



Project Homecoming Safety Packet

Safety of families and work groups is of utmost importance! In fact, safety is more important than the work you came to accomplish. Many tasks we must perform during home repair involve dangerous activities which could endanger you or your host family. Some are major and could cause severe pain, or in lesser cases, inconvenience.

Major Safety Hazards

- Falls
- Cuts from tools or debris
- Overheating and dehydration
- Punctures
- Auto accidents
- Electrical shock

Minor Safety Hazards

- Stings and bites
- Sunburn
- Muscle strain
- Splinters

Generally, the best ways to avoid these hazards are to:

- Get enough sleep.
- Stay alert at the job site. Take breaks! Most accidents happen when you are tired or careless.
- Ask questions when unsure of what to do or how to do it.
- Make sure you have enough people to do the job.
- Do not wander off the work site into unfamiliar areas.
- Handle tools only if trained to use them.
- Ask for help lifting heavy objects

For your own safety and the safety of others, make sure you read the following safety guidelines and warnings. Have a safe and productive work site.



Things Groups Need Prior to Going to Worksite

- First Aid Kit
- Safety Box with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment
- Information and Medical Release Forms for every member of the work crew
- Project Homecoming Project File

Every group **MUST** have a **First Aid Kit** and **signed Information and Medical Release forms** for every member of the crew in each vehicle. Groups are responsible for bringing their own first aid kit for each work crew.

Safety equipment will be at the Olive Tree facility. A ‘safety box’ will be handed out to you at the beginning of your week. You will fill this safety box from the stock at Olive Tree with the safety equipment you will use throughout the week. **It is your group’s responsibility to make sure that it stays stocked with equipment that is usable by members of your group. It is also your group’s responsibility to return the box and its contents to Olive Tree at the end of the week.**

Project Homecoming’s reasoning behind placing the responsibility for selecting and maintaining safety equipment on volunteer groups is to ensure that you have the right size, type, and numbers of equipment for each member of your group. In addition, we feel that the responsibility of having this equipment available to every volunteer at all times is too large, too diffused, and too important to leave in the hands of a single staff member. We feel that only by each volunteer being responsible for making sure they have the equipment they need can we be certain this critical need will be addressed. **The Village Staff at Olive Tree will assist you in locating and selecting proper safety equipment at Olive Tree** – whenever possible, this should take place on Sunday night. The Village Staff is also responsible for maintaining the supply of all types of safety equipment. **Please notify Village Staff of any shortages you notice so that they can correct the problem immediately.**

Safety equipment or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be discussed in more detail later in the Safety Packet.



General Site Safety

Staff Structure and Site Oversight

- Except in special circumstances, each worksite will have a Work Site Manager who will be in charge of and oversee the day- to-day operations of the site.
- Work Site Managers are supervised by Construction Managers. On a typical week, each Construction Manager supervises 4 to 5 Work Site Managers and their respective worksites.
- Work Site Managers and Construction Managers are responsible for setting up the plan for the site and making sure that sites are safe.
- Work Site Managers have been trained on proper use of tools that are on site. If you are not comfortable with using a tool, or have not been previously trained, but want to use a tool, see your Work Site Manager for proper use of that tool and training on that tool.

Clean Work Site

- A clean work site is a safe work place. Neatness and organization of the worksite is even more important for safety than it is for efficiency.
- Position building materials and supplies in carefully laid out piles to allow adequate aisles and walkways.
- Clean up all rubbish and scrap materials on a daily basis. Do not permit blocks of wood, nails, bolts, empty cans, pipe, wire, or other materials to accumulate on the work site, since they interfere with work, and can constitute a puncture, fall, or trip hazard. **Remove all nails from loose materials on work site, or bend them down in if the materials are to be disposed of.**
- Keep tools and equipment which are not being used in cases or tool boxes or neatly on shelves. This protects the tools and the workers.
- Never leave a work site unguarded unless all tools and materials have been properly secured.
- Be cautious of leaving tools exposed to theft, even for a few minutes. A tool left outside near a street, or a shipping container left open can be a great risk to theft for that tool or those materials.



