



**Site Safety Rules
for the**

**University of Rhode Island
College of Engineering**

Kingston, RI

Dimeo Construction Co.
Project No. 865-15



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PREFACE

These Site Safety Rules have been developed to mitigate the possibility of an industrial incident, involving workers and / or the public on this project.

With the cooperation of all personnel, the potential for an incident will be minimized when the foregoing regulations and rules are adhered to. It is the responsibility of each contractor to comply with the safety, health and environmental regulations promulgated by OSHA, Local and State Government, etc.; and rules established by the Dimeo Construction Co. (CM), and the Owner, including affiliated and collateral partners. Each contractor shall be responsible for providing whatever is necessary to complete the contract work in a safe and healthy manner, including without limitation, auditing, equipment, materials, personnel, supplies, testing, training, and written information, procedures and programs.

The CM will endeavor to plan for all contingencies.

Each Contractor is expected to staff jobsites with safety and health conscious workers. A safety and health conscious worker thinks for him or herself and for those around them, places him / or herself in the safest and healthiest position possible and takes action to protect themselves and those around them from existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to workers, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.. A safety and health conscious person plans their work and doesn't rely on the care exercised by others, or safety and health devices alone.

These Site Safety Rules can be superseded or amended only by official notice that is properly signed and posted.

In event of an emergency, the CM may temporarily modify the Site Safety Rules to in order to support rescue operations. Moreover, the CM will make certain that all necessary procedures are being taken to protect the lives of the rescuers.

PROJECT CONTACT:

Owner:	University of Rhode Island
Construction Manager:	Dimeo Construction Co.
Project Manager:	Mark Jaquith 401-533-6307
Corporate Safety Director:	Bob Kunz 401-226-1270

PHONE #s:

- Contractors must provide the foreman's contact (i.e. telephone and email) information.
- The Dimeo Superintendent is Paul Rouleau. His contact number is 203-442-3963.

PROJECT HOURS

- Project Hours: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm
- Do not start or stage equipment on the project without first coordinating with CM Superintendent.
- No one is allowed on site for any reason, more than ½ hour before or ½ hour after job hours without approval by the CM.
- Any overtime work must be coordinated with the CM *in advance*.

PARKING

- Limited parking: is available on-site at locations shown on campus map is not available on-site

- Illegally parked vehicles will be subject to enforcement, including ticket and / or tow – see mitigation plan.

VISITORS

- Contractors must register all visitors with the CM prior to entry.
- Each visitor must be escorted by a Contractor employee that has received a project orientation.
- A visitor is any individual that has not received a project orientation.

PUBLIC PROTECTION

- Contractors shall take all precautions that may be necessary to ensure protection of the public on or adjacent to the project – see ANSI A10.34-2001.
- The contractor shall maintain adequate temporary controls, and restore any controls that were temporarily moved to perform work prior to leaving the site for break or the end of the shift, whichever is first.

WORKER RESPONSIBILITY

- Shall comply with the Site Specific Safety & Loss Control Program (SSS&LCP) and these Site Safety Rules;
- Shall attend a project orientation (including *Site Safety Briefing* – see *Forms* section of SSS&LCP);
- Shall perform their work in accordance with the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) to ensure that work is performed in a safe and productive manner, for prevention on incidents to themselves, fellow workers, general public, and property of all concerned;
- Shall attend and participate in weekly toolbox talks that are held each week during the weekly safety committee meeting held by the respective contractor;
- Shall conduct a regular job site inspections throughout the day, including without limitation, the beginning and end of shift;
- Shall immediately correct, without delay, unsafe acts and conditions over which a worker has responsibility;
- Shall immediately alert the CM of any unsafe acts or conditions for which a worker is potentially exposed to;
- Shall conduct and present themselves in a professional manner (no foul or offensive language or images, horseplay, fighting, spitting, or clothing that is torn);
- Shall constantly observe work conditions, equipment and tools for the purpose of preventing recognizable and foreseeable incidents;
- Shall report incidents and injuries immediately to the CM, without delay;
- Shall immediately report sexual harassment; discrimination or harassment; workplace violence; and any incident, including without limitation, injury, property damage, theft, and near miss to the CM.

