



RHODEY  
CONSTRUCTION

SAFETY POLICY

# SAFETY GUIDELINES

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# Section 1: Safety Policy

## A. Company Policy

Rhodey Construction, Inc. is dedicated to providing a safe and healthy work environment for all of our employees, sub-contractors, and customers. The Company shall follow operating practices that will safeguard employees, the public and Company operations. **We believe all accidents are preventable.** Therefore, we will make every effort to prevent accidents and comply with all established safety and health laws and regulations.

A copy of our Safety Policy will be made available to all employees and subcontractors for review before beginning work. All employees must sign a statement indicating his/her understanding and acceptance of these rules.

All subcontractor employees will also be shown the location of all emergency equipment and Safety Data Sheets (SDS), telephones, and evacuation routes.

## B. Management Commitment to Safety

Management is concerned about employee safety. Accidents, unsafe working conditions, and unsafe acts jeopardize both employees and Company resources. Injuries and illnesses result in discomfort, inconvenience and possibly reduced income for the employee. Costs to the Company include direct expenses (workers' compensation premiums, damaged equipment or materials, and medical care) and indirect expenses (loss of production, reduced efficiency, employee morale problems, etc.). These indirect costs are reported to cost 4-10 times more than the insured costs of an accident. Accordingly, Management will provide sufficient staffing, funds, time, and equipment so that employees can work safely and efficiently.

## C. Assignment of Responsibilities

Safety is everyone's responsibility. Everyone should have a safe attitude and practice safe behavior at all times. To best administer and monitor our safety policies, the following responsibilities are delegated. This list should not be construed as all-inclusive and is subject to change as needed.

1. Management
  - a. Provide sufficient staffing, funds, time, and equipment so that employees can work safely and efficiently.
  - b. Demand safe performance from each employee and express this demand periodically and whenever the opportunity presents itself.
  - c. Delegate the responsibility for a safe performance to the Safety Representative, Supervisors, and Employees, as appropriate.
  - d. Hold every employee accountable for safety and evaluate performance accordingly.
  - e. Periodically review the Safety Program effectiveness and results.
2. Safety Representative
  - a. Provide the resources, direction, and audits to integrate safety into the management system.
  - b. Perform pre-project planning tasks.
  - c. Establish and maintain a safety education and training program.
  - d. Periodically conduct safety surveys, meetings, and inspections.
  - e. Advise supervisors and employees on safety policies and procedures.
  - f. Prepare and maintain safety records, analysis, evaluations, and reports to improve the

Company's safety performance and comply with all government agencies, insurance carriers, and internal procedures.

- g. Work with management, supervisors and employees to maintain & implement new and ongoing safety programs and comply with recommendations provided by outside consultants, OSHA inspectors, and insurance companies.
- h. Make available all necessary personal protective equipment, job safety material, and first-aid equipment.
- i. Review all accidents with management, supervisors and/or employees and ensure that corrective action is taken immediately.
- j. File all workers' compensation claims immediately and work with the workers' compensation carrier to ensure proper medical treatment is provided to injured workers and they are returned to work as quickly as medically possible.

### 3. Superintendent

The superintendent on each job site will:

- a. Implement all rules and regulations outlined in this manual.
- b. Comply with all Contractor Safety Rules.
- c. Assure that each employee, agent, invitee, and subcontractor is trained and follows all applicable OSHA standards, codes, laws, and ordinances.
- d. Control contract personnel and vehicles, and provide orientation materials as needed.

Each superintendent who is in charge of a specific work area, supervises the work of others, or to whom an employee is assigned for a specific task or project, is responsible and accountable for their safety. Supervisors will:

- a. Establish and maintain safe working conditions, practices, and processes through:
  - Pre-Project Planning
  - Job Inspections
  - Safety Meetings
  - Safety Training
- b. Observe work activities to detect and correct unsafe actions.
- c. Ensure that all injuries are reported promptly and cared for properly. Make available first aid treatment.
- d. Investigate all accidents promptly. Complete an accident report and provide it to the Safety Representative the same day the accident occurs. Review all accidents with the Safety Representative and employees and correct the causes immediately.
- e. Consistently enforce safety rules/regulations, programs, and protective measures (i.e. use of personal protective equipment, machine guarding, proper clothing, etc.)
- f. Post signs, notices, and instructions as needed or required.
- g. Brief your employees of any new hazards before they start work and weekly host brief safety meetings to discuss safety practices related to job hazards and general safe work behavior.
- j. Work with management, the Safety Representative and employees to maintain & implement new and ongoing safety programs and comply with recommendations provided by outside consultants, OSHA inspectors, and insurance companies.
- k. Supplying all required personal safety protective devices and clothing, e.g. goggles, face shields, gloves, masks, etc.

### 4. Employees

Each employee is responsible for his/her own safety. No task should be completed unless it can be completed safely. Employees will:

- a. Comply with all company safety programs, rules, regulations, procedures, and

- instructions that are applicable to his/her own actions and conduct.
- b. Refrain from any unsafe act that might endanger him/herself or fellow workers.
  - c. Use all safety devices and personal protective equipment provided for his/her protection.
  - d. Report all hazards, incidents, and near-miss occurrences to their immediate supervisor or Safety Representative, regardless of whether or not injury or property damaged was involved.
  - e. Promptly report all injuries and suspected work related illnesses, however slight, to his/her immediate supervisor or Safety Representative.
  - f. Participate in safety meetings, training sessions, and surveys as requested and provide input into how to improve safety.
  - g. Notify the Safety Representative immediately of any change in physical or mental conditions or use of prescription drugs that would affect the employee's job performance or the safety of him/herself or others.
  - h. Notify the Company within five days of any serious driving, drug/alcohol, or criminal convictions.
  - i. Be a safe worker on (and off) the job. Help coworkers do their job safely. Come to work everyday with a safe attitude.

## 5. Subcontractors and their Employees

All subcontractors and their employees must:

- a. Maintain a safe and health hazard free work environment.
- b. Adhere to all minimum safety requirements on all job sites.
- c. Sign in every day at those job sites that require such action to take place.
- d. Stay in only their assigned work areas.
- e. Not bring any explosives, firearms, alcoholic beverages, or drugs onto any job site.
- f. Wear appropriate clothing at all times. Short pants and shirtless attire are prohibited. Sturdy leather shoes must also be worn at all times. Safety glasses, high-visibility clothing and hard-hats must also be worn at all times while on any job site.
- g. Failure of any subcontractor complying with these rules is a breach of contract and could result in either withheld payments or contract termination. Specific subcontractor employees could also be banned from any job site for failing to abide by these rules.

### D. Accountability for Safety

Everyone is accountable for safety. Management and the Safety Representative will establish safety objectives and develop and direct accident prevention activities. All employees should strive to reach those objectives and will be evaluated accordingly.

### E. Employee Suggestions

Safety suggestions from employees are welcomed and encouraged. To make a safety suggestion, complete the following form and provide it to the Safety Representative. The suggestion will be reviewed by the Safety Representative and responses to suggestions will be discussed with the individual.

## **Section 2: General Safety Standards**

### **A. Emergencies & Evacuation**

#### **1. Emergency Procedures**

Our goal is to provide prompt and immediate action in any emergency to protect life, property, and equipment. In case of an emergency, the employee nearest the stricken person should call 911 (or the emergency phone number posted in your area) and direct a fellow employee to:

- a. Notify the nearest supervisor to come to the scene; and
- b. Simultaneously dispatch available employees to quickly retrieve the first aid kit.
- c. An individual trained in first-aid should apply emergency rescue procedures until medical assistance arrives.

### **B. Safe Operating Procedures**

All employees are responsible for safety. The following applies to all employees:

#### **1. Rules**

- a. Comply with all established safety rules, regulations, procedures, and instructions which are applicable to your own actions and conduct.
- b. Promptly report all accidents, hazards, incidents, and near-miss occurrences to your immediate supervisor, regardless of whether or not injury or property damage was involved.
- c. Do not visit, talk to, or distract another employee who is operating a machine, or who is engaged in a work activity where the possibility of injury exists.
- d. Do not participate in horseplay, scuffling, pushing, fighting, throwing things, or practical jokes.
- e. Observe all no-smoking signs and regulations
- f. Do not run on Company premises.
- g. Use handrails on steps, elevated platforms, scaffolds, or other elevations.
- h. Assist others and ask for assistance in lifting and carrying heavy or awkward objects.
- i. Firearms, ammunition, and explosives are strictly prohibited.
- j. Personal stereos with headphones are not permitted to be worn in the workplace.
- k. Alcohol and drug use is strictly prohibited.

#### **2. Housekeeping**

- a. Unless otherwise specified, waste material and scrap must be put in the proper containers and removed from the job site.
- b. Work areas, passageways and stairs, in and around buildings and structures must be kept clear of debris. Construction materials should be stored in an orderly manner. Job site storage areas and walkways must be maintained free of dangerous depressions, obstructions, and debris.
- c. The job site should be cleaned daily and debris must be disposed of in dumpsters, or off site, in accordance with all EPA regulations.
- d. Failure to maintain adequate housekeeping and clean-up will result in contractual action by the contractor.

#### **3. Machine Guarding**

- a. It is the responsibility of the Employee to make sure that guards are installed on machines where needed.
- b. Employees should report any malfunctions of the guards to their Supervisor.

- c. If the machine needs to be repaired it should be locked and tagged-out and removed from the job site until the guard can be fixed or replaced.

#### 4. Material Handling & Back Safety

- a. Know the approximate weight of your load and make certain your equipment is rated to handle it. (All powered equipment and rigging is rated as to safe working load. This rating is posted on the equipment. Never exceed the manufacturer's recommended safe working load).
- b. Lift heavy objects as instructed, with the leg muscles and not with the back. On average, do not manually lift over 50 pounds.
- c. Call for assistance as needed for handling heavy or bulky objects or materials.
- d. Use an appropriate, approved lifting device (i.e. special trucks, racks, hoists, and other devices) for lifting very heavy, bulky, large or unyielding objects.
- e. All ropes, chains, cables, slings, etc., and other hoisting equipment must be inspected each time before use.
- f. A load should never be lifted and left unattended.
- g. Wear safety gloves when handling materials.
- h. Properly stack and secure all materials prior to lifting or moving to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse.
- i. Avoid moving or lifting loads by hand whenever possible.

#### **Tips for manual lifting:**

- a. Get a good footing.
- b. Place feet about shoulder width apart.
- c. Bend at the knees to grasp the weight.
- d. Keep back as straight as possible.
- e. Get a firm hold.
- f. Lift gradually by straightening the legs.
- g. Don't twist your back to turn. Move your feet.
- h. When the weight is too heavy or bulky for you to comfortably lift - GET HELP.
- i. When putting the load down, reverse the above steps.

**Note:** If lifting stacked materials, materials should be carefully piled and stable. Piles should not be stacked as to impair your vision or unbalance the load. Materials should not be stacked on any object (i.e. floor, scaffold) until the strength of the supporting members have been checked.

#### 5. Forklift & Heavy Equipment Safety

The following are the minimum safety practices for the operation of fork lifts and heavy equipment (bulldozers, backhoes, etc.):

- a. Only trained and authorized operators are permitted to operate a forklift or heavy equipment. All operators will be trained by their Supervisors or the Safety Representative. Every operator must participate in, at a minimum, annual forklift training.
- b. Prior to operating the forklift or equipment, the operator must test: the brakes, steering controls, warning light, clutch, horn, fluid levels, and other devices for safe and proper operation.
- c. Never check the engine while it is running.
- d. Document your inspection results and equipment defects using the attached



Inspection Report Form. Report defects to your supervisor immediately. No defective equipment shall be used. Adjustments and repairs should be made by authorized personnel only.

- e. Wash the equipment whenever necessary. The equipment must be kept clean and free of oil and grease.
- f. Employees should operate the equipment/forklift with safe speed and within rated load capacity. Drive to the right. Do not exceed 10 miles per hour, or posted authorized speeds, on plant roads.
- g. Passengers are not permitted on forklifts or heavy equipment except for training purposes.
- h. Mobile equipment should never be left unattended without first shutting off power, neutralizing controls, setting brakes, and lowering forks or bucket. Do not park on an incline.
- i. All mobile equipment must have a functional fire extinguisher on board.
- j. Sound horn at exits, corners, cross aisles, intersections, and when approaching pedestrians. Do not use horn needlessly or at undue length.
- k. Always look in the direction equipment is traveling, looking backward when backing up, even for a short distance. Keep a clear view of the path. When forward vision is obstructed, drive in reverse.
- l. When traveling, with or without a load, keep forks or bucket as low as possible.
- m. Avoid following pedestrians or other vehicles too closely, especially when operating on inclines or in noisy areas.
- n. Ascend/descend all ramps and inclines slowly. Wait for passengers to exit the ramp before attempting to ascend/descend. When descending, always use low gear and the slowest speed control. Do not descend ramps with the load at the front of the forklift. Never ascend in reverse. When ascending, loaded forklifts should be driven with the load upgrade.
- o. A man cage must be used when elevating personnel with a forklift. Attach the cage prior to use. Do not travel with passengers in the man cage.
- p. Personal protective equipment should be used as instructed.
- q. If the forklift is equipped with a seatbelt, the belt must be worn at all times.

## Forklift Inspection Check List

**Distribution:**     Copy to Safety Representative     Copy \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_    **Inspector:** \_\_\_\_\_    **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Grade: 1 = Satisfactory, 2 = Needs some attention, 3 = Needs immediate action**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b><u>Operator Training</u></b>		
Personnel operating the forklift properly trained.		
<b><u>Condition of Forklift</u></b>		
Brakes		
Steering controls		
Warning lights		
Horn		
Clutch		
Warning Lights		
Engine		
Overhead guard		
Capacity Sign posted		
<b><u>Fire Prevention</u></b>		
Fire extinguisher on board & functional		
<b><u>Fluids</u></b>		
Levels Adequate		
Fueling done to avoid spilling		
If spillage occurs, is fuel washed away completely from forklift and area and measures taken to control vapors before restarting engine?		
<b><u>Personal Protective Equipment</u></b>		
Hard hats provided & worn where danger of falling objects exist		
General PPE rules on proper clothing & footwear followed		
<b><u>Additional OSHA Requirements</u></b>		
Are driving paths marked, in good condition, and clear?		
Repairs are conducted in designated areas		
Operating rules posted & enforced		
Batteries charged in properly vented rooms (no smoking)		
Are dust & fume exposures generated by the forklift through operation, fueling, or repair controlled?		
Seatbelt in forklift and worn while operating the forklift		
Other:		

**Action Taken:**

- Repairs/Corrections must be completed by: (date)** \_\_\_\_\_
- Repairs/Corrections mentioned above have been done.**

**Supervisor** \_\_\_\_\_    **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Ladders

- a. Manufactured ladders must comply with OSHA, ANSI, manufacturer and job specifications.
- b. Ladders with broken or missing rungs and/or broken or split side rails should not be used.
- c. All portable ladders should be equipped with non-skid safety feet and should be placed on a stable base. All access areas should be kept clear.
- d. All metal ladders are prohibited.
- e. The six foot fall protection procedure applies when working from a ladder. All ladders should be secured with a rope or other substantial device.
- f. Wood ladders should not be painted except for an identification mark.
- g. Ladders should be maintained free of lines, ropes, hoses, wires, cables, oil, grease, and debris. No objects should be left on ladders.
- h. Single portable ladders over 30 feet in length should not be used.
- i. Side rails should extend 36 inches above the landings. All ladders in use should be tied, blocked, or otherwise secured to prevent accidental displacement.
- j. Never stand or sit on the top rung of a step ladder.
- k. Never climb or work from the back of a ladder.
- l. Never work with another person on the same ladder.
- m. The contractor should provide training programs on ladders for all employees.

## 7. Electrical

- a. The Safety Representative is responsible for complying with the National Electrical Code and all Federal, State, and local codes. Any electrical work not in compliance should be brought to the Safety Representative's attention immediately.
- b. Only knowledgeable, certified electricians are to perform electrical work.
- c. Employees should not work close to any unprotected electrical power circuit unless that circuit is de-energized and grounded.
- d. All switches must be enclosed and grounded. Panel boards must have provisions for closing and locking the main switch and fuse box compartment.
- e. Extension cords used with portable electric tools and appliances must be heavy duty (no less than 12 gauge conductors) of the three wire grounding type, and must conform to OSHA standards. NO FLAT ELECTRICAL CORDS ARE ALLOWED ON SITE.
- f. All electrical tools and cords must be protected by Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI's).
- g. Voltages must be clearly labeled on all electrical equipment and circuits. Circuits must also be clearly marked for the areas of service they provide.
- h. Prior to performing any work, electricians must "lockout and tagout" the equipment or machinery.
- i. Electrical cords and trailing cables should be covered, elevated or otherwise protected from damage. Any exposed wiring and cords with frayed or deteriorated insulation must be reported immediately.
- j. Extension cords should be used as little as possible and all plugs must be the dead front type.
- k. The Safety Representative must oversee the performance of monthly Electrical Grounding Testing with trade contractors on all electrical cord and plug connected equipment when Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI's) are not in use.
- l. Temporary lighting should be used in areas where there is not adequate natural or artificial lighting. Temporary lights must be equipped with guards to prevent

- accidental contact with bulbs.
- m. Working spaces, walkways, and similar locations must be kept clear of cords.
- n. Electrical tools and equipment must be appropriately protected when used in wet or damp areas.
- o. Subcontractors must obtain advanced approval from the Superintendent before bringing any heavy equipment over 18 feet high on site. Any wide load over ten feet requires an escort. A power outage approval must also be obtained.

## 8. Small Tools

- a. Proper storage for tools should be provided by the Contractor.
- b. Repair all damaged or worn tools promptly. Temporary and makeshift repairs are prohibited. Tools that can't be properly repaired should be discarded immediately. The contractor reserves the right to require any subcontractor to stop work for using any defective or improperly used tool.
- c. All equipment must conform to OSHA Safety and Health Regulations for Construction Part 1926.
- d. Power tools should not be used if safety equipment has been removed.
- e. Employees using tools that cause objects to be thrown should wear personal protective gear, including proper eye and hearing protection.
- f. Gas powered tools should not be used in unventilated areas and gas should be dispensed from U.L. approved cans only. All gas-powered tools must be turned off before being refueled.
- g. Portable grinders must have hood-type guards and side enclosures that cover the spindle and at least 50% of the wheel. All wheels should be inspected regularly for fractures, etc. Defects should be promptly reported to the Safety Representative.
- h. Bench grinders should have deflector shields and side cover guards. Tool rests should have a maximum clearance of 1/8" from the wheel.
- i. Air-supply lines should be inspected regularly and maintained in good condition.
- j. To prevent "whipping" in the event of hose separation or failure, air sources supplying hoses should be protected with an excess flow valve. Completely bleed all air from tools before disconnecting them.
- k. For cleaning purposes, the pressure of compressed air used should be 30 psi or less and hose extensions should always be used.
- l. Only trained employees are to use OSHA specified powder-actuated tools.
- m. Trained employees should inspect all powder-actuated tools on a daily basis. Any tool not found to be in proper working condition must immediately be removed from service.
- n. Any area where a powder-actuated tool is used must have a warning sign posted.
- o. All powder-actuated tools should be of the low velocity, cushioned pistol grip, piston type design.
- p. Powder-actuated tools should not be used in areas where hazardous ignitable dust, gases, or liquids are present.
- q. All maintenance work on powder-actuated tools must be performed according to manufacturer specifications and must be done by qualified persons only.
- r. Do not raise or lower power tools by their electrical cord or pneumatic line.
- s. Powder-actuated tools should be locked-up when not in use to prevent unauthorized persons from using them.

