**Supplementary Material: Detailed Environmental and Occupational Recommendations**

Since tunnels involved in this outbreak could not be closed for access, as they are needed for continued maintenance of the dam, occupational and environmental controls will be important for preventing additional illnesses.1 Development of a site safety plan, including site-specific recommendations by an industrial hygienist, is an important step in minimizing exposure. Possible interventions could include posting health risk warnings, limiting entry into the tunnels to the minimum amount needed, and protecting the tunnel entrances with locking doors to prevent unauthorized people from entering.1 This action could also limit intrusion by avian and bat species. Utilizing wet methods for clean-up, such as moistening material with low pressure water, can reduce dust generation and spore dispersal.1 Once waste material was believed to contain *H. capsulatum* spores, it was treated with formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is not recommended as a soil disinfectant by the US EPA as it is recognized as carcinogenic.1,2 Given the likely spore burden present in the guano, when removed it should be placed in biohazard bags or metal drums and buried at least one meter below ground to help limit further exposures. The burial area should be designated a biohazard waste site to avoid future construction.1

Worker training is another key component of a site safety plan, and should address heat exhaustion, health risk communication, appropriate use of personal protective equipment, and compliance with occupational health and environmental safety recommendations. The US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has developed recommendations for the prevention of histoplasmosis in occupational settings. Respiratory protection, in addition to other personal protective equipment, is selected based on the anticipated level of exposure and mobility needs of the worker.1 NIOSH considers disposable N95 respirators to be the lowest acceptable level of protection needed when working in areas with the potential for *H. capsulatum* exposure.1 In this outbreak, the tunnel workers were provided with paper surgical masks that were not consistently worn and would not have provided adequate protection. For areas containing high levels of spores, which likely include these tunnels, NIOSH considers loose-fitting powered air purifying respirators (PAPRs) with High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters to be the minimum level of acceptable respiratory protection.1 NIOSH also recommends that workers wear full disposable suits, shoe covers, and disposable gloves to minimize exposure to spores.

Applying the safe work practices discussed above to the setting of this outbreak may be challenging given the tropical climate and limited resources. The tunnels are poorly ventilated and hot, likely limiting extended use of any type of respirator; furthermore, PAPRs can be costly. An industrial hygienist could help determine the most appropriate and feasible options.

**References**

1. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and National Center for Infectious Diseases. Histoplasmosis, Protecting Workers at Risk. Revised Edition. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. (2004).

2. Formaldehyde - ToxFAQs. (2015).Accessed May 2017. Available at: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts111.pdf