SPECIAL PROJECT TRAINING PREREQUISITE

- Each site worker shall have completed the OSHA 10 (or 30) Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training Course in Construction Safety & Health. A copy of the course completion card shall be made available to the CM the first day that the worker arrives on site. The worker will not be permitted to begin work until the card is presented. This requirement applies to lower tier Contractors, as well.

CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The requirements of this section of the Site Safety Rules are identified in *Attachment A*.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- The CM is committed to the principles of the DRUG FREE WORKPLACE ACT of 1988.
- To that end, Contractors must not allow workers to report to work under the influence of any drug (controlled substance, prescription medication, or over-the-counter medicine), alcohol, or intoxicant. The CM prohibits the use, possession, distribution, or sale of drugs (or paraphernalia) or alcohol on the project premises.

- Each Contractor shall establish and maintain a substance abuse program consistent with the DRUG FREE WORKPLACE (DFW) ACT of 1988 and established DFW Program – see Programs section of SSS&LCP.
- A project specific alcohol and substance abuse testing program has been included in the SSS&LCP.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- Contractors are mandated by state statute to maintain and disseminate a policy against sexual harassment.
- Sexual harassment shall not be tolerated.
- While it is not possible to list all circumstances that may constitute sexual harassment, the following are some examples of conduct, which if unwelcome, may constitute sexual harassment depending upon the totality of the circumstances including the severity of the conduct and its pervasiveness:
 1. Unwelcome sexual advances;
 2. Sexual epithets, jokes, written or oral references to sexual conduct, gossip regarding one's sex life, comment on an individual's body, comment about an individual's sexual activity, deficiencies, or prowess;
 3. Displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, cartoons;
 4. Unwelcome leering, whistling, brushing against the body, sexual gestures, suggestive or insulting comments;
 5. Inquiries into sexual experiences; and
 6. Conversation involving sexual activities, or orientation.
- Contractors shall immediately report to the CM any complaint or sexual harassment.

DISCRIMINATION and HARASSMENT

- Contractors shall provide a workplace that is free from discrimination as defined by regulation, rule or statute, including without limitation 29 CFR 1904.36.
- Contractors shall provide a workplace that is free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all work locations to which a worker may be assigned.
- Contractors shall immediately report to the CM any complaint of discrimination or harassment.

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

- All acts of violence by workers will be taken seriously and will be dealt with appropriately. An act of violence, includes without limitation, arguing, swearing, verbalization of wish or intent to hurt an individual, violent communications, sabotage or destruction of property, threats of suicide, physical altercations, possession or display of weapon, use of weapon or other dangerous object to harm others, or commits homicide, assault, arson, or inflicts bodily harm. All acts of violence must be immediately reported to the CM.
- Contractors shall provide the CM with the necessary support to investigate and resolve acts of violence.
- Acts of violence may be grounds for removal from the project.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES

- Televisions, Radios (including: MP3 players) and Blue Tooth type devices are not permitted on the job site.
- Workers may not utilize a cell phone when such use diverts attention away from the activity to which they were assigned to complete, for example: equipment operation or ladder use.

CAMERAS

- Cameras and recording devices are not allowed without the prior permission of the CM.

SMOKING

- Smoking (including electronic cigarette) is prohibited on this project.
- Smoking (including electronic / vaporizer cigarette) is prohibited on this project except in designated area (s)

BREAKS

- Workers shall take breaks in designated areas.

- Appliances (i.e. microwaves) shall be maintained in safe and healthy condition and in an area that will not create a health hazard. The appliances shall be of the type that is appropriate for commercial / industrial use.
- Workers must properly dispose of beverage containers and food materials, including wrappers, leftovers, and containers.
- Workers shall wear personnel protection equipment (PPE) into and out of the project site. Each contractor shall provide a suitable

PERMITS

- Permits, written and properly authorized, are required for the following work activities:
 - Confined space pre-entry checklist and permit;
 - Crane use planning process (lift plan and crane safety review);
 - Subcontractor delivery truck authorization checklist;
 - Excavation permit;
 - Fall protection coordination permit;
 - Hot work authorization; and
 - Lockout / tagout worksheet.

Note: see Forms section of SSS&LCP for a copy of these permits.

- The Contractor shall also be required to obtain hot work permits from the Owner on this project.
- The Contractor shall also be required to obtain | comply with fuel storage and hot work permits from the local fire department.