Falling Objects

The best way to avoid injury from falling objects is never to walk or to crawl under parts of the house being repaired or built. When in these places, make others aware and be very alert to these dangers:

- Boards and beams that might fall suddenly and without warning. Do not stand or crawl under areas where the house is not fastened or supported securely unless absolutely sure it is safe.
- When removing walls or roofing, make sure the area is clear of others and all boards and beams are braced.
- Tools, bottles, and debris left on top of ladders or roof can be dislodged and hit someone below. Carry tools on belts or lay them on the ground. Carry construction and demolition debris away from the active work area. Do not stand under ladders or the eaves of roofs to avoid falling items. Never leave objects on top of a ladder. At the same time, if you are working around a ladder, assume that the person before you did not follow this rule and check it before using or moving.
- Anyone working under or passing through an area of overhead construction must wear an approved hard hat.

Heat Stress

New Orleans is potentially a very HOT area. This can be dangerous to anyone, and especially for volunteers not used to the conditions of high heat and humidity.

Common symptoms of heat exhaustion are as follows:

- Headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting
- Weakness and moist skin
- Upset stomach or vomiting

Common symptoms of heat stroke are as follows:

- Dry, hot skin with no sweating
- Mental confusion, losing consciousness
- Seizures or fits.

Use the following precautions to prevent heat stress:

- Drink LOTS of water – about 1 cup every 15 minutes. If there is not enough water on your work site, stop work and inform the construction staff.
- Take periodic rests.
- Wear lightweight light colored clothing.

If someone is showing signs of heat-related illness do the following:

- Seek immediate medical attention
- Move the person to a cool, shaded area
- Loosen or remove heavy clothing
- Provide cool drinking water
- Fan and mist the person with water.



Emergency and First Aid

- Each volunteer group is expected to bring a First Aid Kit to have available at each site they are working on.
- Emergency and non-emergency locations (hospitals, urgent care, etc.) are listed in the Project File that each work crew will have in their possession for the week.
- All of the Work Site Managers and Construction Managers working with Project Homecoming are First Aid and CPR certified.
- **Emergency medical situation procedure:** Follow the guidelines in the Project File for your project. It lists emergency numbers and the sequence of people who should be notified of the situation. The first priority is always to get care for the person in need. Once the person in need is cared for, an incident report (copies of which are in your Project File) should be filled out and turned in to Project Homecoming staff.
- **Non-emergency medical situation procedure:** Notify staff. An incident report (copies of which are in your Project File) should be filled out and turned in to Project Homecoming staff.

Electrical Safety

The safety of the families and the work groups is a priority! Therefore, potential dangers related to electrical problems should be discussed with a staff member. Exercise caution when working around old, faulty, or exposed wiring and electrical equipment. Most of this wiring should not be live before volunteers work on a site. In spite of this, **assume any wiring you see is live until and unless you receive specific and absolute confirmation to the contrary.** Please let your construction staff know if you come across anything you have concerns about in terms of electrical or any other potential hazards.

Project Homecoming staff or volunteers are not allowed to perform electrical work. All electrical work is subcontracted to state-licensed and insured contractors. Even if volunteers have licenses from out of state, unless they are locally licensed, they cannot perform electrical work.

- Plug a tool into a grounded outlet unless it is labeled “Double Insulated.”
- Inspect all powered equipment and tools for frayed or damaged cords prior to their use. If any defects are found, notify a staff member so that the tool can be taken out of circulation until repaired.
- Never remove ground plugs (the third prong) from power cords to get them to work.
- Tools should be unplugged when not in use.
- To avoid electrical shock, keep electrical connections away from any wet areas, or areas where water accumulation is possible or likely.
- Use extension cords that are properly rated for the amperage of the tool.



Tool Safety

Tools are vital to any construction project. Without the right tool it can be more difficult to get a job completed or to do the job properly. This section reviews just some of the basic tools used in construction projects and highlights their purpose and use. A basic tool set is listed in the volunteer packet. Just remember to use them carefully and return them in good condition. NEVER use any tool on a work site unless you have been trained on how to use that tool (this training can have happened prior to your arrival to work with Project Homecoming).

