

Optional Information

Name of School:

Date of Inspection:

Vocational Program/Course/Room:

Signature of Inspector:

**Noise, Radiation, and Other Exposures for Construction  
Self Inspection Checklist**

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**Instructions:** This checklist covers selected construction regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under 29 CFR 1926 which were adopted by reference. It applies to temporary work sites associated with construction, alteration, demolition and/or repair including painting and decorating. Fixed facilities, such as vocational educational classrooms, are not covered by the construction regulations. This checklist covers exposure to noise, ionizing radiation, nonionizing radiation (lasers and microwaves), gases, vapors, fumes, dusts and mists. Definitions of underlined terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions. Questions marked with the symbol (☞) may require the help of an outside expert.

Compliance with the regulations dealing with exposures cannot be completely determined by using a checklist. Many factors are involved in making judgements about exposures including the amount of exposure, duration of exposure, sensitive populations, engineering controls such as ventilation, adequacy and use of personal protective equipment and operating conditions. The following checklist is meant to provide guidance in identifying potential problems. It is recommended that outside expert professional assistance be utilized if potential problems have been identified.

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Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts and mists

Please Circle

1. ☞ If individuals are believed to be exposed to excessive amounts of airborne gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists, has the exposure been evaluated by a competent person to determine if the exposure is harmful? [29 CFR 1926.55(a)]

Y N N/A DK

2. If there are excessive exposure situations involving breathing gases, vapors, fumes, dusts and mists, are *respirators* being used on an interim basis to protect individuals from exposure? [29 CFR 1926.55(b)]

Y N N/A DK

Note: See the “Respiratory Protection” checklist for additional information on implementing a respiratory protection program.

3. If there are excessive exposure situations, are plans being implemented, if practical, to eliminate or reduce the exposure so that individuals no longer have to wear *respirators*? [29 CFR 1926.55(b)]

Y N N/A DK

4. ☞ If any *respirators* are being used on the work site voluntarily, have elements of a respiratory protection program been implemented as required by 29 CFR 1910.134?

Y N N/A DK

Note: See the “Respiratory Protection” checklist for additional information on implementing a respiratory protection program.

Comments/Corrective Action:

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## Noise

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| 5.   | If normal conversation is difficult between two individuals standing at arms length during noisy operations, have noise levels been evaluated by a competent person to determine if noise levels exceed 90 <u>dBA</u> as an eight-hour time-weighted-average or 140 <u>dB</u> as a peak value? [29 CFR 1926.52(a)] | Y N N/A DK |
| <p>Note: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends a different, more protective standard to prevent hearing loss. Please contact NIOSH for information regarding their recommendations.</p> |  |            |
| 6.   | If individuals are exposed to noise levels above 90 <u>dBA</u> as an eight-hour time-weighted-average, are feasible administrative or engineering controls used to reduce the noise level to below 90 <u>dBA</u> ? [29 CFR 1926.52(b)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 7.   | If individuals are exposed to noise levels above 90 <u>dBA</u> as an eight-hour time-weighted-average, are they required to wear hearing protection? [29 CFR 1926.52(b) and 1926.101(a)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 8.   | If individuals are exposed to noise levels above 90 <u>dBA</u> as an eight-hour time-weighted-average, is there a continuing, effective hearing conservation program being administered? [29 CFR 1926.52(d)(1)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 9.   | If hearing protection is used, is the type of hearing protection fitted or determined by a competent person? [29 CFR 1926.101(b)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 10.  | Is the use of plain cotton as hearing protection prohibited? [29 CFR 1926.101(c)]  | Y N N/A DK |

Comments/Corrective Action:

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### Ionizing radiation

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|-------|--|---|---|-----|----|
| 11. ☞ | If ionizing radiation sources are used, such as radioactive materials or X-rays, are precautions taken to protect against radiation exposure? [29 CFR 1926.53(a)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 12. ☞ | If activities are performed involving ionizing radiation sources, such as radioactive materials or X-rays, are only competent persons used specially trained in the proper and safe operation of such equipment? [29 CFR 1926.53(b)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

### Nonionizing radiation - lasers

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| 13. | If lasers are used, are only qualified and trained persons assigned to install, adjust and operate laser equipment? [29 CFR 1926.54(a)]  | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 14. | If lasers are used, do operators have a proof of qualification available and in their possession at all times? [29 CFR 1926.54(b)]   | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 15. | If lasers are used which have a potential to give reflected light greater than 0.005 watts (5 milliwatts), are antilaser eye protection devices used? [29 CFR 1926.54(c)]                    | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 16. | Are laser safety glass or goggles provided which will protect for the specific wave-length of the laser and the optical density adequate for the energy involved? [29 CFR 1926.102(b)(2)(i)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |
| 17. | Are all laser goggles labeled with the laser wavelengths for which use is intended, the optical density of those wavelengths and the visible light transmission. [29 CFR 1926.102(b)(2)(ii)] | Y | N | N/A | DK |

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| 18. | If lasers are used, are areas posted with a standard laser warning placard? [29 CFR 1926.54(d)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 19. | If lasers are used, are beam shutters or caps utilized or the laser turned off when laser transmission is not actually required? [29 CFR 1926.54(e)]                | Y N N/A DK |
| 20. | If lasers are used, are they turned off when left unattended? [29 CFR 1926.54(e)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 21. | If lasers are used, are only mechanical or electronic means used as a detector for guiding the internal alignment of the laser (not your eyes)? [29 CFR 1926.54(f)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 22. | Are lasers prohibited from being directed at students and teachers? [29 CFR 1926.54(g)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 23. | Are lasers prohibited from being used when there is rain, snow, dust or fog? [29 CFR 1926.54(h)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 24. | Are lasers label with the maximum output? [29 CFR 1926.54(j)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 25. | Where practical, are laser set up above the heads of students and teachers? [29 CFR 1926.54(k)]   | Y N N/A DK |

Nonionizing radiation - microwaves

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| 26. ☞ | If there is believed to be excessive exposure of students and teachers to microwaves, has the exposure been evaluated by a competent person to determine if the exposure is harmful? [29 CFR 1926.54(l)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Definitions:

*dB* means noise levels in decibels.

*dBA* means noise levels in decibels with a weighting factor imposed to simulate how humans hear noise levels at different frequencies.

*Respirator* means a device designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of harmful atmospheres. Types of respirators include self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), air-line respirators and air-purifying respirators.

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