GENERAL SAFETY and HEALTH PROVISIONS

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart C) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Contractors shall maintain an OSHA 300 log on-site. This log shall be made available to Dimeo upon request.
- Contractors are responsible to post an OSHA 300A log on-site, as required by OSHA.
- An OSHA **Job Safety and Health: It's the Law** poster must be provided and maintained in a conspicuous location.

Workplace Safety Meetings

- CM will provide workers with a site orientation. This orientation will be project specific. The orientation will indoctrinate each new worker with the site safety rules. *NOTE: Contractors shall provide a Site Safety Briefing to all workers – see Forms section of SSS&LCP.*
- The contractor's foreman (including any stewards and lower tier contractor foreman) will attend a weekly safety committee meeting. This meeting will provide workers with the following:
 - Summary of incidents (including near misses);
 - Changes in the workplace;
 - Weekly toolbox talk
 - Opportunity for workers to request additional training, equipment, PPE, or answers to concerns that they may have regarding changes or conditions in the workplace.
- The contractor shall hold a weekly toolbox talk with the workforce, including all lower tier contractors. Each worker shall sign an attendance sheet indicating that they were in attendance for the weekly toolbox talk. A copy of the weekly toolbox talk along with the attendance sheet shall be provided to the CM.
- The contractor shall conduct a documented JHA review with each new worker prior to the start of work and each worker prior to the start of shift (and with change in activity). The contractor shall provide the CM with documentation for new workers prior to orientation, and within 60 minutes of shift and / or start of new activity.
- The contractor shall ensure that all workers attend a monthly "all boots on ground" project meeting.
- The contractor Superintendent has overall responsibility for workplace safety meetings.

Workplace Inspections

- The CM will conduct regular and routine formal workplace inspections.

- Workplace inspections provide the CM with a means to evaluate worker performance related to the programs, procedures, and policies implemented with the Health and Safety Plan.
- The inspections will be documented utilizing the Predictive Solutions (PS) SafetyNet in-field data collection system. This system will allow the CM to track at risk observations through abatement.
- The PS SafetyNet system utilizes a hierarchy of hazard severity levels, as follows: Life Threatening, High, Medium and Low. Life threatening observations will require immediate action to resolve at risk behavior and / or condition.
- The contractor shall immediately resolve all life threatening observations and abate all others within the time frame indicated by the CM. The contractor shall provide the CM with a copy of the PS SafetyNet punch list report indicating when and by whom the item was abated.
- The contractor, including any lower tier contractor(s) shall provide a documented weekly safety inspection to the CM (Note: Additional inspections may be required based on at-risk observation history) – see Forms section of SSS&LCP.
- Contractors shall immediately notify the CM of any OSHA inspection. The contractor shall document all images taken, paperwork reviewed, persons questioned, etc by OSHA. The contractor shall provide this information. The contractor shall cooperate with any independent review of the OSHA inspection conducted by the CM.
- Contractors shall obtain consent from the CM prior to initiating an OSHA Consultation Program visit
- The Contractor providing temporary wiring shall conduct a documented weekly inspection of each GFCI receptacle, light, circuit panel, and tool connection. A record of this inspection shall be provided to the CM.
- The Contractor providing temporary lighting shall inspect and correct defective conditions daily, or as may be required to maintain general construction lighting levels in all work areas.

Confined Space

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart AA) and the Site Safety Rules:

- A confined space means a space that: Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter it; has limited or restricted means for entry or exit; and is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.
A permit required confined space has one or more of the following characteristics: contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere; contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant; has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section; or contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard. *Note: The CM considers all confined spaces to be permit required, unless the CM pre-entry checklist indicates otherwise.*
- The Contractor shall coordinate all confined space work activities in advance with the CM.
- A Confined Space Pre-entry Checklist and Permit shall be complete – see the Forms section with the SSS&LCP.
- The atmospheric conditions of confined spaces shall be monitored prior to entry. Continuous or periodic monitoring will be a condition of entry. The testing instrument must be calibrated prior to use and utilized by a qualified individual. The intrinsically safe testing instrument shall monitor first oxygen, then for combustible gases and vapors, and then toxic gases and vapors. A PID shall be utilized when chemicals containing VOCs are present.
- Contractors shall provide all equipment, including without limitation atmospheric monitoring equipment.
- The Contractor shall maintain an atmospheric monitoring log, or utilize a data logging test device. The data shall be provided to the CM as requested throughout the shift. A log must be provided to the CM no later than the end of each shift.
- The contractor is responsible for providing for rescue per 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA. If local fire department, or third party rescue service is utilized, the contractor shall schedule an-site coordination meeting.