Ladder Usage

Always inspect a ladder before use. **If the ladder has any deficiencies, it should not be used.** The adjustable footpads should swivel freely and not be jammed with dirt or mud. Make construction staff aware of any problems you notice, so that they can perform needed maintenance, or properly dispose of the ladder if needed.

- Check any ladder for the weight limits before use. If the sum of your weight plus what you will be carrying or resting on the ladder exceeds the weight limit, do not use the ladder.
- The feet of the ladder must be set so they won't slip backwards, and if the rubberized footings aren't enough to make them safe, the base may be staked down or blocked.
- Always ensure that the feet of all extension or step ladders are on level ground. When placing an extension ladder on uneven ground on the exterior of a house, use plywood and blocks to make up for any unevenness. If a ladder is set with one foot lower than the other, it is likely to slide and fall toward the low side as weight is placed on it in the process of climbing.
- When placing or moving a ladder, make sure to watch for any electrical lines in the area that may cause a hazard.
- Do not put tools or materials on the top of a stepladder. They can fall off. Don't leave things on the platform when ladder is unattended.
- Use an extension ladder with care. Make sure that the ladder is at the proper and safe angle. The basic rule of thumb is for every foot the ladder is away from the building, it should extend up four times that amount. So if I am trying to place a ladder that will be 20' high, it should be 5' away from the building. Also, make sure that the ladder is leaned facing the right way so that the rungs are roughly flat. Don't be hesitant to ask if you're not sure – you would not be the first to be uncertain about determining the correct facing.

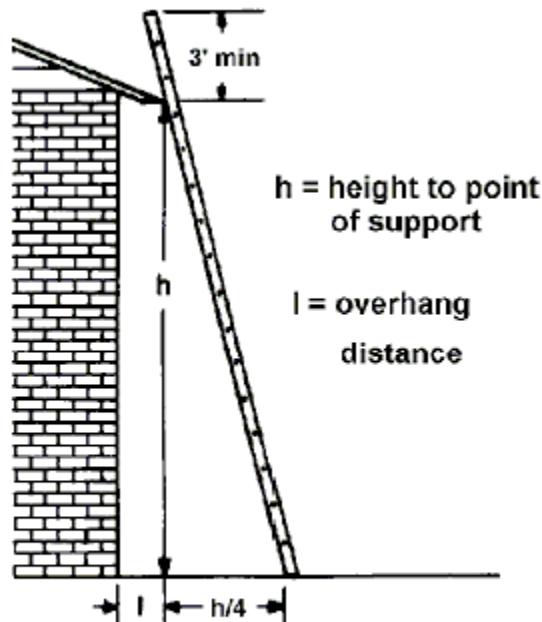


Figure 2. The base of a straight ladder should be one foot out of every four of height to the point of support

- Before climbing, make sure the ladder is firmly footed. Stand on the bottom rung to press feet well into ground. On a smooth surface, use safety treads.
- Always climb facing the ladder and never go higher than the third rung from the top. When climbing, bring hands around side of ladder and slide; this prevents letting go. Do not lean out; reach a comfortable distance to the right or left, keeping both feet solidly on the ladder. **Rule of Thumb:** If the climber's belt buckle would be even with or over the side of the ladder, this indicates an excessive lean.
- When on a ladder the user should always have 3 'points of contact' with the ladder, the potential points of contact being the hands and feet.
- **Never place a ladder against a window sash or in front of an unlocked door.**
- Be sure that the ladder is sturdy. Do not use a makeshift arrangement.
- A stepladder is firmly footed only when the spreader is fully opened and locked. Do not try to climb a stepladder that is in any other position; it is likely to slip or topple.
- When using a ladder near a door, either fully open it or close and lock it.