## 9. Scaffolding

- a. Only qualified persons should design, build, or inspect scaffolds. Each application must be planned to ensure that the scaffolding conforms to all specified assembly requirements.
- b. Lean to scaffolds and makeshift platforms are prohibited.
- c. Only materials currently being used should be stored on scaffolds. Materials are to be placed over cross members at all times. All materials should be removed from the scaffold nightly.
- d. All scaffolds should be designed to carry four times the maximum intended load. At no time should the scaffold be overloaded. Unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, and loose bricks should not be used to support scaffolds.
- e. All scaffolds over ten feet high are required to have load footprints and limits that can be obtained from the scaffold manufacturer. A copy of all load footprints and limits should be given to any supplier stocking material on the scaffold.
- f. All scaffolds must be maintained in safe condition and scaffolds damaged or weakened must be replaced immediately.
- g. Scaffolds more than six feet above the ground must have standard guardrails and toe boards attached.
- h. Scaffolds should be braced and tied both horizontally and vertically at intervals according to specified regulations.
- i. Scaffolds with any dimension less than 45 inches should be equipped with outriggers and guarded with standard four feet high railings.
- j. Mobile scaffolds should be equipped with guardrails, mid-rails, toe-boards, and outriggers.
- k. All casters should be locked and guarded with standard railings. Mobile scaffolds should not be used if there is a change in the floor level elevation.
- l. When erecting and dismantling scaffolds, OSHA's Project Six Foot Fall Protection Requirements must be followed.
- n. Permits should be completed and attached to each scaffold prior to it being used.
- o. Ladders must be used to climb scaffolds at all times. Workers should never climb a scaffold's cross bracing. Both hands should be free of tools/materials when ascending or descending a scaffold. Employees should not propel themselves while ..... working on scaffolds.

## 10. Concrete and Forms

- a. Workers handling cement in sacks should wear eye protection, snug fitting clothing, and respirators.
- b. All equipment and materials used in concrete construction and masonry work should meet the requirements described in ANSI-A 10.9 "Safety Requirements for Concrete Construction and Masonry Work".
- c. Employees working more than six feet above adjacent working surfaces should use a safety harness with two lanyards/hooks. 100% tie-off/fall protection practices must be followed.
- d. Employees are not permitted to work above vertically protruding, reinforced steel unless all hazards have been eliminated.
- e. Riding and/or working under suspended concrete buckets is prohibited.
- f. When reinforcing mats are used as walkways, they should be covered with plywood to assure safe footing.

- g. Workers involved in sandblasting must wear Bureau of Mines approved air respirators and hoods.
- h. Concrete workers must wear appropriate shirts, boots, and gloves in order to reduce the danger of burns.
- i. Lumber and materials should not have nails or wires protruding from them. Excess materials should be removed from the immediate work area.
- j. All protruding rebar must be capped.

## 11. Floor and Wall Openings

- a. Inspect all new locations to ensure that all floor openings are covered with grates or covers.
- b. Guards and/or covers are not to be removed until other means of fall protection are in place. Employees installing or removing guarding or covers should be protected ...by alternative fall protection.
- c. Employees are prohibited in any area that could expose them to a fall unless proper fall protection procedures are in place.
- d. Floor and roof openings should be covered or guarded by standard guard railing and toe boards. A standard railing consists of a top rail, intermediate (mid-rail) rail, four feet high vertical debris nets, and posts.
  - The top rail should be approximately 42 inches from the upper surface of the rail to the floor, platform, or ramp level. The top rail should be ½” wire rope with at least 3 J-type fist grip wire rope clamps at each connection and turn buckler.
  - The mid-rail should be halfway between the top rail and floor, runway, platform, or ramp. The mid-rail should be ½” wire rope with 3 J-type, fist grip wire rope clamps at each connection and turn buckler.
  - In areas where a vertical debris net can't be installed, a 12 inch minimum height toe board should be securely fastened in place and have no more than a ¼” gap between it and the floor.
- e. Any other type, size, or arrangement of railing construction must be approved in writing by the Safety Representative.
- f. Stair railings should be constructed similar to a standard railing. All hand rails should be provided with a minimum clearance of three inches between the hand rail and any other surface or object.
- g. During construction, stairs should be provided on all structures that have two or more floors.
- h. Stairways should be free of hazardous projections, debris, and other loose materials.
- i. Permanent steel stairways having hollow pan treads and landings should have the pans filled with solid material up to the nosing level.
- j. Temporary stairs should have a landing at least 30 inches wide.
- k. Wall openings, from which there is a drop of more than three feet, should be guarded.
- l. Runways should be guarded by a standard railing 19 inches or more on all sides above the floor. Whenever tools, machine parts, or materials are used on the runway, a toe board should be provided on each exposed side.
- m. Regardless of height, open-sided floors, walkways, platforms, or runways adjacent to dangerous equipment and similar hazards should be guarded with a standard railing and a 4' high debris net.

## 12. Steel Erectors

### 1. Permanent Flooring

- a. Permanent floors should be installed immediately following the assembly of

structural members. At no time should there be more than two floors of unfinished bolting or welding above the foundation or uppermost secured floor.

## 2. General Requirements

- a. When setting structural steel, each piece should be secured with a minimum of two bolts at each connection and drawn up wrench tight before the load is released.
- b. Materials should not be hoisted unless they are secured and ready to be put into place.
- c. The fall protection requirement is 6 feet for all work performed. At no time should an employee be exposed to a potential fall exceeding 6 feet without required fall protection.
- d. Walking under loads that are being hoisted is prohibited. Riding loads is also prohibited.
- e. A tag line should be used to control all loads.
- f. Barricades and signs should be posted around the construction site. An example is “Danger Men Working Overhead”.
- g. Hard hats and other personal protective equipment should be worn.

## 13. Excavation and Trenching

- a. The design of the supporting system should be considered carefully based on the following: depth of cut, anticipated changes in the soil due to air, sun, and water, ground movement caused by blasting, and earth pressures.
- b. The contractor must issue an excavation permit prior to any excavating, digging, trenching, or drilling.
- c. Any trench or excavation over 4 feet deep must be sloped, shored, benched, or braced. If soil conditions are unstable, excavations shallower than 4 feet must also be sloped, supported, or shored.
- d. Contractors should use OSHA specified trench boxes.
- e. Shoring systems should be installed from the top down. Cross beams should be placed in a horizontal position and spaced vertically at appropriate intervals. Braces must also be secured to prevent sliding, falling, or kickouts.
- f. All materials used for shoring should be in good condition and free of defects. Timbers with large or loose knots should not be used.
- g. Installation of shoring should closely follow the excavation work.
- h. One of the following methods of support should be used to ensure worker safety: shoring-sheeting; tightly placed timber shores; bracing; trench jacks; piles; or other materials installed in a manner strong enough to resist the pressures surrounding the excavation.
- i. OSHA standards require that diversion dikes or ditches be used to prevent surface water from entering an excavation and to provide adequate drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation. Water should not accumulate in a trench or excavation as it causes erosion and soil softening.
- j. Excavations greater than four feet deep should be inspected daily for oxygen deficiencies and hazardous gases, etc. If hazardous conditions exist, proper respiratory protection or ventilation should be provided by the Contractor.
- k. Exit ladders must be stationed no farther than 25 feet from any person in the trench.
- l. Locations of all underground utilities should be located before excavation begins.
- m. Trenches should be inspected daily for cracks, slides, and wall fractures. Inspections should also be made after rain storms or any other changes in conditions. If any dangers are detected, all work must stop until the problem is corrected.
- n. As soon as all work is completed and the shoring is dismantled, backfilling should begin. If the soil is unstable, ropes must be used to pull out the jacks or braces from above.

- o. The Safety Representative must issue an excavation permit prior to any excavation, digging, trenching, or drilling. This permit must remain on the job site until all work is completed.
- p. The entire area should be inspected for hazards before beginning the drilling operation. Stay clear of any augers or drill stems that are in motion.
- q. When not in use, drill steel, spare parts, and tools must be stored in racks or receptacles on the drilling rig.
- r. Employees should have a secure footing when drilling.
- s. Vehicles and equipment should be kept safely from the edge of the excavation. All dirt from the trench should be piled at least two feet from the excavation.

#### 14. Fire Prevention

- a. Good housekeeping is the first rule of fire prevention. Oily rags, paper shavings, trim, etc. should be cleaned up and placed in trash receptacles.
- b. Welding or cutting should not take place near locations where flammables or combustibles are present. When welding or cutting occurs, the area should be protected with fire resistant blankets. An approved fire extinguisher should also be located at each welding or cutting facility. Refer to our Hot Works section for more information.
- c. All flammable liquids should be stored in an approved manner and dispensed in approved safety containers. Welding gases should also be stored in an isolated area.
- d. Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gas presents special fire and explosion hazards. Only qualified persons are to handle LP gas. LP gas units should be inspected daily for leaks, etc.
- e. Open fires of any kind are not permitted.
- f. Combustible materials or equipment in combustible containers should be stored properly. Fire extinguishers should be kept within close proximity to any combustible container.
- g. Fire extinguishers should be recharged and inspected regularly. A tag indicating the date of recharging should be affixed to each extinguisher.
- h. Access to fire hydrants should be maintained at all times. Fire hydrants should never be blocked or obstructed in any way.
- i. All combustible waste materials, rubbish, and debris should be disposed of daily.
- j. Smoking is prohibited in any hazardous area and “No Smoking” signs should be posted in these areas.
- k. Gas cylinders should be transported and stored in an upright position. When stored for extended periods of time, they must be kept at least twenty five feet from oxygen cylinders.
- l. No material should be stored within three feet of an electrical panel, outlet, or fire suppression equipment.

#### 15. Cranes and Riggers

- a. Only trained, qualified employees are permitted to operate any crane or rigging equipment. Training includes an in-depth review of the operating characteristics and limitations of the equipment.
- b. All equipment should be inspected daily. This includes inspecting all cables, sheaves and pulleys, booms and boom angles.
- c. Equipment should be shut off before any repairs are made or lubricants are applied. Any removed guards must be properly put back into place before the machine is used again.



- d. Loads should not exceed equipment rated capacities.
- e. Standard signals should be used to direct any moving crane. One designated person is to give signals at all times.
- f. Cranes and rigging equipment are not permitted to work closer than 10 feet to any power line.
- g. Employees are to stay clear of the cranes swing radius at all times. Never turn your back on any load. Cab portion of the crane should be properly blocked off (swing radius when unit is in use).
- h. Loads should never be swung over any person.
- i. A fire extinguisher is to be kept in the crane's cab at all times.
- j. All rigging devices should have permanently affixed identification stating size, grade, rated capacity, and manufacturer.
- k. Any rigging not being used should be removed from the area.
- l. "Shop-made" grabs, hooks, clamps, or other lifting devices are prohibited.
- m. A licensed engineer must inspect all lifting beams and spreader bars to make sure that they are the proper size for the capacity.
- n. Slings should not be shortened by using knots, bolts, or other make shift designs.
- o. Wire rope slings should be padded to protect against damage from sharp corners.
- p. Inspection records must be kept with all equipment.
- q. Hard hats and proper personal protective equipment should be worn while operating or working close to a crane.

## 16. Environmental

- a. Portable Water
  - 1. The Contractor should provide an adequate supply of drinking water at all construction sites.
  - 2. The portable containers used to store drinking water should be closed tightly and have a dispensing tap. Employees should not dip cups directly into the container.
  - 3. The container should only be used for storing the drinking water and it should be clearly marked as "drinking water".
  - 4. Each employee should have his or her own cup. A "community" cup should not be used.
  - 5. The Contractor should supply single service cups that are stored in a sanitary dispenser. Trash receptacles should also be provided so that used cups can be discarded properly.
  - 6. Employees are encouraged to drink lots of water during hotter temperature days or when working in heat-producing conditions to avoid heat stress or stroke.
- b. Toilets
  - 1. Toilets should be provided for employees.
  - 2. All facilities must be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
- c. Adequate washing facilities must be provided if employees are engaged in the application of paints, coatings, herbicides, or insecticides.
- d. Material Use and Waste Management
  - 1. Receptacles must be placed around the job site for collection of waste materials.
  - 2. All hazardous waste must be stored and collected in special areas.
  - 3. No hazardous material is to be abandoned on the job site.
  - 4. No waste haulers, disposers, recyclers, or scavengers are allowed on the job site without the contractor's approval.
  - 5. All hazardous waste removed from the job site must have the Contractor's authorization. No outside waste is to be disposed of using the Contractor's facilities. Dumpsters are to be inspected frequently and any potentially hazardous

material is to be placed in the appropriate storage area.

6. No used oil or paint is to accumulate on the job site. All spills are to be cleaned up and disposed of immediately. The Safety Representative must be notified of the situation immediately. Any spill caused by a subcontractor employee will be cleaned up and paid for by the subcontractor.

## 18. Motor Vehicles and Equipment

- a. On-site construction vehicles and equipment should be inspected and tested. Proper documentation must be available for the Safety Representative to review ...prior to bringing such equipment on site. The Safety Representative must issue all vehicle passes.
- b. All motor vehicles must be equipped with the following:
  - Adequate braking system
  - Two headlights and tail lights
  - Brake lights
  - Horn
  - Seat Belts
  - Good tires
  - Windshields and powered wipers
  - Defrosters
  - Rear-view mirror
  - Fuel cap
- c. Only authorized, licensed drivers are permitted to operate vehicles or equipment. Accidents must be reported to the Safety Representative immediately.
- d. Employees should not use motor vehicles or equipment that have an obstructed rear view unless:
  1. The vehicle has a backup alarm audible above the surrounding noise level;
  2. The vehicle is backed up only when an observer signals that it is safe to do so.
- e. No person should attempt to get on or off moving vehicles or equipment.
- f. Heavy machinery and equipment which is suspended by slings, hoists, or jacks must be blocked before employees are permitted to work under or between them.
- g. All hauling vehicles, where payload is loaded by crane, power shovel, loader, similar equipment must have a cab shield and/or canopy to protect the operator from shifting or falling materials. The operator of any vehicle should leave the cab and stand clear of the equipment while it is being loaded.
- h. Engines must be shut off during all maintenance and fueling operations.
- i. Trip handles of dump truck and heavy equipment tailgates must be positioned so that the operator will be clear of any danger during dumping procedures.
- j. Employees are required to inspect their assigned vehicles at the beginning of each shift to assure that the vehicle is in safe operating condition and free of any apparent danger. Any defects must be immediately reported to the Safety Representative.
- k. Employees are not permitted to ride with arms or legs outside the truck body.
- l. No heavy equipment is to be driven at speeds greater than 15 MPH.
- m. Only approved standard hand signals for crane, derrick, and boom equipment are to be used. These hand signals must be posted near the driver's seat of all equipment.
- n. All manufacturer specifications and limitations concerning the operation of cranes and other hoisting equipment are to be followed.
- o. Rated load capacities, operating speeds, and special hazard warnings must be posted near the driver's seat on all equipment.
- p. A certified agency must inspect all hoisting machinery on an annual basis. Records of dates and inspection results for all equipment must be readily available for review.

- q. Wire rope safety factors are to be in compliance with American National Standards Institute B30.5.
- r. All exposed belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, flywheels, chains, and other moving parts must be guarded.
- s. The swing radius on the back of any crane must be barricaded so as to prevent people from being struck or crushed by the crane.
- t. Prior to any crane being moved, all swinging or hanging loads must be lowered and detached.
- u. A fire extinguisher must be available in all cabs of equipment and vehicles.
- v. Rollover protection (ROPS) as specified by OSHA is required for all applicable equipment operated on the project. Grandfather clauses are not acceptable.
- w. Employees are required to obey all state law, local, and company laws, rules and regulations while operating vehicles or equipment.
- x. Any vehicle or piece of equipment with material extending four feet or more from the rear of the vehicle must have a red flag or cloth 12 inches square attached to the material.

## 19. Employee and Public Protection

- a. Work is not to be performed in any area unless specifically permitted by the contract.
- b. Sidewalks, entrances to buildings, lobbies, corridors, aisles, doors or exits must be kept clear of obstructions at all times.
- c. Appropriate warnings and instructional safety signs must be posted.
- d. Sidewalks, sheds, canopies, catch platforms and appropriate fences should be used to maintain pedestrian traffic adjacent to any construction site.
- e. A temporary fence should be built around the perimeter of aboveground operations that are adjacent to public areas. Perimeter fences must be at least six feet high and must consist of wood, metal, or wire mesh. When the fence is adjacent to a street intersection, the upper section of the fence must be open wire mesh above a point not over four feet above the sidewalk and extending at least 25 feet in both directions from the corner of the fence.
- f. Guardrails must be provided on both sides of vehicular and pedestrian bridges, ramps, runways and platforms. Pedestrian walkways must be protected with guardrails.
- g. Guardrails must be made of materials capable of withstanding a force at least 200 pounds applied any point in their structure.

## 20. Highway Work

- a. All work on or adjacent to existing public and job-site roadways should be performed in conformance to the requirements of ANSI D6.1, Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways. Unless otherwise provided for in these documents, the Contractor performing said work should be responsible for furnishing, set-up, and maintenance of all traffic control signage, devices, barricades, arrow boards and flag men.

## **Section 3: Continual Monitoring & Improvement**

### **A. Safety Meetings/Training**

Supervisors should hold a (minimum) 10 minute tool box safety talk every week. All employees are required to attend. Supervisors should update employees on any changes in procedures, new equipment, and general safety issues. Emergency procedures should be periodically reviewed. Employees should be reminded to put safety first and look out for your fellow coworker. Employees and supervisors should offer comments and safety suggestions at this time and regularly throughout the day as needed.

Monthly safety training and/or meetings will be held to keep employees informed of safety procedures and issues. Employees with outstanding safety records will be recognized during these meetings. All employees must attend.