Emergency Action Plan

- Contractors shall make themselves familiar with the project specific emergency action plan that has been provided in the SSS&LCP – see the Evacuation section of the SSS&LCP.

- Contractors shall participate in quarterly evacuation drills. The drills will be scheduled in advance to mitigate (to the extent possible) work disruption. All costs associated with the drill shall be considered incidental to the cost of work.
- Each contractor shall provide the CM with the “number of boots on the ground” within one hour of the start of each shift.

Housekeeping

- All workers are expected to cooperate in keeping their work areas clean at all times.
- All work areas are to be broom cleaned and trash is to be deposited into the dumpster provided each day. Contractors shall use ‘Green Sweep’ (or equivalent) to minimize the generation of fugitive airborne dust when broom cleaning, as may be necessary.
- The contractor shall place all trash in the dumpster, or designated central trash transfer location.
- All material shall be stockpiled in a neat and organized fashion. All storage facilities and locations shall be established so that a conflict isn’t created with establishes regulations or work activity.
- Contractors are responsible for removing their own waste from the site as often as necessary to prevent a nuisance or hazard, for example: odor, rodent infestation, fire, or slip, trips and falls.
- The CM will provide general access to the work site. Each Contractor shall ensure that workers maintain safe access to contractor specific work activities.
- All protruding rebar, conduit, anchor bolts, and mechanical or plumbing stubs shall be protected to mitigate tripping, abrasion and impalement hazards. This protection shall be provided and maintained by the Contractor, which installed same.
- Contractors shall provide a trash container at each work area, to facilitate cleanup. Each contractor will direct workers to place waste material into the containers as it is created.

Line Breaking and Testing

- Each electrical, demolition, fire protection, mechanical, plumbing, and site Contractor shall ensure that all site workers are fully informed regarding the nature, location, procedures for safe performance and schedule of line breaking and testing – see *Attachment A* for JHA requirements and Forms section of SSS&LCP.

Means of Egress

- The Contractor shall ensure that all egress points (doorways, access ladders, stairways, etc.) and paths (hallways, aisles, etc.) are kept clear of tools, equipment and debris by workers at all times.
- Any work required in these access areas must be coordinated with the CM.
- The CM must be notified prior to a barricade being removed.
- Barricaded areas may not be entered without permission – see *Signs, Signals and Barricades* on page 13 for barricade types. The Contractor shall adhere to entry requirements, if entry approved.
- The Contractor should immediately reported damage to the CM.

Water Use

- Contractors shall provide backflow prevention devices prior to coupling to a potable water source.
- Contractors shall not knowingly allow water to leak or run to unnecessary waste, or create a hazard to workers or general public or environment (e.g. ice).

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH and ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart D) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Each Contractor shall be responsible for the execution of contract work in a manner that respects the SSS&LCP. This includes all costs.
- The Contractor shall provide an adequate number of first aid/CPR trained personnel on-site at all times, so that an injured worker may be provided with immediate assistance. Contractors are responsible to maintain an adequate supply of first aid kits and 15-minute eye wash stations while working on the captioned project. The type and quantity of supplies must be determined by an appropriate medical professional. Additional provisions should be provided for the protection of first responders in the form of blood borne pathogen kits.
- Washing facilities must be provided by any Contractor engaged in the application of paints, coatings, herbicides, or insecticides or in other operations where contaminants may be harmful to the employees.
- Contractors are responsible for providing an adequate supply of drinking water. The water shall be maintained in water containers deigned for potable water. These containers shall be marked with the contractors name and with the word ‘**Drinking**’ or ‘**Potable Water**’.