Scaffolding

- All scaffolding which is elevated 6 feet or more must be equipped with a safety railing.
- A scaffold must be designed to support the weight of the workers and the materials resting on it.
- Scaffolding components that are not designed to be compatible should not be mixed.
- Inspect all scaffolding each day before using it. If the scaffolding components have any defects, that scaffolding should not be used. Let the construction staff know so that they can properly dispose of the scaffolding component.
- Never use damaged or defective equipment, and avoid rusted parts as their strength is unknown.
- Use adjusting screws, and not blocks, when on an uneven grade.
- Make sure you plumb and level scaffolding, and do not force end braces when constructing the scaffolding.
- Many scaffolding accidents are caused by defective planking. Use only properly graded and inspected lumber for planking. Inspect planking daily for splits and knots, and remove defective or damaged planking.



Power Tools and Other Electrical Equipment

This section will not cover all potential safety precautions involved with all power tools, but will give a general overview of some key points involving power tools and other electrical equipment. If a volunteer has been previously trained on power tool safety, Project Homecoming will trust that volunteer to use tools properly. However, if your Work Site Manager asks you to alter your working style to observe a safety precaution they've been taught to observe, please partner with us in maintaining safety for everyone by doing your best to comply.

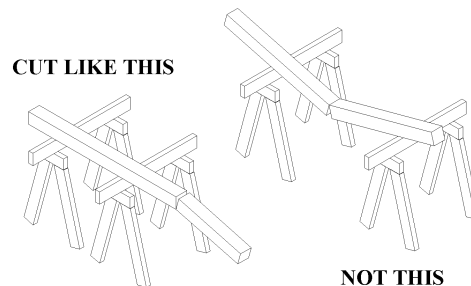
- Never use a power tool that you haven't been trained to use – if you need training on using a particular power tool, see the construction staff.
- All power tools must be in good, safe, working condition. They should be checked daily for defective switches, cords, plugs and proper grounding.
- In order to prevent electrical shock, the following rules must be observed:
 1. Electrical cords that are worn, frayed or cut shall not be used.
 2. Power tools used in a wet environment must be protected by a GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupter) plug or circuit.
- Never raise, lower, or carry a power tool by its cord.
- When not in use, unplug all power tools to prevent accidents.
- Use grounded heavy-duty extension cords to prevent electrical shock.
- Before starting your tool, be certain the electrical system and extension cords can carry the additional amperage.

Saws and Grinders:

- On any kind of power saw, make sure the guard is in place and fully operational. When the tool is unplugged, open it by hand and then ensure it springs back into position by itself. Be aware that the spring in spring-actuated guards can stretch and wear so the return is slow. These are no longer safe. Never disable or remove any guard or safety equipment on any tool.
- Always keep your hands and fingers well away from the blade of a saw.
- Unplug saws to carry them, change blades, clear a jam, or make depth-of-cut adjustments.
- Do not try to cut small pieces of wood with a circular saw or chop saw.



- Let the blade of any saw get up to speed before moving it up to come in contact with the material you are cutting.
- When using a circular saw, set the depth of cut so you only have the necessary amount of blade exposed. It shouldn't extend more than one-eighth of an inch beyond the wood being cut.
- Always have the material and saw on a firm surface. Never try to cut something that could tilt or fall and cause the saw to slip. Never use your leg as a sawhorse.
- Always cut so that the wood does not bind the saw blade. The best way to do this is to situate the wood so that once the cut is finished, one of the two pieces falls away. To avoid binding the blade, do not make the cut between the sawhorses. If the blade binds, turn off the saw and remove it from the wood before starting again. When cutting sheet material (plywood, OSB, etc.) make sure that it is well supported (potentially by someone else helping you) so that the blade does not bind as gravity pulls the cut piece down.



- Always properly secure materials to be cut to sawhorses with clamps or other means. This is particularly important when using a circular saw to cut materials lengthwise (referred to as “ripping” materials.)
- Never try to “steer” a circular saw (alter direction in the course of a cut) as this will cause it to kick back unsafely. If your cut is veering off of your intended line, stop moving forward with the saw, allow it to come safely to a stop, and re-start the cut from the beginning with proper alignment.
- Always use the correct blade for the material you are cutting. Below are a few blade examples. See construction staff for further questions regarding blade selection.