The following form should be completed following every safety meeting/training and maintained by the Safety Representative.

### **B. Inspections**

Periodic inspections will be conducted to identify hazardous conditions and unsafe behaviors. The Safety Representative will conduct inspections, along with insurance companies and OSHA, and may request employees or supervisors to participate. The inspector should look for unsafe practices and conditions that can cause an accident and take corrective action immediately.

The following inspection form or equivalent should be completed on a regular basis and provided to the Safety Representative. The Safety Representative will review the report, take any corrective action needed, and maintain a file of inspections.

# Safety Meetings/Training

Rhoday Construction, Inc.: .....

Date of Meeting: ..... Instructor:.....

### Attending Employees

<u>Print Name</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

**Safety Topics Covered:**

**Comments:**

## Self-Inspection Check List (Page 1 of 2)

**Distribution:**    o Copy to Safety Representative

o Copy

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Inspector:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Grade: 1 = Satisfactory, 2 = Needs some attention, 3 = Needs immediate action**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b><u>Housekeeping</u></b>		
General neatness of work area.		
Adequate and proper storage space for tools & materials		
Adequate sanitary & disposal facilities provided		
Waste material containers emptied regularly		
All spills immediately wiped up		
Storage & equipment rooms neat and orderly		
<b><u>Fire Prevention</u></b>		
Fire extinguisher checked & available		
No smoking signs posted & enforced		
Proper storage, use & handling of flammable & combustible materials		
Ventilation adequate		
<b><u>Tools, Machinery, &amp; Equipment</u></b>		
Electrical tools properly grounded		
Electrical dangers posted		
Concealed electrical lines located and marked		
Machines guards in place		
Regular inspection & maintenance of tools		
Regular inspection & maintenance of machinery		
Lights, brakes, & warning signals operative		
<b><u>Cutting &amp; Welding</u></b>		
Proper goggles, glasses, gloves & clothing worn		
Fire hazards removed & flammable materials protected		
Gas cylinders chained & upright		
Gas lines in good condition		
Gauges and anti-flashback devices operable		
Cylinders stored properly with caps used		
Welding shields used when necessary		
Hot works permit posted and enforced		
<b><u>Ladders</u></b>		
Ladders inspected and in good condition		
Properly secured to prevent slipping & falling		
Ladder side rail extends 3 feet above landing area		
Metal ladders not used around electrical hazards		
Step ladders fully open when in use		
Ladders located no more than 25 feet of travel		

## Self-Inspection Check List (Page 2 of 2)

**Grade: 1 = Satisfactory, 2 = Needs some attention, 3 = Needs immediate action**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b><u>Material Handling</u></b>		
Materials properly stored & stacked		
Stacks on firm footings and not too high		
Passageways provided and not blocked		
Personnel lifting loads proper		
Proper lifting techniques used		
<b><u>Flammable Gases &amp; Liquids</u></b>		
All flammable waste disposed of properly		
Proper storage containers/cans used		
Fire hazards checked		
Proper type of fire extinguishers provided		
Instruction on proper use and handling on materials posted		
<b><u>Personal Protective Equipment</u></b>		
Proper eye, ear, face, head, and hand protection used		
Respirators & masks used when necessary		
Proper clothing worn		
<b><u>Other</u></b>		

**Action Taken:**

- o **Repairs/Corrections must be completed by: (date)** \_\_\_\_\_
- o **Repairs/Corrections mentioned above have been done.**

**Supervisor** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Section 4: Accident Management**

### **A. Accident & Near Miss Reporting Procedures**

If you have a near-miss situation while working, notify your supervisor immediately. The situation will be investigated and corrective action implemented to prevent future injury. Employees and witnesses must fully cooperate in the investigation.

#### **If you are injured on the job:**

- a. Contact your supervisor, or the nearest coworker (who should notify a supervisor) if you are unable to contact your supervisor due to the severity of your injury.
- b. The designated employee who is trained in first-aid and/or CPR should be immediately notified to assist in the situation.
- c. First aid kits, which are prominently displayed throughout the jobsite, should be made available and medical supplies promptly refilled.
- d. If needed, the supervisor or his other designee should transport the injured worker to the company's designated medical facility to receive appropriate medical attention. A post-accident drug and/or alcohol test will be conducted in accordance with the company's Drug-Free Workplace Policy.
- e. If rescue personnel are summoned, the supervisor should delegate an individual to wait for the rescue team and escort them to the injured employee.
- f. All witnesses to the accident should be available to speak with the Safety Representative and/or supervisor and cooperate in all accident investigations.
- g. The Safety Representative should immediately notify the insurance company of the accident and file a workers' compensation claim.

Every accident or near-miss situation should be reported immediately. Injured employees and witnesses to the accident will assist the supervisor in completing an accident investigation. Injured employees must comply with the medical treatment provided by the treating physician, cooperate with the insurance company and its designees, and abide by the company's return-to-work policy.

### **B. Accident Investigation**

When an accident occurs, it is an indication that something has gone wrong. Accidents don't just happen, they are caused. The basic cause(s) of accidents are unsafe acts and/or conditions. The supervisor must investigate every accident to determine the cause and to initiate corrective action to assure that similar type accidents will not recur from the same causes.

Supervisors should complete the following accident investigation form and submit a copy to the Safety Representative for review. The Safety Representative should evaluate the corrective action taken or suggested by the supervisor and instruct if additional changes should be made.



### **Tips on accident investigations:**

1. Every accident is caused. Carelessness is not a cause, but the result of some deficiency. Telling employees to be more careful will not eliminate the real accident cause.
2. An accident investigation is not a trial to find fault or to place blame. Its purpose is to find accident causes so that corrective measures may be taken to prevent future accidents.
3. Most accidents result from a combination of human error (unsafe behavior) and a physical hazard (unsafe condition). Do not overlook the possibility of multiple errors and hazards.
4. Don't stop at the obvious answer. For instance, a missing machine guard does not cause an accident. The accident happened because the operator entered the point of operation. Determine why the operator did this and why the guard was off the machine. Only by correcting both problems can you prevent future accidents.
5. The accident investigation should be conducted as soon after the accident as possible. Facts should be gathered while the accident is fresh in the minds of those involved. If possible, question every employee who was involved, or witnessed, the incident. Delay interviewing injured employees until after medical treatment has been received.
6. Other employees who did not witness the accident but work in the area may contribute information regarding the injured workers' activities prior to the accident and conditions at the time of the accident.
7. The accuracy and completeness of the information received from the injured worker(s) and witnesses depends on how well the interview is conducted. Supervisors should:
  - a. Put employees at ease.
  - b. Ask what happened and how it happened.
  - c. Permit employees to answer without interruptions.
  - d. Show concern.
  - e. Remember, nothing is gained with criticism or ridicule.
  - f. Ask why questions only to clarify the story.
  - g. Repeat the story as you understand it.
  - h. Give the employee the chance to correct any misunderstandings that you have.
  - i. Photographs of the conditions as they exist immediately following the accident, including photos so the damaged equipment, are very helpful.
  - j. Damaged equipment should be removed or secured for future testing and used as evidence.
  - k. Take immediate action to correct any obvious unsafe conditions. Determine the basic accident causes and correct or recommend action to prevent reoccurrence.



## **Supplemental Information for completing the Accident Investigation Report**

Note: Each accident will involve at least one of the following conditions as a contributing factor.

### ***Environmental Factors (Unsafe Conditions)***

<b>Conditions</b>	<b>Definition of Condition</b>	<b>Suggested Corrective Action</b>
Unsafe procedures	Hazardous Process. Management failed to make adequate plans for safety.	A. Pre-Project Planning B. Formulation of Safe Procedures
Improperly guarded	Work areas, machines, or equipment that are unguarded or inadequately guarded.	A. Inspection B. Checking plans, blueprints, purchase orders, contracts, & materials for safety C. Include guards in original design, order, & contract D. Provide guards for existing hazards
Defective through use	Buildings, machines, or equipment that have become rough, slippery, sharp edged, worn, cracked, broken, or otherwise defective through use or abuse.	A. Inspection B. Proper Maintenance
Defective through design	Failure to provide for safety in the design, construction, and installation of buildings, machinery, & equipment. Too large, too small, not strong enough.	A. Source of supply must be reliable B. Checking plans, blueprints, purchase orders, contracts, & materials for safety C. Correction of defects
Unsafe clothing or personal protective equipment	Management's failure to provide or specify the use of goggles, respirators, safety shoes, hard hats, & other articles of safe dress or apparel.	A. Provide safe apparel or personal protective equipment. B. Specify the use or non-use of certain apparel or protective equipment on certain jobs.
Unsafe housekeeping facilities	Unsuitable layout or lack of equipment necessary for good housekeeping (i.e. shelves, boxes, bins, aisle markers, etc.)	A. Provide suitable layout and equipment necessary for good housekeeping.
Improper ventilation	Poorly or not ventilated area	A. Improve ventilation
Improper illumination	Poorly or not illuminated area	A. Improve illumination

### ***Behavioral Factors (Unsafe Acts)***

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Definition of Factor</b>	<b>Suggested Corrective Action</b>
Lack of knowledge or skill	Unaware of safe practice; Unpracticed or unskilled. Not properly instructed or trained.	A. Job training B. Improved hiring practices
Improper attitude	Worker was properly trained and instructed, but failed to follow instructions.	A. Supervision B. Discipline C. Improved hiring practices
Physical Deficiencies	Worker has impaired eyesight or hearing, heart trouble, hernia, previous injuries, etc.	A. Pre-employment physicals B. Periodic physicals C. Proper placement of workers D. Identification of workers with temporary physical deficiencies
Substance Abuse	Worker was under the influence of (illegal or prescribed) drugs or alcohol while completing task	

### C. Return-to-Work Policy

It is the Company's policy to return injured workers to productive work, although not necessarily to their pre-injury duties, as early as possible during their recovery. This type of work is often referred to as "modified-duty work." The Company has adopted this policy because employees who remain off work for long periods of time not only affect the Company's productivity and workers' compensation costs, they often experience slow healing and a loss of self-esteem. Within the requirements of their treating medical providers, the limitations of the law, and the economic and physical limitations of our own properties, the Company will make every effort to provide meaningful work wherever and whenever possible. Any recovering employee who is offered a physician-approved, modified-duty position will be required to accept the offer.

## **Section 5: Workers' Compensation**

By law our company is required to obtain workers' compensation insurance. The company pays a substantial premium for this insurance based on our company safety performance and loss history. Because workers' compensation is a substantial cost of doing business, our goal is to prevent and manage accidents.

### A. What benefits are you entitled to?

When an employee is injured during the course of employment, workers' compensation insurance provides payments to the injured worker or the treating physician(s) for medical treatment, disfigurement, death benefits, and indemnity (lost wages) payments. **The scope and amount of these payments are determined by state law.** *Attorneys are not needed for you to get what you are entitled to. Attorneys, when hired, typically work on a contingent fee basis and may receive a portion of your benefits.* If you report injuries immediately to your supervisor and cooperate with your treating physician and the insurance company, the system will work with you to get you healthy and back to work.

Workers' compensation insurance payments may be reduced or denied if: 1) the employee tests positive for drugs or alcohol following the accident, 2) a pre-existing injury or non-work related injury was the cause of the accident, or 3) fraud exists.

Medical treatment: Medical care, services, and supplies as necessary to cure or relieve the effects of an injury sustained on-the-job.

Disfigurement: Additional compensation is paid to an injured worker for permanent disfigurement from a work-related injury (i.e. scars, discoloration, disfigurement, etc.)

Indemnity Payments: Wage replacement while recovering from an industrial injury.

Death Benefits: Weekly payments to the surviving spouse and dependent children of a worker whose work-related injury results in death. Burial and funeral expenses are also paid.

### B. Workers' Compensation Fraud

Filing false workers' compensation claims is punishable with a substantial fine and imprisonment. **Any employee who knows of a coworker who is abusing the workers' compensation system or has filed a false workers' compensation claim should report it to the state workers compensation board.** You will not be asked to identify your name and the call will not be recorded. This is an anonymous call to our insurance company.

The insurance company has many red flags to identifying workers' compensation fraud and will investigate any accident they suspect may be fraudulent. They may deny or reduce benefits whenever a claim is found to be fraudulent or an employee is found to be abusing the workers' compensation system.

**The following is considered workers' compensation fraud or abuse:**

1. Faking an accident or injury.
2. Exaggerating the seriousness of an accident or injury.
3. Taking more time off than is really needed to recover.
4. Attempting to collect benefits for an injury that is not job-related.
5. Submitting false or exaggerated medical bills for payment.
6. Working at another, equally demanding job while collecting workers' compensation benefits.
7. Conspiring with, or being persuaded by, another person to do any of the above.

When people abuse workers' compensation benefits, we all pay. Your company is charged higher insurance premiums, which increases our expenses and lowers profitability. The best way to safeguard against fraud is to prevent accidents from happening. If you are aware of fraud, speak up by calling the Fraud Hotline.

## **Section 6: Fleet Safety Program**

### **Motor Vehicles Rules**

All employees who drive a company car or delivery vehicle must abide by the following safety rules:

1. Employees are required to inspect their assigned vehicle (before taking it on the road) to ensure that it is in safe working condition. This includes properly working brakes, horns, and back-up alarms. The attached inspection form should be used.
2. Any defects in the company vehicle should be reported promptly.
3. Employees are required to obey all state, local, and company traffic regulations.
4. Engines are to be stopped and ignition keys removed when parking, refueling, or leaving the company vehicles.
5. Use of cell phones must be hand free and no texting while driving is allowed.
6. Passengers not employed by the company are not permitted unless authorized by the supervisor.
7. Employees should drive safely. Defensive driving must be practiced by all employees.
8. Seat belts and shoulder harnesses are to be worn at all times.
9. Vehicles must be locked when unattended to avoid criminal misconduct.
10. Vehicles must be parked in legal spaces and must not obstruct traffic.
11. Employees should park their vehicles in well-lighted areas at or near entrances to avoid criminal misconduct.
12. Employees should keep their headlights on at all times when driving a vehicle.
13. A vehicle when loaded with any material extending 4 feet or more beyond its rear shall have a red flag or cloth 12 inches square attached by day, or a red light visible for 300 feet by night, on the extreme end of the load.
14. Articles, tools, equipment, etc. placed in cars or truck cabs are to be hung or stored in such a manner as not to impair vision or in any way interfere with proper operation of the vehicle.

15. When you can not see behind your vehicle (truck), the driver should walk behind the truck prior to backing.
16. Personal use of vehicles is not permitted without approval of management. Children are prohibited from using company vehicles.
17. Operating a company vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and other drugs is prohibited. Violators are subject to termination of employment.
18. Every accident should be reported to the Safety Representative. The Safety Representative should investigate all accidents and review them with the Supervisor and employees.
19. All subcontractor personal vehicles must be parked in areas designated as contractor parking.
20. When operating vehicles on the job site, speeds must not exceed 5 M.P.H.

### Commercial Drivers License (CDL)

Drivers who operate a commercial vehicle, as defined below, are required to obtain a commercial drivers license.

1. A vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or greater pounds, or
2. A vehicle designed to transport 15 or more passengers (including the driver) or
3. A vehicle of any size transporting hazardous material in sufficient quantities meeting the hazardous materials transportation regulations posting requirements.

Drivers must meet the following requirements:

1. All commercial drivers must be in good health and pass a DOT physical. The doctor will provide the driver a medical examiner's certificate that must be carried at all times when driving. The certificate must be renewed every 2 years.
2. All commercial drivers must comply with the Company's Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace Policy and consent to testing as defined by DOT and the Company.
3. Be at least 21 years of age.
4. Speak and read English well enough to do his/her job and respond to official questions.
5. Have a valid driver's license and pass a commercial driver's road test.
6. Take a DOT written exam for drivers.
7. Not be disqualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle.
8. Be able to determine whether the vehicle is safely loaded and know how to block, brace, and tie down cargo.

### Motor Vehicles Records (MVR)

1. All prospective and current employees may be subject to undergoing annual motor vehicle record checks.
2. Violations (gathered from MVRs) are categorized as follows:

**TYPE A VIOLATION:** Includes, but is not limited to, DWI/DUI/OWI/OUI, refusing a drug/alcohol test, reckless driving, manslaughter, hit & run, eluding a police officer, any felony, drag racing, license suspension, and driving while under license suspension. Any driver with these types of violations is a major concern and could be subject to removal of driving privileges and/or termination of employment.

**TYPE B VIOLATION:** Includes all vehicle accidents, regardless of fault.

**TYPE C VIOLATION:** Includes all moving violations not classified as Type A or B (i.e. speeding, improper lane change, failure to lead, running red lights or stop signs, etc.)

**TYPE D VIOLATION:** Includes all non-moving violations (i.e. parking, vehicle defects, etc.)

3. The following disciplinary action will apply:  
**Termination of Employment, Refusal to hire, or Reassignment to a non-driving position (if available):**
- ≥ 1 Type A violation in preceding 36 months
  - ≥ 2 Type B violations in preceding 36 months
  - ≥ 3 Type C violations in preceding 36 months
  - 1 Type B violation and 2 Type C violations in preceding 36 months

**Probation (6 months):**

- 1 Type B violation in preceding 36 months
- 2 Type B violations in preceding 36 months
- 1 Type C violation and 2 Type D violations in preceding 36 months
- 3 Type D violations in preceding 36 months

### Driver Qualification File

The company will maintain the appropriate qualification files for each regularly employed driver.

### Accident Reporting

#### **Driver Conduct at the Scene of the Accident**

1. Take immediate action to prevent further damage or injury.
  - Pull onto the shoulder or side of the road.
  - Activate hazard lights (flashers) and place warning signs promptly.
  - Assist any injured person, but don't move them unless they are in danger of further injury.
2. Call the Police
  - If someone is injured, request medical assistance.
  - If you are near a phone, write a note giving the location and seriousness of the accident and give it to a "reliable" motorist and ask him/her to contact the police.
3. The vehicle should not be left unattended, except in an extreme emergency.
4. Exchange identifying information with the other driver. **Make no comments about assuming responsibility.**
5. Secure names, addresses, and phone numbers of all witnesses, or the first person on the scene if no one witnessed the accident.
6. Call the company immediately and report the accident to the Safety Representative.

#### **Complete the Vehicle Accident Report Form**

1. Complete the Vehicle Accident Report Form (a copy can be obtained from the Safety Representative) and provide it to the Safety Representative. Write legibly. Answer all questions completely or mark "not known." Use additional sheets of paper as needed to provide pertinent information.