- Workers shall take breaks and lunches in designated areas only and deposit trash from coffee breaks and lunch in the trash containers provided by the CM.
- Contractors shall provide appropriate task lighting for their workers.
- Contractors shall be responsible for providing adequate ventilation for all workers whenever hazardous substances such as dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases exist or are produced in the course of the construction work. The concentrations shall not exceed the limits established by OSHA 1926, or in the absence of an OSHA level, the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). When it is not possible to provide adequate ventilation, the Contractor shall isolate the area or schedule the activity for the 2nd or 3rd shift. In any event, workers shall be protected. The contractor is responsible for all monitoring that may be required by CM and / or regulation.
- Workers shall remove spray fireproofing by pre-wetting, prior to hand scraping the material into a bucket.
- The Contractor shall establish a written policy and afford workers with an opportunity to take personal hygiene breaks. Contractors shall investigate vigorously complaints involving non-hygienic conditions. Each Contractor shall take whatever actions are necessary to ensure that such unhealthy conditions are resolved amicably.

Non-Ionizing Radiation

- Contractors will ensure that work is undertaken in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.54.
- Contractors shall immediately notify the CM if non-ionizing radiation emitting devices used by other contractors are creating a hazard.

Bat and Bird Feces Removal

- Contractors shall instruct workers to stop work if bat or bird feces are encountered, so that a work plan can be established.
- The Contractor shall provide the CM with an abatement work plan, which addresses: means and method (how will Contractor perform work to prevent spores from becoming airborne, or prevent the migration of airborne spores) respiratory protection, protective clothing, hygiene practices for workers, communication of hazards, housekeeping, recordkeeping and competent person(s).
- Controls may include: Area isolation (to prevent migration of spores); use of water mist to dampen material during abatement (this will suppress spores from becoming airborne); Level C PPE (Tyvex suit, impervious gloves, half-face piece respirator with HEPA filter (or full-face piece for enhanced eye protection), and goggles; good hygiene practices (hand washing, donning and doffing PPE outside of work area, no eating, drinking or smoking prior to removal of PPE and washing, instructed not to touch face prior to removing PPE); decontamination of PPE and tools, bagging and disposal of feces upon abatement.

Carbon Monoxide

The following rules have been adopted on this project due to the possible presence of carbon monoxide:

- The OSHA PEL for carbon monoxide is 50 parts per million (30 parts per million when temporary heating devices are utilized), and the NIOSH ceiling level is 200 parts per million. In no circumstances shall these limits be exceeded (Note: The environment of adjacent occupied space(s) shall be maintained at pre-construction levels).
- Contractors shall notify the CM prior to utilizing equipment or process that emits, or has the potential to emit carbon monoxide adjacent to, or within an enclosed space. The contractor shall endeavor to utilize battery operated equipment. If the contractor can demonstrate that there is no alternative, the Contractor shall provide atmosphere testing devices (equipped with 8-hour TWA data logging functionality) to continuously monitor equipment operating in an enclosed space. In no instance may a hazardous atmospheric condition be allowed to persist. Exhaust and ventilation systems shall be provided and maintained. Equipment shall have scrubbers (e.g. catalytic converters) to prevent unnecessary air pollution.
- The Contractor shall provide the CM with all air monitoring test results immediately upon request. A log shall be maintained by the contractor and provided to the CM at the end of each week.

Dust – Nuisance, Respirable, Silica

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart D and Z) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Contractors shall prevent hazards associated with dust while on this project, and must provide and assure the use of appropriate controls to mitigate the generation of airborne dust. The contractor shall ensure that fugitive dust from, including but not limited to, abrasive blasting; demolition activity; mechanical and broom sweeping; and asphalt, concrete, masonry, granite cutting / grinding / crushing / chipping / hammering operations is controlled. The use of negative pressure (HEPA system vacuuming), air filtration and wet dust suppression is acceptable. The Contractor is responsible for providing the necessary dust control water, equipment, barricades and housekeeping during dust generating operation.
- The contractor shall monitor the work to ensure that workers (and the public) are not exposed to excessive levels of nuisance respirable, and silica containing dust. The concentrations shall not exceed the limits established by OSHA (see OSHA publication [Controlling Silica Exposure in Construction](#) and [Silica-Safe.org](#) for control information, for example), owner, or local, state or federal regulation.
- Workers must be trained about the health effects of dust and how exposure can be eliminated and controlled.

