Work scope details:

Title: Floor Tile Removal/Replacement in the Breakroom at 7920

Work Scope Summary: - The work involves the removal and replacement of both non-asbestos and asbestos-containing floor tiles in the breakroom of Building 7920. The task includes moving equipment and materials, removing the existing floor covering, installing new flooring, and managing waste disposal.

Key Work Scope Components: - Removal of non-asbestos and asbestos-containing floor tiles - Moving equipment and materials out of and back into the breakroom - Removal of the cove base - Use of hand tools and mechanical equipment for floor covering removal - Installation of new floor covering - Assistance with waste disposition

Relevant previous events and lessons learned:

Event Title	Event Summary	Lessons Learned	Reference link
Employee Injury During Tile Removal	An employee experienced pain in his right wrist and thumb while removing worn vinyl floor tiles using straight hoes. The job was planned as an asbestos removal event due to remnants of asbestos-containing adhesive. Dry ice was used to loosen the adhesive, but more effort was required to remove the tiles. The employee was given medication, a wrist splint, and work restrictions.	Ensure proper ergonomic practices and tools are used to minimize injury during manual tile removal. Consider alternative methods for adhesive removal to reduce physical strain.	[Link not provided]
Asbestos Floor Tile Discovered During Remodel	A subcontractor removed tiles in trailer 3724 that were later identified as containing asbestos. The subcontractor was not approved to work in these rooms due to incomplete asbestos sampling results. Work was stopped, air samples conducted, and trained personnel performed abatement.	Ensure complete asbestos sampling and approval before commencing work. Immediate cessation of work and proper abatement procedures are crucial upon asbestos discovery.	Link
Improper Asbestos Removal and Disposal	Over 600 cubic yards of crumbled asbestos fibers were discovered in unlabeled garbage bags at a demolished site in Kalamazoo, Michigan. This violation involved improper waste disposition and abatement procedures, risking exposure during renovation.	Proper labeling and disposal of asbestos-containing materials are essential to prevent exposure risks. Follow abatement procedures strictly.	Link

Nationwide Asbestos Abatement Violations	A pattern of accidents and safety violations has been identified nationwide regarding improper asbestos abatement during floor tile removal and waste disposal by unlicensed contractors.	Ensure contractors are licensed and trained in asbestos abatement. Adherence to OSHA and EPA standards is critical to maintaining safe renovation sites.	Link
Demolition Crew Asbestos Exposure	Demolition crews have experienced high-exposure incidents to asbestos during removal operations due to lacking proper protective equipment and procedures.	Use proper protective equipment and follow established procedures to minimize asbestos exposure during demolition and renovation activities.	Link
Potential Asbestos Exposure During Floor Removal	Unexpected black mastic containing asbestos was discovered during floor removal in Building 321C. Work was paused, and samples tested positive for ACM. Workers were notified of potential exposure and offered health evaluations.	Conduct thorough testing and planning before floor removal. Immediate action and notification are necessary upon discovering asbestos-containing materials.	Link

Missing Hazards:

Hazard	Missing or Inadequate Mitigation in Current Work Control Document	Recommended Mitigation for Revision	Reference link	SBMS Link
Cuts and Abrasions	Not listed	Conduct workplace/task hazard assessment, specify PPE, consider safer tools, and provide PPE training	ANSI/ISEA 105-2016	Link
Improper Ergonomics	Not listed	Implement ergonomic assessments, replace heavy materials, improve work policies, and provide PPE	OSHA Ergonomics	Link
Improper Waste Disposal	Not listed	Ensure proper waste management, recycling, and disposal practices	EPA Waste Basics	Link
Slips, Trips, and Falls	Not listed	Maintain walking areas, ensure proper lighting, and use non-slip footwear	OSHA Slips, Trips, Falls	Link

Noise from Power Equipment	Not specifically addressed	Implement engineering controls, provide hearing protection, and conduct noise assessments	OSHA Noise Control	Link
Chemical Exposure	Not specifically addressed	Implement process changes, isolate processes, use wet methods, and follow hierarchy of controls	OSHA Chemical Hazards	Link

Failure mode analysis:

Current control	Failure mode of the control	Effect of Failure	Cause of Failure	Recommended action
Written permits for the work activity	Permit not obtained or incomplete	Unauthorized work leading to safety hazards	Lack of awareness or oversight	Ensure all permits are reviewed and approved before work begins
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Inadequate or improper PPE use	Increased risk of injury or exposure to hazards	Lack of training or compliance	Conduct PPE training and enforce compliance checks
HEPA Vacuum use for asbestos	HEPA vacuum not certified or improperly labeled	Asbestos exposure to workers	Neglect in equipment maintenance	Regularly inspect and certify HEPA vacuums; ensure proper labeling
Asbestos hazard controls (e.g., wet methods, HEPA vacuum)	Failure to apply controls	Asbestos exposure and contamination	Inadequate training or supervision	Train workers on asbestos controls and supervise application
Worker rotation	Inadequate rotation leading to fatigue	Increased risk of errors or accidents	Poor task management	Implement a strict rotation schedule and monitor worker fatigue
Respiratory protection	Incorrect respirator use or fit	Inhalation of hazardous substances	Lack of fit testing or training	Conduct fit testing and provide training on respirator use
GFCI for electrical equipment	GFCI not used or malfunctioning	Risk of electrical shock	Equipment failure or oversight	Test GFCI functionality regularly and enforce usage
Ladder inspection	Failure to inspect ladders	Falls from height	Negligence or lack of procedure	Implement mandatory ladder inspection before use

Manual material handling controls	Improper lifting techniques	Musculoskeletal injuries	Lack of training or awareness	Provide training on proper lifting techniques and use of aids
Emergency response procedures	Inadequate response to emergencies	Escalation of incidents	Lack of training or unclear procedures	Conduct emergency drills and clarify response procedures