## SUPERVISOR'S MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT

DRIVER	VEHICLE	DATE OF ACCIDENT										
LOCATION OF ACCIDENT		TIME OF ACCIDENT										
DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT: (What happened?)												
SEAT BELT WORN?												
CAUSES OF ACCIDENT: (Why did it happen?)												
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTION OF A RECURRENCE: (What should be done?)												
FOLLOW UP: (What actions were taken? Were they effective?)												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- INDICATE WITH DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED</li> <li>- SHOW POSITION OF VEHICLES</li> <li>- INDICATE DIRECTION (NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST) WITH ARROWS</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT REVIEW</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> PREVENTATBLE      <input type="checkbox"/> NON-PREVENTABLE         </p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACCIDENTS USUALLY PREVENTABLE</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Intersection</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Cut In or Out</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing</td> <td>Pulled from Curb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hit Other in Rear</td> <td>Hit Stationary Object</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skidded</td> <td>Hit Pedestrian</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACCIDENTS USUALLY NON-PREVENTABLE</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Hit in Rear</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Hit When Properly Parked</td> </tr> </table>		Intersection	Cut In or Out	Backing	Pulled from Curb	Hit Other in Rear	Hit Stationary Object	Skidded	Hit Pedestrian	Hit in Rear	Hit When Properly Parked
Intersection	Cut In or Out											
Backing	Pulled from Curb											
Hit Other in Rear	Hit Stationary Object											
Skidded	Hit Pedestrian											
Hit in Rear	Hit When Properly Parked											

\_\_\_\_\_

INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE      MANAGER'S SIGNATURE

DATE OF REPORT \_\_\_\_\_      REVIEWED BY MANAGER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_



## **Section 7: OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)**

### **OSHA (Records) Requirements**

Copies of required accident investigations and certification of employee safety training shall be maintained by the company. A written report will be maintained on each accident, injury or on-the-job illness requiring medical treatment. A record of each such injury or illness is recorded on OSHA Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries Form 300 according to its instructions.

Supplemental records of each injury are maintained on OSHA Form 301. Every year, a summary of all reported injuries or illnesses is posted no later than February 1, for one month, until March 1, on OSHA Form 300. These records are maintained for five years from the date of preparation.

### **OSHA Checklist**

To avoid safety violations and remain in compliance with OSHA standards, the company should complete the following OSHA checklist or equivalent on a regular basis. Deficiencies should be immediately corrected. If problems persist, the Safety Representative should contact our Loss Control consultant at our workers' compensation carrier to conduct a comprehensive OSHA inspection.

## OSHA Inspection Check List (Page 1 of 2)

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**Distribution:**    Copy to Insurance Carrier    Copy to Safety Committee    Copy \_\_\_\_\_

**Inspector:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Grade: 1 = Satisfactory, 2 = Needs some attention, 3 = Needs immediate action**

<i><b>Item</b></i>	<i><b>Grade</b></i>	<i><b>Comments</b></i>
<b><u>Housekeeping</u></b>		
General neatness of work area, lunchrooms, restrooms. Housekeeping maintained		
Aisles are properly marked, clear & in good condition		
Aisle widths maintained		
Mats, gratings, etc. used when drainage is needed		
Floor openings & holes marked and protected		
<b><u>Fire Prevention</u></b>		
Fire extinguisher available & functional, where required		
No smoking signs posted & enforced		
Ventilation adequate		
Exposures from dust, fumes, vapors, etc. controlled		
<b><u>Flammable Gases &amp; Liquids, Batteries</u></b>		
Proper storage, use & handling of flammable & combustible materials in approved cans and/or cabinets		
Proper handling of compressed gases & materials		
Storage drums for flammable liquids properly grounded & bonded		
Batteries are charged in a properly vented room		
No open flames exist in the battery charging room		
Fuel tanks are always filled when the equipment engine is off		
<b><u>Tools, Machinery &amp; Equipment</u></b>		
Electrical & portable tools and outlets properly grounded		
Covers in place on all electrical fuse & outlet boxes		
Approved machines guards in place at points of operation & over foot treadles		
Only authorized tools are used to place & remove materials from machinery		
Proper guarding of gears, pulleys, conveyors, chains, etc.		
Machines firmly anchored to prevent moving		
Weight of load does not exceed equipment (i.e. scaffolding) rating to handle it		
Mobile equipment equipped with a horn, capacity sign & overhead guard		

## OSHA Inspection Check List (Page 2 of 2)

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**Grade: 1 = Satisfactory, 2 = Needs some attention, 3 = Needs immediate action**

<i><b>Item</b></i>	<i><b>Grade</b></i>	<i><b>Comments</b></i>
<b><u>Ladders</u></b>		
Ladders inspected, in good condition, and free from sharp edges & splinters		
Ladders have proper safety feet		
Cages & wells used as required (on fixed ladders only)		
Step ladders do not exceed 20 feet in length		
<b><u>Stairs &amp; Exits</u></b>		
Stair handrails are 30-34 inches above surface		
A handrail is in place on every stairway with at least 4 risers (steps)		
Risers conform to proper height and are uniform		
Standard railings are in place on open sides of exposed stairs		
Building exits are marked & adequate		
Exits are not blocked		
Lighting on exit signs conform to government standards (5 foot candles)		
<b><u>General Work Environment &amp; Personal Protective Equipment</u></b>		
Noise levels conform to government standards		
Compressed air for cleaning under 30 PSI		
Separate lunch rooms provided when toxic materials are present		
Number of restroom facilities available conforms to federal standards		
Separate restroom facilities provided for men & women		
Personnel trained in first aid & first aid kits are available		
Personal protective equipment provided & used		
Proper respirators & masks used when necessary		
<b><u>OSHA Postings &amp; Records</u></b>		
Accidents recorded on OSHA forms 200 & 101		
OSHA poster is properly displayed		
Capacity signs posted through-out the building		

## OSHA Inspection: What you can expect during an OSHA inspection

### **1. Arrival of the Compliance Officer (OSHA Inspector)**

- a. Request to see credentials.
- b. Record his name, identification number, the name of his/her supervisor, and office location.
- c. Notify the Safety Representative. If the Safety Representative is not available, ask the Officer to wait until the Safety Representative arrives. If he/she cannot wait or the Safety Representative will not be available, the Foreman or Supervisor should accompany the Officer.
- d. Do not volunteer any information, only answer questions.

### **2. Opening Conference**

- a. The scope of the inspection will be discussed.
- b. The Officer will explain the reason for the inspection (i.e. employee complaint, scheduled inspection, etc.)
- c. If the reason for the inspection is an employee complaint, request a copy of the complaint.
- d. Take comprehensive notes and request to record the meeting and walk-around.

### **3. The Walk-Around (inspection)**

- a. The Company representative should accompany the Compliance Officer throughout the inspection.
- b. The Officer may ask to interview employees. Employees should cooperate. The Company representative should attempt to participate in the interview.
- c. The Company representative should be prepared to show the Officer: 1) the Safety Manual, 2) Hazard Communication Program, 3) OSHA poster, 4) OSHA 300 Log
- d. If at all possible, correct any violations immediately that the Officer points out.
- e. Take photographs of the same items or areas that are photographed by the Compliance Officer.
- f. Take notes. Write down every possible violation, standards cited, corrective action needed, and a deadline date.

### **4. Closing Conference**

- a. The Compliance Officer will review any violations discovered during the inspection. Compare these to the notes you took during the inspection. Point out any discrepancies and areas already corrected.
- b. Be polite. Do not argue or get defensive with the Compliance Officer.
- c. If you are not clear on something, ask questions.
- d. This is a good opportunity to produce records of compliance efforts and other safety practices.

### **5. Citations & Penalties**

- a. Our goal is to provide a safe and healthy work environment. If the company is cited for OSHA violations, corrective action will be completed before the deadline provided by OSHA and as quickly as possible. It will be management's decision to appeal any citations.

## **Section 8: Special Emphasis Programs**

### **A. Drug-Free Workplace Policy**

#### **Purpose**

The Company values its employees and recognizes their need for a safe and healthy work environment. Furthermore, employees abusing drugs and alcohol are less productive and are often a risk to the safety, security and productivity of our company. The establishment of a Substance-Abuse Policy is consistent with the company's desired culture and is in the best interest of the company.

#### **Policy**

It is the policy of the company to maintain a workplace free from the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol. Rhodey Construction utilizes the St. Louis Construction Industry Substance Abuse Consortium to manage this policy. Compliance with this policy is a condition of continued employment. It supersedes any other company policy or practice on this subject. At any time, the company may unilaterally, at its discretion, amend, supplement, modify, or change any part of this policy. The policy does not represent an expressed or implied contract, and it does not affect your status as an at-will employee.

## Drug-Free Workplace Policy

### Acknowledgment Form

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the company's Substance-Abuse Policy regarding drugs and alcohol.

My signature acknowledges my understanding and concurrence with the procedures outlined in the above referenced policy. It is my consent to submit to medical testing, including but not limited to giving urine, breath, blood, sweat, and/or saliva sample(s) to be used for drug and alcohol analysis under the conditions outlined in the policy.

In connection with and consistent with the provisions of the Substance-Abuse Policy:

(1) I authorize the release of any urine, breath, blood, sweat, and/or saliva sample(s) and the results of any tests and examinations performed thereon to the company and any doctor, medical personnel, hospital, medical center, clinic, etc., or any representatives with whom they may choose to consult regarding the sample tests or examination results. I will be given an opportunity to explain a positive test result to the Medical Review Officer before the test result is reported to the company as a verified positive test result.

(2) I understand that the test results may be released by the company to applicable state unemployment agencies and to the company's workers' compensation insurer(s), where permitted or required by law. I understand that if I test positive for drugs or alcohol following an on-the-job accident or refuse to submit to any drug and/or alcohol test required by this policy, I may be ineligible for workers' compensation and/or unemployment benefits.

(3) I understand that refusal to submit to any test required by this policy, a positive test result, or refusal to authorize the release of the results is grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

I recognize that the company's policy on drugs and alcohol does not constitute an expressed or implied contract of employment.

EMPLOYEE NAME \_\_\_\_\_ SOCIAL SECURITY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Printed)

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## **Lock-out/Tag-out**

### **Purpose**

To establish a procedure to protect and prevent personnel from injury by 1) accidental activation of any powered or damaged equipment, and 2) the uncontrolled release of electrical energy. A secondary purpose is to remain in compliance with OSHA regulations, 29 CFR 1910.147.

### **Responsibility**

The Safety Representative is responsible for compliance. The Safety Representative shall train supervisors on proper lockout/tagout procedures, audit and/or oversee the application of the procedures, ensure corrective actions are taken when problems arise, and conduct an annual inspection/evaluation. Supervisors are responsible for training effected and authorized employees on the purpose and use of these procedures. The Safety Representative should periodically monitor training activities and assist as required to ensure compliance with OSHA regulations and company goals. All affected and authorized employees involved in lockout/tagout procedures must receive annual training. A list of authorized, trained individuals will be maintained by the Safety Representative (see the attached log).

### **Scope**

This procedure applies to all Company personnel and contract employees. It will be enforced during installation, cleaning, servicing, maintenance, or inspection work is performed on any powered equipment and/or processes in which the activation of such could injure an employee or cause property damage. This procedure does not apply to adjustment or other activities which require the equipment be operating at the time of service, provided other protective measures are employed.

### **Definitions**

#### Lockout:

The application of a lock, chains, or other appropriate apparatus, and a danger identification tag to de-energize electrical equipment and/or process system to ensure that the equipment or system can not be activated. Note: OSHA regulations require that locks be used to secure equipment whenever possible. Chains can be wrapped around valve handles and then locked in such a way that the valve cannot be operated. Tags alone can be used when it is not possible to use a lock.

#### Tagout:

The application of a danger identification tag when a physical lockout or de-energizing is not feasible or a lock has already been applied. Tags should bear the name of the employee applying the tag, the date of application, and a brief description of the work needed.

#### Energy Source:

The switch or valve through which energy is controlled to the unit (e.g. motor control center (disconnect) switches, (circuit) breaker panel switches, valves, locking pins, etc.). This energy may come be: 1) electric power, 2) mechanical power, 3) hydraulic power, 4) pneumatic energy, 5) chemical system, or 6) thermal energy.

### Authorized Employees:

A person who locks out or tags out machines or equipment in order to perform servicing or maintenance on that machine or equipment.

### Effected Employees:

An employee whose job requires him/her to operate or use a machine or equipment on which servicing or maintenance is being performed under lockout or tagout, or whose job requires him/her to work in an area in which such servicing or maintenance is being performed. An effected employee becomes an authorized employee when the effected employees' duties include servicing or maintenance.

## **Lockout/Tagout Procedures**

1. Each piece of equipment or system must be evaluated to identify all energy sources to be locked or tagged out. The evaluation should be done periodically by a supervisor or an authorized employee with familiarity with the equipment/system, using the attached energy source determination checklist.
2. If the machine is determined by OSHA that formal lockout/tagout procedures are required, this should be done by an authorized employee and logged on the attached form titled "List of Lockout & Tagout Procedures." These procedures should then be followed. If no specific procedures are required, or provided by the equipment manufacturer, complete the following tasks.
3. Deactivate (turn off) and secure the equipment/system at the energy source. Relieve pressure, release stored energy from all systems, and restrain or block them. (Operators must tag the appropriate switches or controls inside the control room as part of this step).
4. Attach a lock to each isolation device and a tag to the lock. Sign and date the tag, along with providing pertinent information.
5. Check to ensure that no personnel are exposed to the equipment/system, then attempt to activate the normal operating controls to ensure proper lockout/tagout. (A voltmeter can check the switch)

**CAUTION: Always return the operating control to the "neutral" or "off" position after completing this test.**

6. The equipment/system is now locked and tagged out.

## **Lockout/Tagout Removal Procedures**

1. After installation, servicing, maintenance, inspection, or cleaning is complete, verify that all tools have been removed, all guards have been reinstalled, the area is clean and orderly, and the equipment is safe to operate.
2. Ensure that employees are not exposed to the equipment and all employees are aware of the removal of the lock and tag.
3. The locks and tags should be removed only by the employee who applied them, the supervisor or the Safety Representative. The supervisor or Safety Representative should only remove the locks and tags after a reasonable effort is made to contact the employee and notify him of the removal. The tags should be signed and dated and submitted to the Safety Representative.
4. Activate energy source as required.



## **Procedures involving more than one person**

If more than one individual is required to lockout or tagout equipment, each shall use his/her own assigned lockout/tagout device on the energy source. When the energy source cannot accept multiple locks or tags, a multiple lockout/tagout device (hasp) should be used. A single key should be used to lockout the equipment/system, with the key being placed in a lockout box or cabinet. This cabinet or lockout box must allow multiple locks to secure it. Each employee will then use his/her own lock to secure the box or cabinet. As each person no longer needs to maintain the lockout protection, that person will remove his/her lock from the cabinet. Proper removal procedures should be followed.



# Lockout/Tagout Annual Inspection/Evaluation Report

Date of Evaluation: \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluation was made by: \_\_\_\_\_

Policy has been reviewed:  Yes  No

Comments on policy: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The following procedures have been reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The following procedures were modified: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The following procedures were added: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A review of the OSHA log 200, associated accident reports, and OSHA Form 101 were conducted? :  Yes  No

The following injuries resulted from lockout/tagout:

Injury	Procedure Number for Applicable Equipment	Process or Machinery
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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

Signature

Date

## Lockout/Tagout Procedure Checklist Energy Source Determination (Page 1 of 3)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Rhodex Construction, Inc.: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** In order to determine all energy sources for each piece of equipment, all questions must be answered. If the question does not apply, write N/A.

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Equipment Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Equipment #: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial: \_\_\_\_\_ Lockout/Tagout Procedure #: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Does this equipment have:

a. **Electric power** (including battery)?  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, Motor Control Center (MCC) or power panel & breaker number: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Does it have a lockout device?  Yes  No  N/A

Battery location: \_\_\_\_\_

Battery disconnect location: \_\_\_\_\_

b. **Mechanical power**?  Yes  No  N/A

Mark each type of energy source that applies:

1. Engine driven  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, switch or key location: \_\_\_\_\_

Is lockout device installed?  Yes  No  N/A

If no, method of preventing operation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Spring loaded?  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, is there a method of preventing spring activation?  Yes  No

If no, how can spring tension be safely released or secured? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Counter weight(s)?  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, is there a method of preventing movement?  Yes  No

If yes, can it be locked?  Yes  No

If no, how can it be safely secured? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Flywheel?  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, is there a method of preventing movement?  Yes  No

If yes, can it be locked?  Yes  No

If no, how can it be safely secured? \_\_\_\_\_

## Lockout/Tagout Procedure Checklist (Page 2 of 3)

1. Does this equipment have (continued):

c. **Hydraulic Power?**  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, location of main control/shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Can control/shut-off valve be locked in the "OFF" position?  Yes  No

If no, location of closest manual shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Does manual shut-off valve have a lockout device?  Yes  No

If no, what is needed to lock valve closed? \_\_\_\_\_

Is there a bleed or drain valve to reduce pressure to zero?  Yes  No

If no, what will be required to bleed off pressure? \_\_\_\_\_

d. **Pneumatic Energy?**  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, location of main control/shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Can control/shut-off valve be locked in the "OFF" position?  Yes  No

If no, location of closest manual shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Does manual shut-off valve have a lockout device?  Yes  No

If no, what is needed to lock valve closed? \_\_\_\_\_

Is there a bleed or drain valve to reduce pressure to zero?  Yes  No

If no, what will be required to bleed off pressure? \_\_\_\_\_

e. **Chemical System?**  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, location of main control/shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Can control/shut-off valve be locked in the "OFF" or closed position?  Yes  No

If no, location of closest manual shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Is there a bleed or drain valve to safely reduce system pressure and drain system of chemicals?  Yes  No

If no, how can the system be drained and neutralized? \_\_\_\_\_

What personal protective clothing or equipment is needed for this equipment? \_\_\_\_\_

f. **Thermal Energy?**  Yes  No  N/A

If yes, location of main control/shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Can control/shut-off valve be locked in the "OFF" or closed position?  Yes  No

If no, location of closest manual shut-off valve: \_\_\_\_\_

Does manual shut-off valve have a lock valve?  Yes  No

Is there a bleed or drain valve to safely reduce system pressure & temperature and drain system chemicals?  Yes  No

If no, how can the system be drained and neutralized? \_\_\_\_\_

What personal protective clothing or equipment is needed for this equipment? \_\_\_\_\_

## Lockout/Tagout Procedure Checklist (Page 3 of 3)

Special precautions not noted above (i.e. fire hazards, chemical reactions, required cool down periods, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

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Recommendations or Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_



## **Lock-out/Tag-out**

### **Training Documentation for Lockout/Tagout Program**

I have received training and understand all rules and regulations regarding the lockout/tagout program.

I understand that I am required to follow the necessary precautions outlined in the lockout/tagout program.