Mercury

- The Contractor shall provide the CM with an abatement work plan, which addresses: worker exposure and medical assessments, PPE, recordkeeping; respiratory protection program implementation; training; work practice JHA (the JHA must identify, among other things, how the will public and non-abatement site workers will be protected); and competent person(s). This plan must be reviewed by a Certified Industrial Hygienist.
- The Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment, materials, supplies, training and permits as may be necessary to execute this plan.

PCB's

- The Contractor shall provide the CM with an abatement work plan, which addresses: worker exposure and medical assessments, PPE, recordkeeping; respiratory protection program implementation; training; work practice JHA (the JHA must identify, among other things, how the will public and non-abatement site workers will be protected); and competent person(s). This plan must be reviewed by a Certified Industrial Hygienist.
- The Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment, materials, supplies, training and permits as may be necessary to execute this plan.

Hazard Communication

- Each Contractor shall prepare a chemical hazard control plan (CHCP) utilizing the safety data sheet (SDS) of each chemical that they will utilize during the execution of the contract work. This chemical hazard control plan shall be prepared in accordance with SSS&LCP. The chemical hazard control plan must be prepared by a Certified Industrial Hygienist, or equivalent. The contractor is responsible for all costs associated with the execution of this plan.
- The CM maintains a written hazard communication program (a.k.a. Right-to-Know (RTK) Program). This program complies with 29 CFR 1926.1200 – see Programs section of SSS&LCP.
- Contractor shall provide each new worker with a copy of the contractor's hazard communication program, as well as training required by 29 CFR 1926.1200.

Lead

- ☒ The following rules have been adopted on this project due to the possible presence of lead:
 - Each Contractor shall provide the CM with a work plan, which addresses: regulated areas, exposure assessments and monitoring, methods of compliance, respiratory protection, protective clothing, hygiene facilities and practices for workers, communication of hazards, housekeeping, medical surveillance, recordkeeping, and competent person(s). This plan must be reviewed by a Certified Industrial Hygienist.
 - The Contractor shall provide the CM with all air monitoring test results within 24 hours of their receipt.
 - The Contractor shall provide the CM with a daily report listing the names of workers that entered the lead regulated area, along with the quantity and type of materials that were removed.
 - Appropriate barricades and signs shall be provided and maintained in a legible condition.
 - All enclosures, regulated waste storage areas, and barricades shall be maintained by the Contractor.
 - The Contractor must ensure that workers do not leave the worksite wearing contaminated clothing.

