

	<p style="text-align: center;">State of Ohio Weatherization Program Standards</p>	Section	<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>
		Subject	<b>Health and Safety</b>

### *INTRODUCTION 114-1.1*

The purpose of this section is to identify Health and Safety requirements.

**purpose**  
114-1.1

### *OSHA REQUIREMENTS 114-1.2*

Grantees shall comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for all activities which involve staff personnel.

**OSHA**  
114-1.2a

Related costs to train and equip staff personnel in order to comply with OSHA requirements shall be charged to the Support or Training and Technical Assistance budget categories, as appropriate.

**T/TA expenditures**  
114-1.2b

Grantees must comply with OSHA regulations concerning administrative procedures directing the collection, maintenance and dissemination of information concerning exposure to, and handling of, hazardous materials.

**administrative  
procedures**  
114-1.2c

Contractors employed by grantees are expected to comply with OSHA requirements. Costs associated with compliance shall be part of the bid price or job cost.

**contractors**  
114-1.2d

Grantees' costs for complying with OSHA health and safety requirements may be charged to Administrative or Training and Technical Assistance budget categories, as appropriate.

**costs**  
114-1.2e

### *HEALTH AND SAFETY BUDGET 114-1.3*

With the exception of Section 114-1.2 above, all costs shall be applied to the Health and Safety budget category for allowable health and safety activities that are necessary to abate health and safety hazards before, or because of, the installation of weatherization measures. This includes:

**health & safety budget**  
114-1.3

The cost to eliminate the presence of hazardous levels of combustion by-products in the living space from a heating or water heating appliance that cannot be otherwise eliminated through routine tune-up or repairs.

**combustion by-  
products**  
114-1.3a

<b>non-operational heating units</b> 114-1.3b	The cost to repair or replace a non-operational heating or water heating appliance.
<b>none exists</b> 114-1.3c	The cost to provide a heating or water heating appliance where none exists.
<b>gas cook stoves</b> 114-1.3d	The cost to test and repair a gas cook stove to eliminate or reduce the production of carbon monoxide (CO).
<b>electrical systems</b> 114-1.3e	The cost to correct the presence of electrical system hazards, such as inadequately sized service, improperly grounded service, hazardously placed service, inadequately sized or insufficient number of circuits, poor condition (i.e. live bare wires, etc.) and wiring inappropriate to its location.
<b>introducing fresh air</b> 114-1.3f	The installation of exhaust fans, ducting, controls and passive air intakes that are designed to introduce fresh air to provide a safe and healthy level of air exchange.
<b>smoke alarms/CO alarms</b> 114-1.3g	The installation of smoke alarms and CO alarms.
<b>repair sewage lines</b> 114-1.3h	Minor repairs to sewage lines necessary prior to weatherization.
<i>ADDITIONAL HAZARD ABATEMENT 114-1.4</i>	
<b>limited allowability</b> 114-1.4	In addition to the hazard corrections identified in 114-1.3, other hazards may be abated under the circumstances identified below. Costs for these activities shall be charged to the Health and Safety Budget line item.
<b>asbestos</b> 114-1.4a	The cost of removing and/or abating asbestos is generally prohibited. Where grantees work on large heating and distribution systems, including related piping, the cost of asbestos removal (or less costly approaches such as encapsulation) is allowable to the extent that documented energy savings resulting from the measure will demonstrate a cost effective SIR. In all cases, compliance with all codes and EPA regulations is required. Cutting asbestos-containing siding material remains prohibited. Removal of cementitious siding by a person trained in safe working practices is allowable.

The cost of removal or mitigation of odors, viruses, bacteria, unsanitary conditions and rotting wood is allowable to the extent that removal or mitigation is necessary to allow effective weatherization work and/or to provide for the immediate or future health of workers or clients. Whole house extermination of pests is not allowed.

**biological agents**

114-1.4b

The cost of correcting existing indoor air quality problems due to these chemicals is prohibited. However, care should be taken not to exacerbate a known existing condition.

**formaldehyde and VOCs**

114-1.4c

The cost of treating an existing occupant health problem is prohibited. However, care should be taken to assess if health problems exist and, consequently, to avoid weatherization work or materials that may exacerbate any such problem.

**existing occupant health problems**

114-1.4d

The cost of lead paint abatement is prohibited. However, the cost to test a building for the presence of lead paint and the cost of precautions to prevent causing a lead paint contamination problem while installing weatherization materials is allowable.

**lead paint**

114-1.4e

The intent of Federal Regulations regarding lead-based paint (LBP) hazard reduction efforts is to eliminate lead poisoning in children. In accordance with that intent, specifically the Pre-Renovation Lead Information Rule (Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 406b), each weatherization service provider shall provide the pamphlet entitled *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home* to an adult resident of each pre-1978 residential building to be weatherized, and obtain from that adult resident a written acknowledgement that the adult resident has received the pamphlet, or certify in writing that a pamphlet has been delivered to an adult resident and the provider has been unsuccessful in obtaining a written acknowledgement, as directed in the publication *Lead: Requirements for Hazard Education Before Renovation*, reference 40 CFR Section 745.80-745.88.

Lead-based paint was used on the majority of houses built before 1978. It is probable that LBP is present on houses weatherized by the HWAP that were built before 1978. If lead-based paint is disturbed (cut, scraped, sawn, drilled, etc.) during the weatherization work, that work shall be done in a “lead-safe” manner.

**lead paint (cont'd)**

114-1.4e

If the homeowner, landlord, or another person notifies you that there is lead present in the home or that lead poisoning has occurred to a member of the household, then all weatherization work must stop. No other weatherization work can take place until the home is declared lead safe. WPS section 112 (denial of services) must be followed when work is stopped and all documentation must be placed in the client file.

In response to a suspected lead paint hazard, follow the guidelines published in the EPA handbook, *Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home* (publication #: EPA 747-R-94-002).

Please refer to the Health and Safety section of the HWAP State Plan for additional information.

**radon gas**

114-1.4f

The cost of abating radon is prohibited. However, the cost to test a building for the presence of radon gas is allowable if the potential for its presence is believed to be high. Routine weatherization measures that help abate and/or mitigate the existence of radon are allowable as weatherization measures.

*LANDLORD CONTRIBUTIONS 114-1.5***landlord contributions**

114-1.5

Non-HWAP eligible landlords must contribute financially an amount equal to 50% of the material and labor cost of abatement of hazards found in their building.

*HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS 114-1.6***customers and crew members**

114-1.6

Weatherization measures that could potentially affect the health and safety of clients or crew members shall be undertaken only after steps are taken to minimize or eliminate risks associated with the retrofit. Those risks include absorption, inhalation or ingestion of hazardous materials. Source control shall be the first approach.