I know the location of emergency phone numbers and communications systems, and the location of medical, fire, and other emergency supplies.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Location: \_\_\_\_\_



## **C. Confined Space Entry**

### **Purpose**

To establish a procedure to protect personnel and prevent injury when entering and working in any confined space. Another purpose is to remain in compliance with OSHA regulations, 1910.146.

### **Responsibility**

The Company is responsible for ensuring adherence to the elements of this procedure where confined space entry may be required. These elements should include the following:

- A. Identification of tasks which may involve worker entry into a confined space, and
- B. Assurance that a current classification file of all confined spaces, which may be potentially occupied throughout the course of the project, are maintained.

### **Safety Representative**

The designated Safety Representative is responsible for overseeing the technical aspects of this procedure. These technical aspects include the following:

- A. Classifies each confined space relative to the need for an entry permit.
- B. Trains supervisors and competent persons relative to their responsibilities and duties in connection with the confined space entry program.
- C. Reviews and approves the selection of all personal protective equipment and instrumentation.
- D. Audits confined space entry program execution.

### **Competent Person**

A competent person is one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in a working space. The responsibilities assumed by the designated competent person are those related to the actual execution of the task. As such, this individual's principal duties include the following:

- A. Prior to entry, evaluate each confined space for existing and potential hazards.
- B. Monitor the atmosphere of the confined space with an acceptable analyzer. Ensure that instruments are properly maintained and calibrated.
- C. Notify Safety Representative of any tasks to be performed within a confined space which could create a hazardous atmosphere.
- D. Obtain an entry permit.
- E. Prior to entry, review provisions of the entry permit with employees entering the confined space.
- F. Instruct employees and direct the execution of the confined space entry according to established procedures.
- G. Assure that proper personal protective equipment is provided and used, as required.
- H. Designate a trained attendant for each confined space.
- I. Train all personnel involved in confined space entry and emergency rescue.
- J. When the entry has been completed, verify that all personnel and equipment have been removed from the confined space and signify that the space can be prepared for return to service.

## Entry Supervisor

An entry supervisor is a qualified person (such as the employer, foreman, or crew chief) responsible for overseeing entry operations. An entry supervisor also may serve as an attendant or as an authorized entrant, as long as that person is trained and equipped as required by the OSHA standard for each role he or she fills. The duties of entry supervisor may be passed from one individual to another during the course of an entry operation.

Entry Supervisors must:

- Know space hazards including information on the mode of exposure, signs or symptoms and consequences;
- Verify that specified entry conditions are satisfied, including permits, tests, procedures and equipment before allowing entry;
- Terminate entry and cancel or suspend permits when entry operations are completed or if a condition that is not allowed under the permit arises;
- Verify that rescue services are available and that the means for summoning them are operable;
- Take appropriate measures to remove unauthorized entrants; and
- Ensure that entry operations remain consistent with the entry permit and that acceptable entry conditions are maintained.

## Attendant

An attendant is a person assigned to remain immediately outside the entrance of the confined space during the time the space is occupied. The attendant is to maintain visual and/or voice contact with persons in the confined space at all times. The attendant must also have an immediate and direct means of communication by which rescue or other emergency assistance may be summoned. The attendant is not to enter the confined space unless appropriately trained and another qualified attendant is present. The attendant's responsibilities include:

- A. Ensuring that the confined space is never entered without proper authorization.
- B. Ensuring that all safety and personal protective equipment is used in accordance with the provided training.

The Attendant must:

- Remain outside the permit space during entry operations unless relieved by another authorized attendant;
- Perform non-entry rescues when specified by the employer's rescue procedure;
- Know existing and potential hazards, including information on the mode of exposure, and signs or symptoms, and consequences, and possible behavioral effects of exposure;
- Maintain communication with and keep an accurate account of those workers entering the permit space;
- Assess conditions inside and outside the space and order evacuation of the permit space when:
  - (1) A prohibited condition exists;
  - (2) A worker shows behavioral effects of hazard exposure;
  - (3) A situation exists outside the confined space that could endanger entrants; or
  - (4) The attendant cannot effectively and safely perform required duties.
- Summon rescue and other services during an emergency;

- Ensure that unauthorized people stay away from permit spaces or exit immediately if they have entered the permit space;
- Inform authorized entrants and the entry supervisor if any unauthorized person enters the permit space; and
- Perform no other duties that interfere with the attendant's primary duties.

### Entrant

An authorized entrant is a worker who is authorized by the entry supervisor to enter a permit space. An attendant is an individual stationed outside the confined space entry point.

Authorized entrants must:

- Know space hazards, including information on the means of exposure such as inhalation or skin contact, and symptoms of the exposure;
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment properly;
- Stay in communication with attendants as necessary to enable the attendants to monitor the entrant's status and alert the entrant to evacuate when necessary;
- Exit from the permit space as soon as possible when:
  - (1) Ordered by the attendant or entry supervisor;
  - (2) He or she recognizes the warning signs or symptoms of exposure;
  - (3) A prohibited condition exists; or
  - (4) An automatic alarm is activated.
- Alert the attendant when a prohibited condition exists or when warning signs or symptoms of exposure exist.

## **Definitions**

Confined Space - A confined space is any enclosure that is not designed for normal occupancy by humans, contains an actual or potential safety and/or health hazard, and restricts egress to such an extent that personnel would have difficulty escaping in the event of an emergency. Examples of spaces fitting this description include: reactor vessels, storage tanks and bins, air handling units, piping, boilers, ducts, vaults, trenches, and manholes.

**No authorization is to be given for entry into confined spaces that are considered immediately dangerous to life and health or where the potential exists for the generation of such.** Examples of a confined space include:

- An area where there is potential of a non-respiratory atmosphere.
- An area where there is potential of an engulfment by loose particles or liquids.
- An area where there is potential of an explosive, flammable or toxic atmosphere.
- An area where an entrance and/or exit is restricted (limited access or egress).
- An area where welding, cutting, burning, painting, chemical handling, or any type of work which would create a toxin or non-respiratory atmosphere constitutes a confined space.

Entry Permit - The confined space entry permit provides a checklist of pre-entry precautions that must be taken. Documentation of monitoring and authorization of entry should then be provided by the Safety Representative. A copy of the permit should be conspicuously posted at the site of entry. The permit should contain a record of the date of entry, monitoring requirements, relative

location of entry and a description of the work to be performed. Permits are issued for 8-hour shifts only and must be reevaluated before each new shift begins working.

Site Contact Person - The Superintendent, foreman, or other assigned employee who is the contractor's main contact person on the site and who is responsible for the contractor's compliance with these rules.

Contractor- Any individual or company who provides services or does work for us.

## Operating Procedures

1. Determine any unusual conditions which may require special procedures unique to the area or task to be conducted (i.e., welding).
2. Purge, drain and/or evacuate process materials, chemicals and air.
3. Isolate the confined space from all external piping, process systems, affluent systems, utilities, and ducts that could cause materials to enter the confined space. This can be accomplished by inserting blanks and skilllets, disconnection and capping of lines, double blocking and bleeding valves and/or physical disconnection of equipment.
4. Immobilize all mechanical services such as agitators, mixer paddles, fan blades, etc., through recognized lockout procedures and/or through physical disconnection of the drive mechanism from the power source.
5. If an assessment (testing) of the atmosphere indicates contamination is present, the cause/source of the contamination must be determined. Furthermore, it must be determined if contamination will increase during entry. Testing should include:
  - a. Oxygen Atmosphere Testing: Testing should be done with a calibrated direct-reading oxygen indicator. The oxygen should contain at least 19.5% but less than 23.5% oxygen by volume. Measurements should be taken at the top and bottom of the space. Measurements should be taken every 15 minutes by the attendant. Tests must be repeated after a stoppage exceeding 30 minutes. Results should be documented in the permit. Entry is not permitted if the oxygen level is less than 19.5% or greater than 23.5%.
  - b. Lower Explosive Level (LEL): Potentially explosive vapors and dust should be at 10% before personnel may enter the proposed work area, ensuring the appropriate PPE is being worn.
  - c. Toxic Atmosphere Testing: If it is determined that any of the following toxins (Toluene, Solvent, Isopropyl Alcohol, or any material that is capable of generating any material that has a ceiling PEL (permissible exposure limit) or LEL) were previously contained in the space, testing with color detection tubes (i.e. Drager tubes), chlorine detector, or the biosystems Detector should be conducted. If atmospheric contamination exceeds 10% of the PEL, the space should be ventilated until the level is below 10%. Safety Representative should be contacted if the contamination is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). Entry is not permitted, except for emergency procedures approved by the Safety Representative, if toxic gases at an IDLH level exists. Measurements should be taken every 15 minutes by the attendant.
  - d. Flammable Atmosphere Testing: If the space previously contained or currently contains flammable vapors, testing with a combustible gas indicator to determine the concentration of flammable gases and vapors must be conducted. If the concentration of flammable gas or vapor exceeds 5% of the lower flammability

limit, the space should be ventilated until the concentration is below 5%. Entry is not permitted if the concentration exceeds 5%. Measurements should be taken every 15 minutes by the attendant.

6. The following safety equipment may be needed during confined space entry:
  - Body harness with attached connections for chain or rope hoist.
  - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), two unit minimum.
  - 20# ABC fire extinguisher when flammable materials are involved.
  - Emergency escape breathing apparatus. Requirements for use should be determined on a case-by-case basis.
  - Equipment (hoist, hand lines, etc.) for removing an incapacitated individual during an emergency.
  - Access Ladder.
  - Atmospheric monitoring instrumentation.
7. When the use of special protective equipment (respirators, gloves, clothing, eye protection, etc.) is required, their use should be specified in the entry permit and all associated training requirements should be met.

## **Entry Procedures**

1. No person should enter a confined space until all preparations for entry have been completed, the permit has been approved, all conditions of this Entry Procedure have been met, and the entry is authorized.
2. No person should enter a confined space unless an attendant is on duty. The attendant must maintain visual and/or voice contact at all times with personnel in the confined space.
3. All personnel entering confined spaces and all attendants for entry should receive annual confined space entry and emergency rescue training.
4. Personnel using monitoring equipment should be trained in its use and calibration.
5. All electrical shock hazards should be protected by use of low voltage systems and/or ground fault protector.
6. Explosion-proof electrical equipment is required for entry into spaces where potential fire and/or explosion exists.
7. If conditions in the confined space change, personnel should be removed, the changes investigated, lock-outs re-verified, and the area re-monitored.
8. If confined space work continues past the initial shift, the Contractor should sign the permit, re-verify the lock-outs, re-monitor the atmosphere and record the data on the permit, verify that all other requirements of this procedure have been met, and inherit all of the responsibilities associated with the entry. This process should be repeated at the beginning of each subsequent shift.
9. When the job has been completed, the competent person should verify that all personnel and equipment have been removed from the confined space by signing the permit. This completed permit should then be retained by the Contractor for the duration of the job.
10. No one should enter confined spaces without a permit. Violations are grounds for dismissal. The Safety Representative should identify all confined spaces by sign, placard or other appropriate means. He should also identify the "permitter." Only authorized permitter's can issue a permit. The permitter should personally inspect, examine and evaluate the confined space entry and should assure that all hazards have been identified before allowing entry.

- (a) The permitter should discuss the following with all personnel:
1. Emergency procedures.
  2. What the emergency - standby person must do.
  3. All permits are null and void in case of an emergency.
  4. How to request a re-check of the permit.
  5. What the permit does and does not authorize.
  6. The duration of the permit - one shift (or the duration of the entry, whichever is shorter).
  7. Permit postings. The permitter should post the permit as follows:
    - a) The original - at the point of entry.
    - b) The second copy - Contractor's office.
    - c) The third copy - in the Safety Representative's office.
  8. The following work rules are unconditionally and automatically the requirements for confined space entry procedures:
    - a) Ventilation should be of adequate volume to safely maintain the airflow within the confined space. (It is the responsibility of the Company to prove the calculations of the airflow volume).
    - b) It is the responsibility of the Contractor to immediately report unsafe conditions.
    - c) A flashlight should be carried by each person entering a confined space.
    - d) Lighting used must be explosion proof, 12 volt system or flashlight.
    - e) Welding, cutting, brazing, and purging operations require specific requirements - consult with the permitter.
    - f) Chemicals used or transported inside the confined space require specific requirements - consult with the permitter.

## **Rescue Equipment & Procedures**

Equipment: The Safety Representative should require the following equipment to be on hand prior to confined space entry:

1. Lifelines
2. Safety belts
3. Self-contained breathing apparatus
4. Airline respirators
5. Rescue harness and ropes
6. Ropes, pulleys, and other rescue equipment
7. Horns, whistles, telephones, radios, etc. for communication
8. Fire fighting equipment
9. Explosion proof lighting and electrical equipment
10. 12" wide confined space or rope ladder

### Rescue Procedures

1. Procedures outlined above are followed, (i.e. Atmospheric tests should be performed prior to and during entry and documented on the permit, etc.).
2. The attendant is equipped with an alarm horn prior to entry.
3. Any entrant into a vertical exit confined space must wear a parachute type harness. Horizontal exit confined space requires a life line be worn in addition to the harness.
4. Life lines must be attached to a fixed object outside of the confined space.
5. All confined spaces with vertical exits should be equipped with means to attach a lifting

winch (i.e. crank with handle, hoist, hauling apparatus with a rope, etc.) for victim rescue where tripod is impossible).

## **Training**

Employees who perform tasks covered by the confined space entry policy (e.g. enter into confined spaces, measure atmospheric conditions in confined spaces, or perform rescue in a confined space) should be trained annually on site procedures and the use of permits and equipment.

## Confined Space Evaluation Form

<b>Date of Survey</b>	<b>Confined Space #</b>	<b>Permit Required</b> o Yes    o No If yes, space must be labeled.
<b>Location of Space</b>		
<b>Description of Space</b>		
<b>Possible atmospheric hazards</b>		
<b>Possible content hazards</b>		
<b>Configuration of space</b>		
<b>Unusual hazards</b>		
<b>1. Space can be bodily entered?</b> o Yes    o No	<b>4. Hazardous atmosphere?</b> o Yes    o No	
<b>2. Limited or restricted entry?</b> o Yes    o No	<b>5. Potential for engulfment?</b> o Yes    o No	
<b>3. Not designed for continuous human occupancy?</b> o Yes    o No	<b>6. Internal configuration hazard?</b> o Yes    o No	
	<b>7. Other serious safety hazards?</b> o Yes    o No	
<b>Reasons for entering space &amp; typical activities</b>		
<b>Who usually enters space</b>		
<b>Frequency of entry</b>		
<b>Number of entry points</b>		
<b>External connections to space</b>		
<b>Survey completed by: (print &amp; sign)</b>		



## Confined Space Entry Permit

Confined Space #	Permit Expires	Date/Time Began	Date/Time Finished
Hot Works Permit #			
Location		Job Description	
Entrants		Attendants	
Supervisor		Safety Approval by:	
<b>Atmospheric Testing &amp; Monitoring</b>			
	Limits	Time/Results	Time/Results
Oxygen (19.5% - 23.5%)			
Flammables (< 10%)			
Explosive Gases (< LEL)			
Chemicals (list) (< PEL)			
Instrument:		Calibration:	
<b>Hazards in Space</b>			
<b>Contents:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Flammable <input type="checkbox"/> Irritant <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosive <input type="checkbox"/> Toxic <input type="checkbox"/> Dust <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas	<b>Configuration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Slippery or <input type="checkbox"/> sharp surfaces <input type="checkbox"/> vertical drop <input type="checkbox"/> low overhead <input type="checkbox"/> High or <input type="checkbox"/> Low temperature <input type="checkbox"/> Sloped	<b>Nature of Work:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Welding <input type="checkbox"/> Cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Grinding <input type="checkbox"/> Chipping <input type="checkbox"/> Scraping <input type="checkbox"/> Spray cleaning	<b>Previous Content:</b>  <b>Other:</b>
<b>Isolation of Space</b>			
<b>Electrical:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Lockout <input type="checkbox"/> Tagout	<b>Mechanical:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Block linkage <input type="checkbox"/> Disconnect	<b>Piping:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Lockout <input type="checkbox"/> Tagout <input type="checkbox"/> Blank <input type="checkbox"/> Block & Bleed	<b>Other:</b>
<b>Hydraulic:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Lockout <input type="checkbox"/> Tagout <input type="checkbox"/> Disconnect Lines <input type="checkbox"/> Lock Pump & Bleed		<b>Pneumatic:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Lockout <input type="checkbox"/> Tagout <input type="checkbox"/> Disconnect Lines <input type="checkbox"/> Lock Comp & Bleed	
<b>Equipment Required</b>			
<b>Respiratory Protection</b> <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA <input type="checkbox"/> Sup. Air. <input type="checkbox"/> ABA <input type="checkbox"/> Pow. Air Cartridge resp: <input type="checkbox"/> Full <input type="checkbox"/> Half		<b>Cartridge</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Organic vapor <input type="checkbox"/> Acid Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Ammonia <input type="checkbox"/> Organic vapor/acid gas <input type="checkbox"/> HEPA <input type="checkbox"/> Dust/Mist	
<b>PPE</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coveralls <input type="checkbox"/> Hard-hat <input type="checkbox"/> Safety goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Safety shoes <input type="checkbox"/> Leather gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Ear plugs/muffs <input type="checkbox"/> Welding hood <input type="checkbox"/> Welding jacket <input type="checkbox"/> Splash suit <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Faceshield			
<b>Lighting</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight <input type="checkbox"/> Handlight <input type="checkbox"/> Light sticks <input type="checkbox"/> Cord lights <input type="checkbox"/> Cords <input type="checkbox"/> Portable lights <input type="checkbox"/> Generator			
<b>Ventilation</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilator <input type="checkbox"/> 10' sections of duct <input type="checkbox"/> 20' sections of duct <input type="checkbox"/> Saddlevent <input type="checkbox"/> CFM Required			
<b>For Entry</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Body Harness <input type="checkbox"/> Retrieval device <input type="checkbox"/> Tripod <input type="checkbox"/> Anchor point <input type="checkbox"/> Access ladder <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Signal <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Personal alert device			
<b>For Rescue</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Body Harness <input type="checkbox"/> Retrieval device <input type="checkbox"/> Tripod <input type="checkbox"/> Anchor point <input type="checkbox"/> Access ladder <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm horn <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency signal <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Personal alert device <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA <input type="checkbox"/> ABA <input type="checkbox"/> Rescue harness <input type="checkbox"/> Escape mask <input type="checkbox"/> Wristlets			
<b>Other</b>			
<b>Supervisor Signature:</b>			

**Training Documentation for Confined Space**

I have received training and understand all details concerning the confined space requirements.

I understand that I am required to follow the necessary precautions outlined in the confined space program.

