

Spray Foam Insulation Chemical Exposure

TRADE: INSULATION & WEATHERIZATION

LEADER GUIDE: 8-12 MINUTES

USE WHAT FITS TODAY

LEADER NOTE

Do not read this sheet word-for-word. Pick the sections that match today's task, point to the actual equipment/work area, and get the crew to answer the questions out loud.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Before work starts, use this Spray Foam Insulation Chemical Exposure talk to cover chemical vapors, skin exposure and restricted reentry. Point out the equipment, work zone and controls the crew will rely on today. Health hazards are easy to underestimate because the injury may not happen immediately. Dust, fumes, vapors, fibers and chemicals can build exposure over minutes, hours or years. The crew needs to know what the substance is, how exposure occurs and which controls come before PPE.

A SCENARIO TO DISCUSS

During Spray Foam Insulation Chemical Exposure, the dust, vapor, odor, residue, or visible emission is greater than expected even though the planned control is running. What does that tell the crew about the control, and what must be reassessed before continuing?

BEFORE WORK STARTS

- Identify the product/material and review the SDS, survey or task-specific exposure information before disturbance/use.
- Set up the engineering control first: ventilation, wet method, HEPA extraction, containment or another specified control.
- Verify required PPE/respiratory protection, hygiene and cleanup methods before exposure starts.
- Read the product label and SDS before use, especially ventilation, PPE, incompatibility and first-aid information.
- Use ventilation and exposure controls that match the product and the work area.

SAFE WORK SEQUENCE / CONTROLS

- Read the product label and SDS before use, especially ventilation, PPE, incompatibility and first-aid information.
- Use ventilation and exposure controls that match the product and the work area.
- Keep containers labeled and closed when not in use, and control ignition sources when products are flammable.
- Use gloves, eye protection and other PPE compatible with the chemical rather than relying on generic gear.
- If conditions change, stop long enough to make sure the control for chemical vapors, skin exposure and restricted reentry still works for the job in front of you.

QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD CHANGE THE JOB

1. What material or contaminant are we actually dealing with, and what SDS, survey, label, or other information confirms it?
2. Which engineering control is doing the real work today: ventilation, wet method, HEPA collection, containment, or substitution?
3. What would tell us that control is not working well enough before someone receives a significant exposure?

COMMON FAILURE POINTS

- Relying on a respirator or gloves while the engineering control is missing or ineffective.
- Disturbing a material before confirming what it is or how exposure is controlled.
- Using dry cleanup or compressed air that puts settled contamination back into the breathing zone.

STOP AND RESET IF...

- The material, contaminant or SDS is unknown, or the planned exposure control does not match the product/task.
- Ventilation, wet methods, HEPA collection, containment or other engineering controls are not working.
- Required respiratory/PPE program conditions cannot be met or a worker develops symptoms.

4. After higher-level controls are in place, what PPE/respiratory protection is required and what are its limitations?
5. What does that tell the crew about the control, and what must be reassessed before continuing?

MAKE IT REAL ON THE JOB

Show the product/material, exposure-control equipment and cleanup method instead of only naming the PPE.

BEFORE YOU RELEASE THE CREW

Before the crew starts, everyone should be able to explain the hazard, point to the control being used today, and name the condition that would make the work stop.

ATTENDANCE & SIGN-OFF

Spray Foam Insulation Chemical Exposure

Project / Job:		Date:	
Talk leader:		Location:	

CREW ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By signing, attendees confirm they participated in this toolbox talk and had the opportunity to raise job-specific questions. Signatures do not replace required training, qualifications, permits or certifications.

#	Name	Company / Trade	Signature
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QUESTIONS / CONDITIONS / CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

END-OF-TALK CHECK

☐ Crew can point to the main hazard.	☐ Critical control is in place and usable.
☐ The responsible person/check is clear.	☐ Stop/re-brief conditions were discussed.