the air.</li> </ul>  <p>Source: www.niosh.gov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ventilate enclosed spaces with fresh air.</li> <li>Assume that floodwater is contaminated unless proven otherwise.</li> <li>Allow only trained workers with the proper personal protective equipment to clean up toxic chemicals, other hazardous waste, and mold.</li> <li>Be up-to-date with a tetanus shot (within the last 10 years).</li> <li>Discard water-damaged and visibly contaminated materials.</li> <li>Use waterproof boots, latex or rubber gloves and other protective clothing. Consider using special chemical-resistant outer clothing and protective goggles.</li> <li>Use an N-95 NIOSH-approved disposable respirator, at a minimum, when handling mold-contaminated materials.</li> <li>Keep an adequate supply of clean water available for drinking and washing.</li> </ul>
Downed Power Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burns and electrocution from contact with energized lines or objects, including tree limbs, in contact with downed power lines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assume that all power lines are live or energized.</li> <li>Establish and clearly mark a danger zone around downed lines. Stay at least 10 feet from all downed lines.</li> <li>Allow only properly trained and equipped workers to repair electrical wires.</li> </ul>
Tree Trimming and Debris Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrocution from contact with power lines or tree limbs in contact with power lines.</li> <li>Being struck or crushed by falling tree limbs.</li> <li>Injuries from equipment, such as chain saws and chippers.</li> <li>Strains and sprains from lifting or moving tree limbs and other debris.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact the utility company to de-energize and ground or shield power lines. All tree trimming/removal within 10 feet of a power line must be done by trained tree trimmers.</li> <li>Establish and clearly mark a danger zone where tree debris may fall onto workers. Stay alert at all times.</li> <li>Use work gloves, a hard hat, work boots, hearing protection and eye/face protection. Wear chaps when using a chainsaw.</li> <li>Watch out for chainsaw kickback. Do not cut with saw tip.</li> <li>Do not get too close to a chipper. Never reach into an operating chipper.</li> <li>Use mechanical equipment to lift heavy objects. If not possible, use extra people and proper lifting techniques.</li> </ul>

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Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Falls from aerial lifts, ladders, roofs, and other elevated work surfaces.</li> <li>Slippery and uneven working surfaces that can create injuries due to slips, trips and falls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use safe procedures to prevent aerial lift tip-overs. Use a body harness or restraining belt with a lanyard attached to the boom or basket of the lift.</li> <li>Use proper ladder safety (e.g., set on firm and stable ground, maintain "three-point" contact, do not stand on top rung).</li> <li>Be aware of wet or slippery surfaces, obstacles, or uneven surfaces on the site.</li> </ul>
Portable Generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shocks and electrocution from gas- and diesel-powered generators.</li> <li>Toxic carbon monoxide (CO) from generator exhaust.</li> <li>Fires from improper refueling and fuel storage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Never run a portable generator inside a house or in an enclosed space like a garage.</li> <li>Inspect electric cords to ensure they are in good condition and free of defects. Use a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI).</li> <li>Ensure that spaces where generators are used are properly ventilated.</li> <li>Shut down the generator before refueling. Never store fuel or the generator indoors.</li> </ul>
Work Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation incidents (injuries and deaths) in work zones where workers are struck by moving vehicles and mobile equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wear high-visibility clothing and headwear compliant with ANSI/ISEA 107-2004.</li> <li>Use proper traffic controls (i.e., signs, cones, barriers).</li> <li>Use proper lighting, flaggers and worksite communications.</li> <li>Make sure that vehicle operators are properly trained.</li> <li>Always use seat belts and rollover protection.</li> </ul>
Construction Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exposure to asbestos-contaminated materials during the demolition of buildings and structures.</li> <li>Spaces with limited access, suffocation hazards, or which are confined spaces.</li> <li>Trenching and excavation accidents (cave-ins).</li> <li>Risk of back, knee and shoulder injuries from manual lifting and handling of building materials and fallen tree limbs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Properly select and use PPE (personal protective equipment) which may include respiratory protection, along with other procedures detailed in 29 CFR 1926.1101.</li> <li>Do not enter permit-required confined spaces without training and a permit to enter. See 29 CFR 1910.146 for more information.</li> <li>Prevent cave-ins by benching, sloping, shoring, or shielding the soil. See 29 CFR 1926.651 and 1926.652 for more information.</li> <li>Use proper lifting techniques and teams of two or more to move bulky or heavy items.</li> </ul>