I know the location of emergency phone numbers and communications systems, and the location of medical fire, and other emergency supplies.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## **D. Hot Works Program**

### **Purpose:**

To establish a procedure for the control of hazards associated with welding, cutting or the use of spark producing tools for the prevention of fire or subsequent injury to personnel.

### **Responsibility:**

It is the responsibility of all employees/supervisors/managers who will either perform or oversee the operation or employee, to adhere to the requirements of the Hot Works Permit Program. The Safety Representative should designate a Hot Works Coordinator. It will be the responsibility of the Coordinator to evaluate all jobs prior to the work beginning to assess hazards and necessary controls required **before** any work will begin.

### **Scope:**

This procedure applies to any hot work performed by any employee or contractor. This procedure does not apply to hot work performed in designated Safe Work areas.

### **Definitions:**

#### **Hot work**

Work involving the use of open flame or spark producing tools such as, but not limited to, welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, electrical motor usage, drills, saws, and other open flames or electric arc and heat producing jobs and equipment that could ignite combustibles.

#### **Safe Work Areas**

These areas which have been designated-designed specifically for cutting, welding, grinding activities. The Hot Work Coordinator is responsible for designating all Safe Work Areas once he is assured of proper protection against combustibles.

### **Procedures:**

1. A Hot Work Permit must be issued prior to initiating any hot work outside of a designated Hot Work Area. This site will be evaluated for potential fire and safety hazards by the Coordinator prior to starting the job. The Coordinator should carefully review activities to determine if a less hazardous mechanical method such as cutting with a hack saw can be used instead of more heat and spark producing methods.
2. Safe work permits are issued by the Safety Representative. The permit remains active for the duration of the work shift.
3. Where practical, all flammable and combustible materials shall be relocated at least 35 feet from the work area. Where relocation is impractical, combustibles and flammables shall be protected with flame proof covering or otherwise shielded with metal or flameproof curtains.
4. The person conducting the hot work will have a readily available fire extinguisher rated at a minimum of 2A:40BC.
5. Where potential for flammable or combustible vapors or gases might be present in the area,

these concentrations must be determined before work begins. The Hot Works Coordinator will determine the concentration of the vapors or gases, and this measurement recorded.

6. Hot works **shall not** be permitted if the concentration reaches 5% of the lower explosive limit (LEL). If combustibles gas meter indicates any concentration of flammable vapor, the hot works permit shall not be approved until the person approving the permit:
  - a. Understands the source of the flammable-combustible vapors.
  - b. Can assure that concentration will not increase to a dangerous level while work is underway.
7. When performing hot work overhead, if combustibles could inadvertently be moved into the area, or people enter the area, the area below must be roped off and posted.
8. Where possible, noncombustible barriers should be placed around and under hot works area to confine sparks.
9. A fire watch is a necessary step to implement whenever work is conducted, such as:
  - a. All work in buildings and storage sheds;
  - b. An appreciable amount of combustible material in building construction, contents or insulation is closer than 35 feet to the point of operation;
  - c. An appreciable amount of combustible materials are more than 35 feet away from work, but can easily be reached by sparks, embers, etc.;
  - d. Wall or floor openings are within 35 feet of work, including concealed spaces in walls or floors; and/or
  - e. Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, walls, ceilings or roofs and are likely to be ignited by conduction or radiation of heat.
10. Open drains which lead to underground drainage systems, which could contain flammable or combustible vapors, should:
  - a. have testing for the presence of any flammable or combustible vapors done before starting work;
  - b. have drains covered with fire blanket or similar protection to prevent access to sparks even if the atmosphere is safe; and/or
  - c. if determined to contain flammable or combustible vapors, the system must be purged with nitrogen to below 5% lower explosive limit (LEL).
11. In areas immediately hazardous to life, hose masks, hose masks with blowers, or a self-contained breathing apparatus should be used in addition to suitable rescue equipment for confined space entry situations. All breathing equipment should be approved by US Bureau of Mines, NIOSH, or similar approval authority.
12. Employees are required to wear the proper personal protective equipment, such as coveralls, safety goggles, faceshield, welding hood, welding jacket, etc., as demanded by the type of work completed and required by the Hot Work Coordinator and/or Safety Representative.

### **Fire watch:**

Having the appropriate extinguishing equipment ready and available and having the individual trained in its use are very important. As a minimum, an extinguisher with a rating of 2A:40BC

should be provided. For those jobs where a significant amount of combustibles are present within the 35-foot area, a hose stream up to 1" should be considered by the Safety Representative. The fire watch shall be familiar with all equipment for sounding an alarm in event to a fire, and any additional procedures necessary to summon aid.

They should watch for fires in all exposed areas, and try to extinguish them only when within the capacity of the equipment available. If the fire is of such magnitude that it is beyond the capacity of the fire watch to extinguish, the fire watch should summon aid (911) or the local emergency phone number.

The watch should be maintained until after the risk of fire has passed. This period should be at least 30 minutes after the completion of the job.

### **Sub-Contractors:**

Sub-contractors are required to follow plant hot works procedures as outlined. The designated Safety Representative is responsible for ensuring that all procedures are followed.

Contractual language between the Company and sub-contractors can also help transfer exposures generated by having sub-contractors work on premises. A hold harmless agreement signed by the sub-contractor in our favor and being named as additional named insured within the sub-contractors insurance policy helps maintain a degree of protection should an incident occur. The sub-contractors policy limits should be at least equal to your total exposure to economic loss from a disastrous fire, at a minimum, this would include the full replacement cost of all your property plus your business interruption costs.

## Hot Works Permit

Permit #	Permit Expires	Date/Time Job Began	Date/Time Job Finished
Building		Department	
Employee Completing Job		Supervisor	
Fire Watch Inspector		Hot Works Coordinator	
Location of work to be completed			
Description of work to be completed			
<b>Equipment Required:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Extinguisher <input type="checkbox"/> Hand hose <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA <input type="checkbox"/> ABA <input type="checkbox"/> Coveralls <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Detection Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Faceshield <input type="checkbox"/> Welding Hood <input type="checkbox"/> Welding Jacket			
<b>Safety Precautions</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Job can be completed in the maintenance shop <input type="checkbox"/> Job can be completed mechanically  <input type="checkbox"/> Flame/Spark-producing equipment inspected <input type="checkbox"/> Sprinklers operable & will not be taken out of service  <input type="checkbox"/> Work confined to area/equipment specified in permit		<input type="checkbox"/> Floor/Wall openings within 35 feet are tightly covered <input type="checkbox"/> Surrounding floors swept clean & wet down (if needed) <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel protective equipment worn as required <input type="checkbox"/> Fire watch assigned for at least ½ hour after job is completed <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguishers recharged after job is completed	
<b>Combustibles</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> There are no combustible fibers, dusts, vapors, gases, or liquids in the area. <input type="checkbox"/> A combustible gas detection instrument was used to verify the absence of gases or vapors <input type="checkbox"/> Combustibles relocated 35 feet from operation and protected with noncombustible shields or flame-proofed curtains/covers <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous monitoring of surrounding pipes, equipment, and tanks which may leak during			
<b>Signature of Hot Works Coordinator</b>			
<b>Signature of Fire Watch Inspector</b>			

## **Training Documentation for Hot Works**

I have received training and understand all details concerning the hot works requirements.

I understand that I am required to follow the necessary precautions outlined in the hot works program.

I know the location of emergency phone numbers and communications systems, and the location of medical, fire, and other emergency supplies.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## **E. Hazard Communication**

### **Hazard Communication Program**

The objective of this program is to set forth policies and procedures concerning Hazard Communication which will enhance the safety and well being of Rhodey Construction, Inc. employees. Furthermore, execution of this program is designed to help Rhodey Construction, Inc. comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard.

The following items are to be followed to insure compliance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and the safety of our employees.

#### A. Hazardous Chemical List

A list of the hazardous materials and chemicals used in the course of Rhodey Construction, Inc. activities will be maintained and updated. This list is to include all substances that require a Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

One copy of this list will be kept in the front of each SDS book and one copy will be kept on file with the designated Hazard Communication Officer. For each chemical used in the workplace, an SDS sheet must be available on that jobsite.

#### B. SDSs

Rhodey Construction, Inc. will keep all SDSs will in an organized fashion and will place them in an accessible location for all employees to view at will.

Rhodey Construction, Inc. will verify that SDSs correctly reflect chemical reformulations, improvements, or updates.

If a hazardous chemical or substance is received without a proper SDS, the receiving person will immediately notify their supervisor. The designated supervisor will immediately contact the manufacturer or distributor of the product. If the manufacturer or distributor is unable to produce an SDS, the Hazard Communication Officer will return the product to the supplier.

(Note: Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) cannot be used after June 1, 2015.)

#### C. Labeling and Pictograms

Each container of a hazardous chemical must be properly labeled with the identity of the hazardous material, the appropriate hazard warnings, pictogram(s), signal word(s), and the name and address of the manufacturer. Appropriate labels must be on all containers, regardless of size. Containers must be approved and recommended for storage and/or dispensing of the particular hazardous chemicals contained in them.

Worn and torn labels must be replaced. It is the responsibility of employees to report inappropriate labels to their supervisor. It is the responsibility of the Hazard Communication Officer to ensure that appropriate labels are in place and that replacement labels are available.



Portable containers of hazardous materials do not require labeling if the materials are transferred from labeled containers and are intended for immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer. Portable containers not immediately used will be emptied (and cleaned when necessary) during the shift.

#### D. Training

All full- and part-time employees, and new hires of Rhodex Construction, Inc. are required to be trained on the following:

1. label elements;
2. pictograms;
3. SDS format to facilitate recognition and understanding of the product, its required personal protective equipment (PPE) , and first aid requirements;
4. the chemicals they will be exposed to;
5. locations of SDS; and
6. chemicals in supply lines within the site.

*(Note: If required, Department of Transportation (DOT) pictograms and identification placards should also be included in this training.)*

Each affected employee working for or associated with Rhodex Construction, Inc. is required to review the training material with the designated supervisor and sign the acknowledgment form, which will be placed in the employee's file. This training is to be done during the new employee orientation process before the new employee assumes status as an active employee.

Employees will receive training on any new hazardous chemical/material introduced into the workplace before the chemical/material is used or when changes are made to the program.

#### E. Storage

All storage areas for hazardous substances will be secured, properly ventilated, and identified by signs.

#### F. Non-Routine Tasks

Before any non-routine task is performed, employees shall be advised and/or they must contact the supervisor for special precautions to follow and the Supervisor shall inform any other personnel who could be exposed.

If a non-routine task is necessary, the Supervisor will provide the affected employees with information about the activity as it relates to the specific chemicals expected to be encountered:

1. specific chemical name(s) and hazard(s);
2. personal protective equipment required and safety measures to be taken;
3. measures that have been taken to lessen the hazards including ventilation, respirators; and
4. emergency procedures.

The Supervisor will contact each contractor before work starts to gather and disseminate any information concerning chemical hazards the contractor is bringing into the workplace.

#### G. Program Compliance

Any direct or intentional violation or non-compliance with this program may result in the termination of the person or persons involved in accordance with company policy.

## **Acknowledgement of Receipt of Hazard Communication Training**

My signature below acknowledges I have received training concerning Hazard Communications. I understand that this training fulfills the employee training requirement of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard.

The jobsite and classroom training included the following:




1. Understanding the purpose and scope of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.
2. Explanation of the existence of federal, state and local right-to-know laws.
3. Definition of the classification “hazardous chemical.”
4. Explanation of situations and elements that must be present for a material to be considered a health hazard.
5. Explanation and interpretation of labels, what is required on all containers, and the Hazard Materials Identification System (HMIS).
6. Understanding and interpretation of Safety Data Sheets and pictogram(s).
7. My responsibilities as an employee of Rhodex Construction, Inc.
8. Policies and procedures to follow in case of exposure.

Employee Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Training: \_\_\_\_\_

## Sample Hazardous Materials and Chemicals List

<b>INDEX NUMBER</b>	<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>HAZARD CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (HMIS)</b>	<b>DATE INTRODUCED</b>	<b>DATE DISCONTINUED</b>

## Pictograms and Hazards

HEALTH HAZARD	FLAME	GAS CYLINDER
		
Carcinogen Mutagenicity Reproductive Toxicity Respiratory Sensitizer Target Organ Toxicity Aspiration Toxicity	Flammable Pyrophorics Self-Heating Emits Flammable Gas Self-Peroxides	Gases Under Pressure

Notes:

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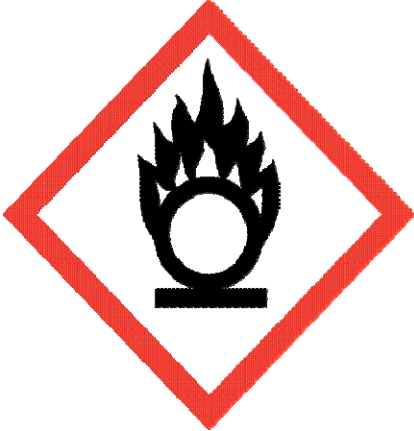
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CORROSION	EXCLAMATION MARK*	FLAME OVER CIRCLE
		
<p>Skin Corrosion/Burns Eye Damage Corrosive to Metals</p>	<p>Irritant (skin and eye) Skin Sensitizer Acute Toxicity Narcotic Effects Respiratory Tract Irritant Hazardous to Ozone Layer *(Non-Mandatory)</p>	<p>Oxidizers</p>

**Notes:**

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EXPLODING BOMB	SKULL AND CROSSBONES	ENVIRONMENT*
		
Explosives Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides	Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)	Aquatic Toxicity *(Non-Mandatory)

**Notes:**

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## Pictogram Memory Exercise



(Name this Pictogram)



(Name this Pictogram)



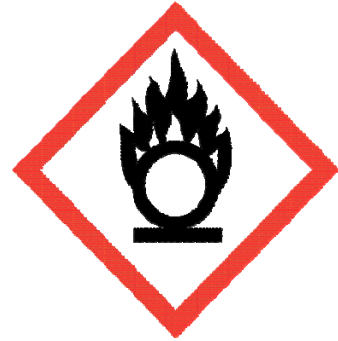
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# SAMPLE LABEL

## PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

CODE

Product Name

## SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

Rhodey Construction, Inc.

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Keep container tightly closed. Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.

Only use non-sparking tools.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Take precautionary measure against static discharge.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Do not breathe vapors.

Wear protective gloves.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

First Aid

If exposed call Poison Center.

If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

## HAZARD PICTOGRAMS



## SIGNAL WORD

Danger

## HAZARD STATEMENT

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

May cause liver and kidney damage.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Directions for use

Fill weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Lot Number

Gross weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Fill Date:

Expiration Date:

## SECTIONS ON A SAFETY DATA SHEET

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs to be in a uniform format that must include the section numbers, headings, and associated information listed below:

### **Section 1, Identification**

Includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; and restrictions on use.

### **Section 2, Hazard(s) identification**

Includes all hazards regarding the chemical and required label elements.

### **Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients**

Includes information on chemical ingredients and trade secret claims.

### **Section 4, First-aid measures**

Includes important symptoms/effects, including acute or delayed and required treatment.

### **Section 5, Fire-fighting measures**

Lists suitable extinguishing techniques and equipment and chemical hazards from fire.

### **Section 6, Accidental release measures**

Lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment; and cleanup.

### **Section 7, Handling and storage**

Lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.

**Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection** Lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; and personal protective equipment.

### **Section 9, Physical and chemical properties**

Lists the chemical's characteristics.

### **Section 10, Stability and reactivity**

Lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.

### **Section 11, Toxicological information**

Includes routes of exposure; related symptoms including acute and chronic effects; and numerical measures of toxicity.

### **Section 12, Ecological information\***

### **Section 13, Disposal considerations\***

### **Section 14, Transport information\***

### **Section 15, Regulatory information\***

### **Section 16, Other information**

Includes the date of preparation or last revision.

## **F. Personal Protective Equipment**

### **Purpose**

To provide guidelines concerning the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment and to comply with OSHA standards.

### **Definition**

PPE includes clothing and other accessories designed to create a barrier between the user and workplace hazards. It should be used in conjunction with engineering, work practice and/or administrative controls to provide maximum employee safety and health in the workplace.

### **Responsibility**

All sub-contractors are responsible for providing and insuring the use of required personal protective equipment. All employees should use protective equipment described by local, state, federal, and Construction Management's rules and regulations to control or eliminate any hazard or other exposure to illness or injury.

### **Training**

Proper employee training on the correct usage of PPE will likely eliminate many accidents and injuries from occurring. Before performing any work that requires the use of PPE, the Safety Representative, or his/her delegate, must train employees on the following:

- When and what types of PPE are necessary;
- How the PPE is to be used; and
- What the PPE's limitations are.

In many cases, more than one type of PPE will provide adequate protection. In such cases, employees should have their choice of which type of protection they would like to use.

The company is required to document in writing that training has been performed and that employees understand all trained materials. Written certifications should contain the names of all employees trained, the date(s) of training, and the PPE requirements.

## Hazard Assessment Form

Facility:			Assessor:		
Area:			Date of Assessment:		
Task or Job Function:					
SECTION 1. Hazards (Check the appropriate box)			SECTION 2. Describe Specific Eye Hazards		SECTION 3. Identify type of PPE required for those eye hazards outlined in Section 2
<b>Eye Hazard</b>	YES	NO			
Impact					
Penetration					
Chemical					
Heat					
Light/Radiation					
SECTION 1. Hazards (Check the appropriate box)			SECTION 2. Describe Specific Head Hazards		SECTION 3. Identify type of PPE required for those hazards outlined in Section 2. Check one.
<b>Head Hazard</b>	YES	NO			No head protection is needed
Burn					Class A
Electric Shock					Class B
Impact					Class C
Penetration					
Chemical					
SECTION 1. Hazards (Check the appropriate box)			SECTION 2. Describe Specific Foot Hazards		SECTION 3. Identify type of PPE required for those foot hazards delineated in Section 2.
<b>Foot Hazard</b>	YES	NO			
Chemical					
Compression					
Impact					
Puncture					
Penetration					
SECTION 1. Hazards (Check the appropriate box)			SECTION 2. Describe Specific Hand Hazards		SECTION 3. Identify type of PPE required for those hand hazards delineated in Section 2.
<b>Hand Hazard</b>	YES	NO			
Burn					
Electric Shock					
Impact					
Penetration					
Chemical					
SECTION 1. Hazards (Check the appropriate box)			SECTION 2. Describe Specific Respiratory Hazards		SECTION 3. Type of Respirator Needed Circle One
<b>Respiratory Hazard</b>	YES	NO			Half Face
Gas					Full Face
Vapor					Quarter Face
Fumes					Powered Air
Dust					Purifying (PAPR)
Mist					Air Line
Asphyxia					Escape Pack
Particulates					None Needed
SECTION 1. Other Hazards (Fill in those that apply)			SECTION 2. Describe Other Hazards		SECTION 3. Identify type of PPE needed for other hazards.