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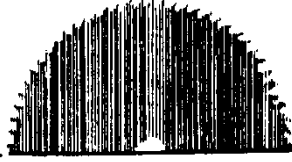
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Combination crosscut and rip blade is suitable for most purposes. Does a good job of cutting thick or thin hardwoods and softwoods with or across the grain, as well as plywood and hardboard.



Crosscut blade's fine teeth cut smoothly across grain of hardwood and softwood. Suitable for cutting plywood, hardboard, veneers, also framing lumber such as 2 x 4's. Blade is not suitable for ripping.



Hollow ground blade makes smoothest cut, cuts thick or thin materials with little or not sanding required. Keep blades sharp to minimize the fiber fraying and wood scorching possible with dull blades.



Rip blade has larger teeth than combination blade. Recommended when you want to do a large amount of cutting with grain. Best used with rip fence or guide batten for easier, more accurate cutting.



Abrasive blades are made for masonry, metal, plastic, and other hard-to cut materials. Excellent for scoring bricks or blocks for easy breaking. Buy the blade to suit the type of material to be cut.



Nail Guns

- Wear safety glasses when using a nail gun, or near where a nail gun is being used.
- Never defeat or modify safety features when using a nail gun.
- Do not hold the trigger down unless you're purposely firing the tool. This is especially important when descending ladders or any time when the tool may bump against something.

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- Keep people and your own appendages out of range of fire. Always ask yourself what would happen if the nail went through the material you are nailing. Exercise extreme caution when using an air tool around another worker.
- Keep your free hand safely out of the way of the tool. Keep hands several inches away from the firing location. Knots and irregularities of grain or surface shapes, as well as concealed materials like metal or concrete that may be behind the wood, can cause the nail to ricochet in an unpredictable manner. Anything is possible, including the nail curling up and coming straight back out through the face of the material, or even bouncing off and speeding toward your eyes (hence the safety glasses requirement.)
- Never point the tool at anyone. Treat the tool like a firearm. Never assume the tool is empty.
- Disconnect the air hose before clearing a jam, adding more nails, or making adjustments.
- Do not fire the tool unless the nose is firmly pressed against a work piece.
- Do not operate the tool around flammables.
- Nail top to bottom when nailing wall sheathing in a vertical position.
- Nail from the eaves to the ridge when nailing roof sheathing, this way you will not back off the edge of the roof.
- Move forward, not backward, when nailing horizontal areas.
- Secure the hose when working on scaffolding, to prevent the weight of the hose from dragging the tool off the scaffold if you set the tool down.
- As with any tool, do not use a nail gun or similar pneumatic tool unless you are comfortable and have been properly trained.



Portable Generators and Other Combustion Devices (such as combustion powered compressors)

If a site will be using a generator, the generator will be set up and maintained by the Work Site Manager. However, it is important for all volunteers to know and use the following information:

- The main hazards associated with generators and other combustion devices are the following:
 - Shocks/electrocution from accidentally energizing other electrical systems
 - Carbon monoxide exposure
 - Fire – improperly fueling or storing a fuel
 - Noise and vibration
- Never attach a generator directly to a home’s electrical system.
- Plug tools directly into the generator when possible. If an extension cord is necessary, make sure it is as short as possible and is of 14 gauge or heavier duty. (Due to the system used to classify cords, this means the number associated with gauge must be **14 or less.**) Any splitters used should be of equal gauge.
- Use GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupters) in any area where there is a possibility for exposure to moisture.
- Make sure generator is properly grounded.
- Do not use a generator in rain or wet conditions.
- NEVER use a generator indoors or in enclosed spaces. The risk for CO poisoning is high (open windows and doors may not be sufficient ventilation)
- Make sure generator has 3 to 4 feet of clear space on all sides to ensure adequate ventilation.
- If you or others show any symptoms of CO poisoning (dizziness, headaches, nausea, tiredness), remove yourself from the area immediately and seek medical attention. Inform Project Homecoming staff and do not re-enter the area until the area has been cleared.
- Take care in filling generators with fuel. Generators can get hot while running and fuel can ignite if spilled on a hot enough surface.
- Store generator fuel away from work and living area.
- If working near a generator, wear hearing protection.