Contaminated Soil

- The following rules have been adopted on this project due to the possible presence of contaminated soil.
 - Each Contractor shall prepare a **Health And Safety Plan (HASP)** in accordance with OSHA 1926.65. The HASP must be prepared by a Certified Industrial Hygienist.
 - The HASP must include estimated exposure information for site workers, where and when possible.
 - The Contractor shall provide all necessary labor, equipment, materials, supplies and training to execute the HASP protocols.
- The Contractor shall adhere to the following general conditions:
 - The Contractor shall instruct workers to stop work, if and when a possible hazardous material is encountered (for example: a buried 55 gallon drum, or strong smell of diesel fuel) beyond the scope of the aforementioned
 - All petroleum or hazardous material spills shall be immediately reported to the CM. The responsible Contractor shall immediately engage whatever forces are necessary to defend against the possible spreading of material and take responsibility for all costs associated with the restoration of site and disposal of impacted material and supplies.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart E) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Hard hats shall be worn at all times on site. Alterations or modifications of hat or liner are prohibited. Welders must wear a hard hat along with welding shields. Do not place objects inside the suspension, or alter the suspension. The adjustment of a hard hat suspension shall always be made from behind the wearers head. Hard Hats shall be inspected daily. The Contractor shall provide a new hard hat to each work upon arrival on project. *Note: Hard hats may not be worn with sweatshirt hoods or ball caps underneath them, for example.*
- ANSI Z87 compliant safety glasses are required to be worn at all times. ANSI Z87 compliant face shields are also required when grinding, chipping, cutting, etc. Be sure to use the proper lenses when undertaken torch cutting/ and/or welding. ANSI Z87 compliant goggles should replace safety glasses when overhead, demolition, abatement work is being performed, or if the worker is subjected to splatter from torch cutting, or splash from handling chemicals, for example.
- Gloves are required to be worn 100% of the time when a worker performs work (unless a JHA has been prepared in advance indicating alternative hazard control
- Gloves are required to be worn when workers are exposed to a hazard. Check MSDS and equipment operating guides for information concerning the type of hand protection that is required, for example.
- Hearing conservation is vitally important. Contractors shall evaluate the level of noise emitted from their operations to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, that the noise is attenuated. In the event that the noise levels can't be mitigated, the contractor shall provide workers with personal hearing protection. The hearing protection shall be worn in areas where posted, and where required by activity, for example: when utilizing a powder actuated tool. *Rule-of-Thumb: If 3' to 5' away from someone and you have to shout to be heard – hearing protection is required.*
- The Contractor must ensure that workers have been medically cleared and properly trained to wear respirators. Respirators must be properly inspected, maintained, and used. Note: The contractor shall provide the CM with all documentation (a written respiratory protection program and compliance certifications) pertaining to qualifications of workers that have been assigned respirators. The Contractor shall provide the CM with a copy of 1910.134 Appendix D for any worker utilizing a filtering-face piece respirator. Further, the Contractor shall provide and utilize whatever engineering controls are necessary to limit exposure to harmful contaminants.
- Appropriate clothing that protects the body (long pants and shirt with a stitched collar and 4" sleeve) must be worn. No shorts, sweatpants, sneakers, sandals, sleeveless shirts (tank tops, cutoff sleeves), or clothing that is torn, for example shall be worn. The clothing shall be in good condition.
- Workers shall wear a retro-reflective ANSI class II garment. Nighttime operations will require workers (that are exposed to moving motor or mechanical equipment) to wear ANSI class III garments.
- The Contractor shall provide workers with all required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) that may be necessary to complete the assigned work.

- The PPE must be utilized in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- The contractor shall provide workers with safety toe work boots that are a minimum of 6" high.
- *Defective equipment must be immediately removed from service.*

FIRE PROTECTION and PREVENTION

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart F) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Contractors shall follow NFPA 241 Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alterations & Demolition as well as requirements of AHJ.
- Contractors performing hot work (open flame, spark, or arc) shall obtain a permit – see Program section of SSS&LCP.
- Flammable and combustible fuel shall be stored in metal UL listed and approved safety cans and appropriately labeled as to contents and Contractor's name.
- Any storage of flammable and combustible liquids shall be within approved flammable liquid cabinets provided by the Contractor. These cabinets shall be stored outside at a distance exceeding 25' from the building. If stored in cargo containers or box trailers, the storage area shall be well ventilated to prevent the space from becoming excessively hot.
- All secondary containers shall be labeled and disposed of properly by the Contractor.
- All secondary containers (safety cans, compressed gas bottles, for example) shall be secured to prevent accidental spillage, damage from falling objects, and / or mobile and mechanized equipment.
- Secondary containment shall be provided for all containers that are 55 gallons or greater in capacity. The secondary containment capacity shall equal 110% of the largest container placed inside the containment system. The containment shall be covered to prevent storm water contact and accumulation.
- A 20lb ABC fire extinguisher shall be located at each storage location.
- Each fire extinguisher shall be tagged and properly inspected.
- The Contractor shall be responsible to store flammable and combustible material(s) in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and local regulations.
- All tarpaulins and plastic sheeting utilized (for temporary enclosures) on the project shall be marked fire retardant.
- All workers shall use and inspect fire extinguishers per NFPA No. 10.
- Adequate room shall be maintained around area and task lighting; and heating units – see 29 CFR 1926.154 and OEM installation and use instructions.
- There shall be no open or barrel fires permitted on this project.
- The Contractor supplying temporary standpipes shall protect connections with temporary metal covers or caps. And, mark each standpipe location at the fire department coupling with two 36" SF retro-reflective signs complete with white letters and red background.
- Propane shall not be stored within the building.
- Any Contractor providing temporary heat shall contact the local fire department regarding the need for a permit. The contractor must assume all responsibility for operating the temporary system, including fees, labor, supplies, material and equipment.
- Flammable and combustible liquids may not be transferred with air pressure.
- A 20 lb. ABC fire extinguisher and 2 gallon water spray bottle shall be immediately available with any hot work activity.
- Combustible materials (oil soaked rags, paper, etc) shall be stored in metal containers with metal lids.
- Contractors shall not utilize 55 gallon drums as work benches.
- Barbeque grills shall be maintained in safe working condition and utilized in a well ventilated area that is removed from combustible materials by a distance of 35 feet. In no circumstances shall a grill be utilized within the footprint of the building. Turkey fryers are not permitted.