**Training Documentation for Personal Protective Equipment**

I have received training on the details of my company's Personal Protective Equipment Program.

I understand that I am required to follow all necessary precautions outlined in the Personal Protective Equipment Program.

I know the location of emergency phone numbers and communications systems, and the location of medical, fire, and other emergency supplies.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## Types of Protection

- 1. Head Protection** -The wearing of approved non-conductive safety hats is mandatory in all construction areas **100% of the time**. Refer to ANSI Z89.1 Safety Requirements for Industrial Head Protection. **No exceptions!**

### Helmet Selection

Proper helmet selection is critical in preventing head injuries from occurring. Each type and class of helmet is intended to protect against specific hazards. The Safety Representative, or his/her delegate, is responsible for making sure employees wear the proper helmet.

The following types and classes of protective helmets are available:

Type 1 - helmets with full brim, not less than 1¼ inches wide;

Type 2 - brimless helmets with a peak extending forward from the crown.

For industrial purposes, three classes are recognized;

Class A - general service, limited voltage protection;

Class B - utility service, high-voltage protection; and

Class C - special service, no voltage protection.

Helmets under Class A are intended for protection against impact hazards. They are predominately used in manufacturing, construction, shipbuilding, tunneling, lumbering and mining industries.

Class B utility service helmets protect against impact and penetration from falling objects and from high-voltage shock and burn. They are used mostly by electrical workers.

Class C helmets are designed specifically for lightweight comfort and impact protection. They are typically manufactured from aluminum and offer no dielectric protection. Class C helmets are often used in construction and manufacturing occupations, oil fields, refineries, and chemical plants.

All helmets should be water-resistant and made of slow burning material when exposed to heat. The helmet type should be located inside the shell along with the manufacturer's name, ANSI designation, and class.

### Helmet Fit

A properly fitting helmet should be snug on the head. The helmet's headband should be adjusted accordingly to receive the proper fit. When the headband is adjusted properly, it provides sufficient clearance between the shell and headband.

### Helmet Inspection and Maintenance

Manufacturer's specifications should be followed with regard to the proper cleaning methods. Helmets should be cleaned by dipping them in hot, soapy water. They should then be scrubbed and rinsed in clear, hot water. After rinsing, the shell should be carefully inspected for signs of damage. It is the employee's responsibility to keep their helmet clean.

All components, shells, suspensions, headbands, sweatbands, and accessories should be inspected daily for dents, cracks, penetration, or any other damage that might reduce the original degree of safety. Damaged helmets should be replaced immediately.

- 2. Eye and Face Protection** - Safety glasses with side shields should be provided by the Contractor and are mandatory at all times.
  - a. All construction areas require 100% eye protection at all times. Minimum eye protection includes approved safety glasses with side shields or mono-goggles meeting the standards specified in ANSI Z87.1
  - b. Additional eye and face protection should be used by employees when:
    1. Welding, burning, or using cutting torches
    2. Using abrasive wheels, grinders, or files
    3. Chipping concrete, stone, or metal
    4. Working with any materials subject to scaling, flaking, or chipping
    5. Drilling or working under dusty conditions
    6. Sanding or water blasting
    7. Waterproofing
    8. Using explosive actuated fastening or nailing tools
    9. Working with compressed air or other gases
    10. Working with chemicals or other hazardous materials
    11. Using chop, chain, or masonry saws
    12. Working near any of the above named operations

To protect from injurious light radiation, all affected employees should use equipment with filter lenses. The following chart outlines appropriate shade numbers for various operations.

## Filter Lenses for Protection Against Radiant Energy

Operation	Electrode Size (1/32)	Amps	Minimum Protective Shade*
Shielded metal arc welding	Less than 3/32	Less than 60	7
	3/32-5/32	60-160	8
	5/32-8/32	160-250	10
	More than 8/32	250-500	11
Gas metal and flux cored arc welding		Less than 60	7
		60-160	10
		160-250	10
		250-500	10
Gas tungsten arc welding		Less than 50	8
		50-150	8
		150-500	10
Air carbon	Light	Less than 500	10
Arc cutting	Heavy	500-1000	11
Plasma arc welding		Less than 20	6
		20-100	8
		100-400	10
		400-800	11
Plasma arc cutting	Light**	Less than 300	8
	Medium**	300-400	9
	Heavy**	400-800	10
Torch soldering			2
Torch brazing			3
Carbon arc welding			14
<b>Gas Welding:</b>			
Light	Under 1/8	Under 3.2	4
Medium	1/8-1/2	3.2-150	5
Heavy	Over 1/2	Over 12.7	6
<b>Oxygen Cutting:</b>			
Light	Under 1	Under 25	3
Medium	1-6	25-50	4
Heavy	Over 6	Over 50	5

\*In selecting eye and face protection, start with a shade that is too dark to see the weld zone. Then, without going below the minimum, go to a lighter shade which gives sufficient view of the weld zone. In oxyfuel gas welding or cutting where the torch produces a bright yellow light, it is recommended that a filter lens be used to absorb the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the (spectrum) operation.

\*\*These values apply where the actual arc is clearly seen. Experience has shown that lighter filters might be used when the arc is hidden by the workpiece.



### Selection

There are different types of eye and face protection designed for particular hazards. In selecting protection, consider type and degree of hazard. Where a choice of protection is given, worker comfort should be the deciding factor in selecting eye protection.

Employees who use corrective eye glasses should wear face shields, goggles, or spectacles of one of the following types:

- Spectacles with protective lenses providing optical correction;
- Goggles or face shields worn over corrective spectacles without disturbing the adjustment of the spectacles; or
- Goggles that incorporate corrective lenses mounted behind the protective lenses.

### Fit

Skilled persons should fit all employees with goggles or safety spectacles. Prescription safety glasses should be fitted by qualified optical personnel.

### Inspection and Maintenance

Eye protection lenses should be kept clean at all times. Continuous vision through dirty lenses can cause eye strain. Daily inspection and cleaning of eye protection with hot, soapy water is also recommended. Pitted lenses should also be replaced immediately as they can be a source of reduced vision. Deeply scratched or excessively pitted lenses are also more likely to break. Employees are responsible for taking care of their eye protection. They are also responsible for turning in eye protection that is in poor shape to their immediate supervisor.

- 3. Respiratory Protection** - Respiratory protection devices approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines should be provided by the Contractor and worn by employees exposed to hazardous concentrations of toxic or noxious dust, fumes or mists as required by OSHA. The Hazard Communications Program should include respiratory protection programs. Refer to the Respiratory Protection Program of this manual for more information.
- 4. Hearing Protection** - Exposure to high noise levels can cause hearing loss or impairment and can create physical and psychological stress. There is no cure for noise-induced hearing loss, so the prevention of excessive noise exposure is the only way to avoid hearing damage. Specifically designed protection is required, depending on the type of noise encountered and the auditory condition of each employee.

The Safety Representative, or his/her delegate, is responsible for providing appropriate hearing protection to employees. Pre-formed or molded earplugs are the best form of hearing protection. They should be individually fitted by a professional. Waxed cotton, foam, or fiberglass wool earplugs can also be used as hearing protection. When used properly, they work as well as most molded earplugs. Disposable earplugs should be discarded after usage. For proper protection, non-disposable earplugs should be cleaned after each use. Plain cotton should not be used as it does not effectively protect against hazardous noises.

- 5. Foot and Leg Protection** – Work shoes/boots are to be worn by all employees. Tennis shoes, sandals, docksiders, hush puppies, steel toed sneakers and bare feet are prohibited. In

addition to safety shoes, canvas or leather leggings and spats should be worn by welders, metal lancers, or anyone working around molten metal.

- 6. Glove and Hand Protection** - Gloves provided by the Company should be worn when handling objects or substances that could cut, tear, burn, or otherwise injure the hand.  
Gloves should not be used when operating drill presses, power saws, or similar rotating machinery.
- 7. Clothing** - Wear safe and practical working apparel. Be sure that any clothing you wear is not highly flammable. Neckties and loose, torn or ragged clothing should not be worn while operating lathes, drill presses, reamers and other machines with revolving spindles or cutting tools. Jewelry of any kind should not be worn when working around machinery or exposed electrical equipment.
- 8. Hair** - Employees wearing long hair, beards, or mustaches will not work with rotating machinery or equipment, or use respiratory equipment, if their hair, beard, or mustache constitute a potential hazard. Judgment will be made by the immediate supervisor and reviewed by the Safety Representative.
- 9. Other Personal Protective Equipment** - Other required equipment to be used under unusual circumstances such as high temperature work, handling corrosive liquids, etc., not specifically covered in this section should be reviewed by the Safety Representative and furnished by the Company when required.

## **G. Respiratory Protection Program**

### **Purpose:**

To establish a procedure that ensures employee protection from respiratory hazards through the proper use of respirators and engineering control.

### **Responsibility:**

The Company is responsible for installing and operating any necessary pollution control or ventilation systems and operating procedures required to ensure the safety of employees. When engineering controls are not feasible employees and supervisors must adhere to the procedures outlined in the Respiratory Protection Program. The Safety Representative is responsible for respiratory protection program compliance and the purchase of proper equipment to ensure respiratory safety. The Safety Representative should train employees and supervisors on the proper use and limitations of respirators.

### **Procedures:**

1. Respirators should be selected by the Safety Representative based on hazards to which the employee is exposed. The respirators must meet all government requirements and be approved by the Safety Representative.
2. Employees should be trained in the proper use of respirators, including:
  - a. Instructions on how to fit, inspect, adjust, clean and care for respirators;
  - b. Directions on selecting the proper respirator based on present conditions; and
  - c. Wearing of the respirator in a test atmosphere under observation by the Safety Representative
3. OSHA regulations state that respirators should not be worn when conditions prevent a good face seal. These conditions include: beards, sideburns, and a skull cap that projects under the face piece. Mustaches and sideburns should be trimmed in such a manner as not to touch the internal or external sealing edges of the respirator. Furthermore, the absence of one or more dentures can affect the fit of a face piece. The face piece should be checked before use to ensure proper fit.
4. When possible, respirators should be assigned to individual workers.
5. Respirators should be kept clean and maintained by the assigned person. Respirators should be cleaned after each use and inspected by the Safety Representative.
6. The employee is responsible for maintaining his respirator. The employee should inform the Safety Representative of any missing, defective, or worn parts so that parts can be replaced.
7. Respirators for emergency use, such as a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), should be thoroughly inspected after each use by the Safety Representative. Inspection of SCBA breathing gas pressure should be performed weekly.

## **Training Documentation for Respiratory Protection**

I have received training on the details of the Company's respiratory protection program.

I understand that I am required to follow the necessary precautions outlined in the respiratory protection program.

I know the location of emergency phone numbers and communications systems, and the location of medical, fire, and other emergency supplies.

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## **H. Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control**

### **Purpose**

To establish guidelines to protect employees who, in response to medical emergencies, may be potentially exposed to blood and/or body fluids.

### **Scope**

This policy covers employee's qualification, compliance methods, vaccinations, training, and recordkeeping.

### **Policy:**

#### **Employee Qualification**

All employees should follow the precautions provided in this policy. Some employees may have more potential for exposure. These employees must take additional precautions, such as wearing personal protective equipment. The following job classifications fall in this category:

Physicians/Nurses/Medical Examiners	Dentists/Dental Workers
Pathologists	Laboratory Personnel
Medical Technologists	Emergency Medical Technicians
Applicable Maintenance Personnel	Emergency Response Personnel
Applicable Housekeepers	First Aid/CPR Volunteers
Laundry Workers	Funeral Service Personnel
Firefighters	Police Personnel

#### **Compliance Methods**

Three compliance methods will be observed in order to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. All blood or other potentially infectious material (i.e. body fluids) will be considered infectious regardless of the perceived status of the source individual.

These compliance methods include: 1) engineering & work practice controls, 2) housekeeping, and 3) personal protective equipment.

##### **A. Engineering & Work Practice Controls:**

1. Controls should be in place to minimize or eliminate exposure (i.e. sharps disposable containers, self sheathing needles, etc.). Contaminated sharps should be placed immediately, or as soon as possible after use, into appropriate containers. The containers are closable, puncture resistant, leakproof, and labeled with a biohazard label. Contaminated needles should not be bent, recapped, removed, sheared, or intentionally broken.
2. All employees will wash hands using soap, running water, and friction if potential exposure exists. Handwashing facilities are readily accessible to employees and are located throughout the facility. Handwashing should be done (at a minimum):
  - a. At the beginning and the end of a work shift
  - b. Prior to physical contact with an employee, patient, etc.
  - c. Immediately after or as soon as feasible following contact with blood or potentially infectious materials.
  - d. Immediately after or as soon as feasible after removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment.

3. Procedures involving blood or other potentially infectious materials should be performed as to minimize splashing, spraying, spattering, aerosolization, and generation of droplets.
4. In work areas where there is a reasonable likelihood or potential exposure to blood or other infectious materials, employees are not to eat, drink, smoke, apply cosmetics or lip balm, handle contact lenses, or use hand lotions. Food and beverages are not to be kept in refrigerators, freezers, shelves, cabinets, or on counter or bench tops where blood or other infectious materials are present.
5. Specimens of blood or other infectious materials will be placed in a container which prevents leakage during the collection, handling, processing, storage, and transport of the specimens. The containers will be labeled and color coded in accordance with OSHA standards. The container must be closed prior to storage, transport, and shipping. If outside contamination of ..the primary container occurs, the primary container shall be placed within a secondary container which prevents leakage during the handling, processing, storage, transport, and/or shipping of the specimen. The secondary container may be a zip-lock or other sealable plastic bag.
6. Equipment which has become contaminated with blood or other infectious materials shall be examined prior to servicing or shipping and shall be decontaminated as necessary unless the decontamination of the equipment is not feasible.

B. Housekeeping:

1. Contaminated work surfaces will be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant immediately or as soon as feasible. An appropriate disinfectant is registered with the EPA as HIV- and HBV-effective (i.e. a solution of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted between 1:10 and 1:100 = 1 cup bleach per 2 gallons of water).
2. A blood and body fluid spill kit will be retained at each nurses station for use in the case of a spill of blood or other potentially infectious material. The kit should contain: 1) a pair of vinyl or latex gloves, 2) two pieces of absorbent material, such as a cloth or paper towel, 3) a small bucket or spray bottle, 4) two plastic bags, 5) disinfectant.
3. If the floor or other surfaces have been contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials, the employee should do the following:
  - a. Put on gloves
  - b. Lay out a bag in an open fashion
  - c. Dampen first piece of absorbent material and mop up spill.
  - d. Deposit material in bag. Avoid touching outside of bag.
  - e. If outside of bag is contaminated, put contaminated bag into second bag.
  - f. Dampen second piece of absorbent material and clean floor or surface. Deposit into bag.
  - g. Tie bag snugly.
  - h. Dispose of bag in common waste container.
  - i. Return buck or spray bottle to storage area. Restock used items in spill kit.
  - j. Wash hands after removing gloves.
4. Regulated waste shall be placed in approved properly labeled containers and disposed according to established regulatory procedures.
5. Laundry, which includes linens and reusable personal protective equipment, should be handled as little as possible and with minimum agitation, bagged, and containerized.
6. Contaminated laundry will not be sorted or rinsed in the location of use. Whenever laundry is wet, the laundry shall be placed and transported in bags or containers designed

to prevent soak through and/or leakage. Employees handling soiled laundry shall wear disposable or utility gloves and gowns. The facility shall wash contaminated . laundry according to recommendations outlined by the Center for Disease Control (i.e. wash with detergent and water at 160°F for 25 minutes).

C. Personal Protective Equipment:

1. Personal protective equipment will be provided to employees, based on anticipated exposures. The protective equipment will be considered appropriate only if does not permit blood or other potentially infectious materials to pass through or reach the employees' clothing, skin, eyes, mouth under normal conditions of use and for the duration of time which the protective equipment will be used. The following protective equipment is available and should be used, cleaned, laundered and/or disposed of as appropriate.
  - a. Disposable gloves, gown/apron, shoe covers, surgical mask/cap, and breathsaver resuscitator.
  - b. Eye/Face protection device
  - c. Lab coats, clinic jacket
2. Gloves, gowns (or aprons, lab coats, or clinic jackets), shoe covers, and masks/caps must be worn when it is reasonably anticipated that the employee may have direct contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Disposable breath saver resuscitators provide emergency breathing capability to the victim without direct mouth-to-mouth contact. Eye/face protection devices, such as surgical masks and caps, goggles, glasses with solid side shields, or chin-length face shields, must be worn whenever splashes, spray, spatter, droplets of blood, or other potentially infectious materials may be generated.

Vaccinations & Evaluations

- A. All employees who have been identified as having exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials will be offered the Hepatitis B vaccine, at no cost to the employee. The vaccine will be offered within 10 working days of their initial assignment, involving the potential for occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials. Employees who previously had the vaccine may submit to anti-body testing which shows the employee to have sufficient immunity.
- B. Post-exposure evaluations and follow-ups are provided for an employee who has been exposed to an incident involving the release of blood or potentially infectious materials.
- C. The Maintenance Record Form (at the end of this Plan) includes a record of vaccinations, evaluations, and follow-ups, or an employee's signed statement declining these services. The completed form shall be retained by the personnel department.

Training

All applicable employees shall be trained in conjunction with applicable requirements for certification (e.g. EMT, CPR, First Aid). Where independent training is not available, company-sponsored training will be offered. Annual retraining will also be made available in accordance with OSHA standards. A record of training shall be included on the Maintenance Record Form.

Additional training will include:

1. OSHA standards for bloodborne pathogens
2. Exposure Control Plan review
3. Procedures at this facility which may cause exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials
4. Control methods which will be used at the facility
5. Personal Protective Equipment available
6. Hepatitis B Vaccination program
7. Post exposure evaluation & follow-up
8. Signs & labels used at the facility

### Recordkeeping

The Maintenance Record Form maintains the following information in accordance with OSHA requirements. The completed form shall be maintained by the Personnel Department. The Safety Representative shall maintain a summary log of employees' training, vaccinations, and issued Personal Protective Equipment. A sample is provided following the Maintenance Record Form.