Drills



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- When possible, use a side handle and hold the drill firmly with both hands. This is important especially with more powerful drills. Make sure that you are holding the drill in a secure and comfortable position. If a drill does bind, the drill could come out of your hands, continue to rotate, and could cause serious damage. As with any tool, make sure you are not in an awkward position that does not allow you to grip the drill properly.
- Before using, always inspect the portable power drill for damage or disrepair. In addition, assure the drill chuck is functioning properly and as appropriate, inspect the electrical cord and plug or battery/battery pack. If anything appears not to be in working order, report it to the construction staff so they can remove it from use and have it repaired.
- Never wear a tie, loose clothing or jewelry when using a portable power drill, or any power tool. Tie long hair back or secure under a cap.
- Do not operate a portable power drill in the presence of flammable fumes.
- Avoid using a portable electric drill when it is raining or in wet conditions.
- Use the correct drill bit for the type of material to be drilled and task at hand.
- Before inserting a battery or plugging in a portable power drill, turn the power switch off.
- Make all portable power drill adjustments with the power switch off and the drill unplugged.
- Insert bit into drill chuck and tighten with the chuck key for drills that require one. Remove chuck key from the drill chuck before starting the portable power drill.
- Keep your hands and fingers away from the rotating drill chuck and bit.
- Do not force a drill bit against the stock being drilled. If a drill bit is not penetrating properly, turn the drill off and change the drill bit.
- Use caution when changing drill bits, as they are sharp and can become hot during use.
- Always use the type of battery or battery pack specified for the portable power drill.
- Never carry a portable power drill by the power cord.

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- When carrying a portable power drill, turn the drill off and keep your index finger away from the power switch.
- Never stop the rotation of the drill chuck or bit with your hands or fingers.

Hand Tools

Hand tools can also cause injury if used improperly or carelessly. The tool on job sites that accounts for the highest number of injuries nation-wide is the simple utility knife.

As with any tool, do not use any hand tools unless you have been properly trained in using them. The following list of tips is not meant to be a comprehensive list of precautions for every tool, but a list of some of the most common problems when using hand tools.

- Select the right kind and the right size tool for the job.
- Don't use a dull tool for a cutting job. Dull tools are hazardous because they require excessive force to make them cut, which means they slip more often. Do not use a tool with a loose handle or other defect.
- Handle and carry tools with care. Carry only a few tools at a time; use a toolbox, other container or tool belt.
- Do not carry edged or pointed tools in your pocket.
- Stand tools up such as shovels, and rakes when not using them, or lay them with point or tines down.
- Wear goggles when driving nails to protect eyes from flying nails, pieces of steel from the head of the hammer, or a nail that breaks off from the impact.
- Keep hands from behind boards being nailed, drilled or sawed. This prevents the nail, drill bit, or saw blade from cutting the worker behind the board.
- Cut AWAY from the body when using a knife or chisel.
- **With all hand tools, always pay attention to the location of your other (non tool-bearing) hand!** Picture what could happen if something unpredictable occurs with the tool, and make sure your other hand is not in harm's way.



Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection:

Project Homecoming will provide N95 dust masks for each volunteer to wear during their volunteer time with Project Homecoming. Unless the mask becomes damaged or unusable, Project Homecoming asks that volunteers mark their mask and use it throughout the week.

Project Homecoming **requires** wearing respiratory protection in the following instances:

- Cutting Hardie or other cement based materials,
- Cutting, sanding or grinding synthetic materials made with epoxies, particularly mdf (medium density fiberboard) which creates a very fine dust
- Mixing cement based or other cementitious products (mixing redi-mix concrete, etc.)
- Mixing and sanding gypsum based products (drywall)
- Scraping paint of any kind

Project Homecoming recommends wearing masks in virtually all construction activities, especially when using power tools that create dust.

Eye Protection:

Project Homecoming will provide, at the beginning of the work week, the opportunity for volunteers to select eye protection that both fits them and meets their particular needs (the need to fit over glasses, etc.). There will be a stock of various types of eye protection at the Olive Tree housing facility. It will be the responsibility of the volunteer to make sure that they have the eye protection they need. If eye protection they need is not available, they should speak to their Work Site Manager or Village Manager so that the eye protection they need can be procured.

Project Homecoming requires wearing eye protection when performing, or being near someone who is performing, the following activities:

- Using any electrical power tools that cut or chip (circular saw, sawzall, chop saw, hammer drill, grinder, etc.)
- Using any hand tools that create enough impact for something to break off (hammer, flat bar, etc.)

Project Homecoming recommends using eye protection in virtually all construction activities, as any construction activity could be dangerous.



Hand Protection:

Project Homecoming realizes that different volunteers will have different levels of comfort and dexterity with hand protection (gloves). Therefore, there are no activities that Project Homecoming will require gloves. There will be a stock of various types of hand protection at the Olive Tree housing facility. It will be the responsibility of the volunteer to make sure that they have the hand protection they need. If hand protection they need is not available, they should speak to their Work Site Manager or Village Manager so that the hand protection they need can be procured. Project Homecoming recommends volunteers use their own best judgment when it comes to glove use. If there is an activity that volunteers are unsure of using gloves for, volunteers are expected to consult with the construction staff for best practices. The general hand protection that Project Homecoming will make available to volunteers will be:

- Work Gloves (leather, cotton, or otherwise - general use gloves):
- ‘Latex Gloves’ (latex or nitrile Gloves)
- ‘Rubber Gloves’ (common ‘dishwashing gloves’, or heavier duty versions)

Hearing Protection:

Project Homecoming will provide, at the beginning of the work week, the opportunity for volunteers to select hearing protection that both fits them and meets their particular needs. There will be a stock of various types of hearing protection at the Olive Tree housing facility. It will be the responsibility of the volunteer to make sure that they have the hearing protection they need. If hearing protection they need is not available, they should speak to their Work Site Manager or Village Manager so that the hearing protection they need can be procured.

Project Homecoming recommends ear protection at any level above 85 decibels.

The following is information about typical decibel levels of common tools. This information was gathered from various Internet searches, and is not intended to be totally accurate or actual Project Homecoming test data, but is only listed here to give volunteers some indication of the noise level of tools volunteers may come in contact with and the importance of wearing hearing protection.

- At 110 decibel level, regular exposure of more than one minute risks permanent hearing loss.
- At 100 decibel level, no more than 15 minutes of unprotected exposure is recommended.
- Prolonged exposure to any noise above 90 decibel level can cause gradual hearing loss.



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Protect your ears when using these tools, this list is NOT exhaustive, but gives a general idea of the noise levels of tools you may use this week, their approximate decibel levels are listed below:

<u>TOOL</u>	<u>APPROX DBS</u>
• Cordless Drill	73 dbs.
• Orbital Sander	90 dbs.
• Table Saw	93 dbs.
• Planer	94-118 dbs.
• Belt Sander	82-108 dbs.
• Router	98-103 dbs.
• Metal Shear	98 dbs.
• Hand Drill	99 dbs.
• Grinder	83-119 dbs.
• Table Saw	95-110 dbs.
• Circular Saw	100-106 dbs.
• Tile Saw	102 dbs.
• Compressor	100-103 dbs.
• Impact Wrench	103 dbs.
• Miter Saw	103 dbs.
• Chop Saw	106 dbs.
• Chain Saw	109 dbs.
• Hammer Drill	114 dbs.

Other Safety Equipment

The following safety equipment will also be made available for use by volunteers:

Hard Hats: Hard hats are to be worn while doing demolition work or during the framing phase of construction, or when any overhead work is taking place, and are to be made available to workers on each job site at all times. These hard hats will be on site, some extras will be kept at the Olive Tree volunteer housing facility.

Knee Pads: Knee pads will not be a requirement of any work for Project Homecoming, but are recommended for all work requiring kneeling, and will be made available to volunteers at the beginning of the work week and throughout the work week at the Olive Tree volunteer facility.