Employee Name & Social Security Number (SS #)	Record of Post-Exposure Evaluations & Follow-ups
Rhodey Construction, Inc., Department, & Location	Personal Protective Equipment Provided
Hepatitis B Vaccination Record	Training Record
Employee Signature	



## Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Maintenance Record

**Distribution:**     Copy to Personnel     Copy to Employee     Copy Supervisor     Copy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_ SS #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rhodey Construction, Inc.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dept: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**Hepatitis B Vaccination Record\***

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Physician: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Physician: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Physician: \_\_\_\_\_

**Post-Exposure Evaluation/Follow-up**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Incident: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Incident: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Incident: \_\_\_\_\_

\*I have been offered the opportunity to receive a Hepatitis B vaccination and hereby decline this opportunity. Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Personal Protective Equipment Record**

I have received the following equipment and maintain it in good condition:

	Date of Issue and Reissue	
Disposable Gloves		
Surgical Mask & Cap		
Eye/Face Protection		
Gown, Apron, Shoe Cover		
Breathsaver Respirator		
Other:		

**Training Record**

Type(s) of Certification: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Initial Training:  
     Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Annual Retraining:  
     Subject: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Confirmation of Policy Receipt and Review**

I have received a copy of the Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan. I have reviewed the Plan, understand it, and agree to abide by it.

Employee's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Supervisor's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **I. Violence Prevention Program**

### **Purpose**

To establish guidelines to protect employees against workplace violence.

### **Policy**

Nothing is more important to the Company than the safety and well being of its employees. Threats, threatening behavior, or acts of violence against employees, visitors, guests, or other individuals by anyone on Company property will not be tolerated. Violations of this policy will lead to disciplinary action, which may include dismissal, arrest, and prosecution.

Any person who makes substantial threats, exhibits threatening behavior, engages in violent acts, or brings a weapon onto Company property shall be removed from the premises as quickly as safety permits and shall remain off premises pending the outcome of an investigation. The Company will initiate an appropriate response, including but not limited to suspension, reassignment of duties, termination of employment and/or business relationship, and/or criminal prosecution of the person(s) involved.

No existing policy, practice, or procedure should be interpreted to prohibit decisions designed to prevent a threat from being carried out, a violent act from occurring, or a life-threatening situation from developing.

All Company personnel are responsible for notifying their supervisor or the management representative(s) designated below of any threats that they have witnessed, received, or have been told that another person has witnessed or received. Even without an actual threat, personnel should also report any behavior they have witnessed which they regard as threatening or violent, when that behavior is job related or might be carried out on at a Company site. Employees are responsible for making this report regardless of the relationship between the individual initiating the threat or threatening behavior and the person(s) receiving the threat, including domestic problems which they fear may result in violent acts against them or a coworker.

All individuals who apply for or obtain a protective or restraining order which lists the Company locations as protected areas must provide a copy of the petition used to obtain the order, as well as a copy of the protective or restraining order which was granted, to their immediate supervisor or the designated representative(s) listed below.

The Company understands the sensitivity of the information requested and has developed confidentiality procedures that recognize and respect the privacy of the reporting employee(s).

The designated management representative(s):

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Dept: \_\_\_\_\_  
Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

## **J. Fall Protection**

### **Purpose**

To establish guidelines to prevent employees from sustaining serious injury if they fall on the job.

### **Policy**

OSHA has revised its construction industry safety standards for fall protection requirements and has developed systems and procedures designed to prevent employees from falling off, onto, or through working levels and to protect them from being struck by falling objects. These policies cover all construction workers except those inspecting, investigating, or assessing workplace conditions prior to the actual start of work or after all work has been completed.

These policies identify areas where fall protection is needed. These areas include ramps, runways, walkways, excavations, hoist areas, holes, formwork and reinforcing steel, leading edge work, unprotected sides and edges, overhand bricklaying, roofing, pre-cast concrete erection, wall openings, and residential construction. These policies set a uniform threshold height of 6 feet, thereby providing consistent protection. This means that the company must protect employees from fall hazards and falling objects whenever an employee is 6 feet or more above a lower level.

Under these new standards, management will have the flexibility to select fall protection measures compatible with the type of work being performed. Fall protection generally can be provided through the use of guardrails, safety nets, personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems, and warning line systems.

### **Duty to Have Fall Protection**

The Company is required to assess all new job-sites prior to any work being performed to determine if the walking/working surfaces have the strength to safely support workers. Employees are not permitted to work on any new surfaces until those surfaces are determined to be safe. Once the Safety Representative determines that the surface is safe, the Safety Representative must select one of the options previously listed for the work operation if a fall hazard is present (guardrails, safety nets, etc.).

### **Controlled Access Zones**

A controlled access zone is a work area designated and clearly marked in which certain types of work may take place without the use of conventional fall protection systems to protect the employees working in the zone. These are used to keep out workers other than those authorized to enter work areas from which guardrails have been removed. Where there are no guardrails, masons are the only workers allowed in controlled access zones.

Controlled access zones, when created to limit entrance to areas where leading edge work and other operations are taking place, must be defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access. Control lines should consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions. Each must be:

- Flagged or clearly marked at not more than 6 foot intervals with high-visibility material;
- Supported so that the lowest point is not less than 39 inches from the walking/working surface and the highest point is not more than 45 inches from the walking/working surface;

- Strong enough to sustain stress of at least 200 pounds. Control lines should extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and should be parallel to this edge
- Control lines also must be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.

When control lines are used, they should be erected not less than 6 feet nor more than 25 feet from the unprotected or leading edge, except when precast concrete members are being erected. With pre-cast concrete member erection, the control line should be at least 6 feet but less than 60 feet from the leading edge.

Controlled access zones, when used to determine access to areas where overhead bricklaying and related work are taking place, are to be defined by a control line erected at least 10 feet but not more than 15 feet from the working edge. Additional control lines must be erected at each end to enclose the controlled access zone. Only employees engaged in overhand bricklaying or related work are permitted in the controlled access zones.

On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place prior to the beginning of overhand bricklaying operations, controlled access zones will be enlarged as necessary to enclose all points of access, material handling areas, and storage areas. On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying work or leading edge work to take place, only that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work should be removed.

### **Excavations**

Each employee at the edge of excavation 6 feet or more deep should be protected from falling by a guardrail system, fence, barricade, or cover. Where walkways are provided to permit employees to cross over excavations, guardrails are required on the walkway if it is 6 feet or more above the excavation.

### **Hoist Areas**

Each employee in a hoist area should be protected from falling 6 feet or more by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems. If guardrail systems must be removed to facilitate hoisting operations, as during the landing of materials, and a worker must lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening to receive or guide equipment and materials, that employee must be protected by a personal fall arrest system.

### **Leading Edges**

Employees constructing a leading edge 6 feet or more above lower levels should be protected by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

*If the competent person can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to implement these systems, he or she must develop and implement a fall protection plan that meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(k).*

### **Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices**

Guardrail Systems must meet the following criteria:

Top-rails and mid-rails must be at least one-quarter inch thick to prevent cuts and lacerations.

- If wire rope is used for top-rails, it must be flagged at not more than 6 foot intervals with

high visibility materials.

- Steel or plastic binding cannot be used as top-rails or mid-rails.
- The top edge height of top-rails or guardrails must be 42 inches plus or minus 3 inches above the walking/working level.
- When workers are using stilts, the top edge height of the top-rail, or equivalent member, must be increased by an amount equal to the height of the stilts.
- Screens, mid-rails, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members must be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface when there are no walls at least 21 inches high.
- When mid-rails are used, they must be installed at a height midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working level.
- When screens and mesh are used, they must extend from the top rail to the walking/working level and along the entire opening between top rail supports.
- Intermediate members, such as balusters, when used between posts, should not be more than 19 inches apart.
- Other structural members should be installed so that there are no openings in the guardrail system more than 19 inches.
- The guardrail system must be capable of withstanding a force of at least 200 pounds applied in any outward or downward direction.
- Mid-rails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and equivalent structural members should be capable of withstanding a force at least 150 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the mid-rail or other member.
- Guardrail systems should be surfaced to protect workers from punctures or lacerations and to prevent clothing from snagging.
- The ends of top-rails and mid-rails must not overhang terminal posts, except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.
- When guardrail systems are used at hoisting areas, a chain or gate must be placed across the access opening between guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.

### Personal Fall Arrest Systems

These consist of an anchorage, connectors, and a body belt or harness and may include a decelerator device, lifeline or suitable combinations. If a personal fall arrest system is used for fall protection, it must do the following:

- a) Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 900 pounds when used with a body belt, or 1,800 pounds when used with a body harness;
- b) Be rigged so that an employee can not free fall more than 6 feet or contact any lower level;
- c) Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet;
- d) Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance 6 feet or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

Effective January 1, 1998, the use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited and the following precautions must be taken:

- Personal fall arrest systems must be inspected prior to each use for wear damage and other deterioration. Defective components must be removed from service. Dee-rings and snaphooks must have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds. Dee-rings and snaphooks

should be proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds without cracking, breaking, or suffering permanent deformation.

- Snaphooks should be sized to be compatible with its connecting member or should be of a locking configuration. Unless the snaphook is a locking type and designed for the following connections, they shall not be engaged (a) directly to webbing, rope or wire rope; (b) to each other; c) to a dee-ring to which another snaphook or other connector is attached; (d) to a horizontal lifeline; or (e) to any object incompatible in shape or dimension relative to the snaphook, thereby causing the connected object to depress the snaphook keeper and release unintentionally.
- On suspended scaffolds or similar work platforms with horizontal lifelines that may become vertical lifelines, the devices used to connect to a horizontal lifeline should be capable of locking in both directions on the lifeline. Horizontal lifelines should be designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system that maintains a safety factor of at least two. Lifelines should be protected against being cut or abraded.
- Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards that automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 3,000 pounds applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position. Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards that don't limit free fall distance to 2 feet or less, ripstitch lanyards, and tearing and deforming lanyards should be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position. Ropes and straps used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body belts and body harnesses should be made of synthetic fibers.
- Anchorages should be designed, installed, and used under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system that maintains a safety factor of at least two. Anchorages used to attach personal fall arrest systems should be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and must be capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per person attached. Lanyards and vertical lifelines must have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.

### Positioning Device Systems

Full body harness systems should be set up so that a worker can free fall no farther than 2 feet. They should be secured to an anchorage capable of supporting at least twice the potential impact load of an employee's fall or 3,000 pounds, whichever is greater. Requirements for snaphooks, dee-rings, and other connectors used with a positioning device must meet the same criteria as those for personal fall arrest systems.

### Safety Net Systems

The following precautions must be taken when using a safety net system:

- Safety nets must be installed as close as possible under the walking/working surface on which employees are working and never more than 30 feet below such levels.
- Safety nets should be inspected at least once a week for wear, damage, and other deterioration.
- The maximum size of each safety net mesh opening should not exceed 36 square inches or be longer than 6 inches on any side.
- The openings, measured center-to-center, should not exceed 6 inches.
- All mesh crossings should be secured to prevent enlargement of the mesh opening. Each safety net or section should have a border rope for webbing with a minimum breaking

strength of 5,000 pounds.

- Connections between safety net panels should be as strong as integral net components and be spaced no more than 6 inches apart.
- Safety nets should be installed with sufficient clearance underneath to prevent contact with the surface or structure below.
- When nets are used on bridges, the potential fall area from the walking/working surface to the net should be unobstructed.
- Items that have fallen into safety nets must be removed as soon as possible or before the next work shift.
- Safety nets should extend outward from the outermost projection of the work surface as follows:

<b>Vertical distance from working level to horizontal plane of net.</b>	<b>Minimum required horizontal distance of outer edge of net from the edge of the working surface.</b>
Up to 5 feet	8 feet
More than 5 feet up to 10 feet	10 feet
More than 10 feet	13 feet

### Warning Line Systems

Warning line systems consist of ropes, wires, or chains, and should be set up as follows:

- Flagged at no more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material;
- Rigged and supported so that the lowest point (including sag) is no less than 34 inches from the walking/working surface and its highest point and is no more than 39 inches from ..the walking/working surface;
- The rope, wire, or chain should have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds and after being attached to the stanchions must support the load applied to the stanchions (upright post or support);
- Should be attached to each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in the adjacent section before the stanchion tips over.

Warning lines should be erected around all sides of roof work areas. When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line should be erected no less than 6 feet from the roof edge parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation, and no less than 10 feet from the edge perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation. When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line must be erected no less than 6 feet from the roof edge.

### Toe-boards

The following precautions and procedures must be followed when using toe-boards:

- When toe-boards are used as protection from falling objects, they must be erected along the edges of the overhead walking/working surface for a distance sufficient to protect persons working below.
- Toe-boards should be capable of withstanding a force of at least 50 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the toe-board.
- Toe-boards should be a minimum of 3.5 inches tall from their top edge to the level of the

walking/working surface, have no more than .25 inches clearance above the walking/working surface, and be solid or have openings no larger than one inch in size.

- When tools, equipment, or materials are piled higher than the top edge of a toe-board, paneling or screening must be erected from the walking/working surface or toe-board to the top of a guardrail system's top-rail or mid-rail for a distance sufficient to protect employees below.

## **Section 9: New Employee Safety**

The Safety Representative should provide safety training to all newly hired employees. Each new employee will be given a copy of the safety manual.

General safety orientation containing information common to all employees should be reviewed, ***before beginning their regular job duties.*** Recommendations include (at a minimum):

- Review the Safety Manual, with extra time spent on: Accident & hazard reporting procedures, emergency procedures, first aid, personal protective equipment, and special emphasis programs (Drug-Free Workplace Policy, Return-to-Work Policy, Incentive Programs, etc.)
- Encourage & motivate employee involvement in safety. Make each accountable for their safety and the safety of their coworkers.
- Explain the workers' compensation system and fraud prevention
- Review any known workplace hazards.
- Conduct training on any topics that are not scheduled to be addressed within a reasonable timeframe and are relevant to the employee's job.

Job-specific training ***provided before performing the task*** should include:

- Review completed Pre-Project Plans
- Specific safety rules, procedures, hazards, and special emphasis programs (Lockout/Tagout, etc.) to complete their job
- Identify employee's or employer's responsibilities



## New Employee Safety Checklist

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Employed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Checklist Completed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Checklist completed by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Department Assigned: \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Work: \_\_\_\_\_  
Summary of Work Experience: \_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ask Employee:** *Do you have any physical conditions or handicaps which might limit your ability to perform this job? If so, what reasonable accommodation can be made by us?* \_\_\_\_\_

Did the employee have a pre-employment drug test?  Yes  No    physical?  Yes  No

Any work restrictions indicated from the physical? \_\_\_\_\_

**The Safety Representative and new employee should review the following safety concerns. Check & discuss all that apply.  Provide the employee with a copy of the Safety Manual.**

- Company safety policies & programs \_\_\_\_\_
  - Safety rules (general & specific to job) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Safety rule enforcement \_\_\_\_\_
  - Use of tools & equipment \_\_\_\_\_
  - Proper guarding of equipment \_\_\_\_\_
  - Proper clothing & personal protective equipment \_\_\_\_\_
  - Materials handling \_\_\_\_\_
  - Accident & Hazard Reporting Procedures \_\_\_\_\_
  - Housekeeping \_\_\_\_\_
  - Special hazards of the job \_\_\_\_\_
  - Emergency Procedures \_\_\_\_\_
  - Employee Responsibilities/Accountability \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- Overview of workers' compensation \_\_\_\_\_
  - Hazardous materials \_\_\_\_\_
  - Location of First Aid Kits \_\_\_\_\_
  - Vehicle Safety \_\_\_\_\_
  - Where to go for medical treatment \_\_\_\_\_
  - Other: Drug-Free Workplace, Return-to-Work, Incentives, Lock-Out/Tag-Out, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

**Employee shall receive additional training from:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Probationary period is from** \_\_\_\_\_ **to** \_\_\_\_\_

**Performance (including safety) will be reviewed formally on** \_\_\_\_\_

Employee agrees to cooperate fully with the safety efforts of the employer, follow all safety rules, and use good judgment concerning safe work behavior.  Yes     No (Have employee sign for manual)

**Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Trainer

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Employee

## **Section 10: Safety Violation**

Should any employee commit an unsafe act, intentional or not, this action should be addressed by the immediate supervisor and reviewed by the Safety Representative. The Company reserves the right to use disciplinary actions, depending upon the seriousness of the violation and the impact of the violation upon the conduct of Company business. It is not required to complete all steps of the disciplinary procedure in every case. Discipline may begin at any step appropriate to the situation. Discipline includes, but is not limited to:

**Verbal Reprimand**

**Written Reprimand**

**Suspension**

**Termination of Employment**

The attached “*Safety Violation Notice*” should be completed for all written reprimands. A copy should be maintained in the employee’s personnel file and submitted to the Safety Representative, if corrective action(s) is required.

## Safety Violation Notice

Employee Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Department: \_\_\_\_\_ Violation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A safety and health survey of your operation has revealed non-compliance of certain safety rules, procedures, programs, and/or local, state, or federal regulations. As a condition of the Company's safety policy, you are required to maintain a safe work environment and to prevent unsafe actions of yourself, co-workers, and/or your employees.

This warning is for your protection and safety. The violation(s) noted and corrective action(s) are indicated below.

---

Rule Violated	Violation Description	Corrective Action Required*
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------

1)

2)

3)

### **Corrective Action Required\***

- 1 = Cease operation until corrective action is complete
- 2 = Warn personnel and instruct them on proper safety procedures
- 3 = Provide proper equipment necessary
- 4 = Change procedure/work method
- 5 = Initiate and complete corrective action (include date)
- 6 = Other (specify above)

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Disciplinary Action Imposed**

Verbal Reprimand along with this notice

Written Reprimand with a last chance warning

Suspension (from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_)

Termination of Employment

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Section 11. Contractual Controls**

Contractual language between the Company and other contractors can help transfer exposures generated by having subcontractors perform work for us. These include:

Hold Harmless Agreement- This is an agreement that is part of the overall contract. It is signed by the subcontractor to hold the Company harmless for certain acts of omission and degrees of negligence caused by subcontractor employees. It helps maintain a degree of protection for the contractor should an incident occur.

Certificate of Insurance- A copy of each subcontractors current Workers' Compensation and General Liability insurance policies are required to be shown before any work is to be performed on each job site. Liability limits of General Liability coverage should not be less than \$1,000,000.

Additional Named Insured- If possible, the Company should be named as an Additional Named Insured on each subcontractor's insurance policy. This gives the Company additional protection by making available the subcontractor's insurance policy as primary with additional limits before our company's policy becomes involved for accidents involving subcontractor employees.

**Anytime you observe a sub-contractor performing work in an unsafe manner, please report that person or persons directly to the Safety Representative.**

## **Section 12: Safety Guidelines Acknowledgment Form**

The rules, programs, and procedures stated above in the Company's safety manual are not intended to cover all the possible situations you will be faced with on the job. The Company encourages you to act in a safe and responsible manner at all times, both on and off the job.

I have read the Company's Safety Manual, understand it, and agree to abide by it. I understand that violation of these rules may lead to dismissal.

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_