SIGNS, SIGNALING, and BARRICADES

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart G) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Red tape – *Imminent Danger exists*. Only workers performing actual work are to be allowed within this barricade area. The only exception for entry into a red tape area is with prior permission of the contractor that established the barricade.
- Yellow tape – a *Hazard* exists that would warrant *Caution*. A yellow area can be accessed by anyone who has received a project orientation, and who stops to observe the existing hazard and takes the proper precautions prior to entering the yellow tape barricade area.
- Excessive speed on the site will result in the dismissal from the site of vehicle and driver – drive to conditions. Obey speed limits, when posted.
- Accident prevention tags shall be used as a temporary means of warning workers of an existing hazard, such as a defective tool, equipment, etc. Workers shall not utilize a tool that has been tagged. Tags shall not be removed until the defective tool or equipment has been repaired.
- Contractor shall provide red and yellow tape, tags, and signs for their worker force, as may be necessary.
- The Contractors shall establish temporary traffic and pedestrian controls in accordance with the current edition of the MUTCD Part VI and / or any local jurisdictional regulation or ordinance (e.g. RIDOT, Town of Johnston).
- Contractors shall utilize 42” retro-reflective cones to demarcate elevation changes, or other surface encumbrances (for example: conduits, raised manholes, pipe stubs).

MATERIAL HANDLING, STORAGE, USE and DISPOSAL

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart H) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Contractors shall provide each worker with instruction on how to perform manual material handling, including but not limited to the following:
 - 1) Stand close to the load and body centered over it with feet placed shoulder-width apart;
 - 2) Engage abdominal muscles;
 - 3) Keep back straight, bend knees and squat down towards the floor;
 - 4) Grasp load with both hands;
 - 5) Keeping load close to body and leg muscles to stand up while lifting the load from the floor;
 - 6) The back should remain straight throughout lift – use only leg muscles to lift the load;
 - 7) Do not twist body when moving the load. Instead take small steps with feet turning until correct position is obtained;
 - 8) And again, bend at the knees using only leg muscles to place the load in appropriate spot.
- Palletized loads (e.g. masonry and bricks) shall be wrapped in plastic or banded to prevent material from falling during transportation and storage.
- Winches shall not be utilized to hoist material.
- All equipment and devices utilized for overhead lifting shall be marked with the manufacturer and / or trademark and working load limit (WLL)
- Contractors shall not sling pallets, unless the pallet is specifically designed for such activity.
- A competent person must inspect ALL rigging before use – even hand lines used for hoisting tools. Each contractor shall conduct a documented inspection each month. A copy of this inspection report shall be provided to the CM.
- The Contractor must provide the CM with engineering and 125% proof load test results for each piece of custom hoisting (and rigging) equipment.
- 5 gallon buckets shall not be utilized to hoist materials or supplies.
- Sorting hooks may only be utilized to move material from a truck to the ground or from spot to spot on the ground.
- Personal fall arrest equipment shall not be utilized for material handling.
- Material handling equipment shall be utilized and maintained in accordance (and for the purpose intended) with the OEM operating instructions.
- The Contractor shall ensure that material handling equipment is utilized by properly trained and licensed (when required by jurisdiction) workers.
- Contractors shall ensure that workers installing chemical fasteners are certified by the manufacturer.
- Contractors shall coordinate the storage area established for compressed gases (that are not associated with temporary heating or torch cutting) with the CM. The cylinders shall be secured in a

vertical position with non-combustible material (i.e. chain, wire rope). Each cylinder shall be marked with the Contractor's name.

- Contractors shall be responsible for housekeeping – see General Safety and Health Provisions.

TOOLS – HAND and POWER

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart I) and the Site Safety Rules:

- The Contractor shall ensure that all original equipment manufacturer (OEM) safety devices are maintained functional.
- Defective tools shall be immediately tagged (with an 'Out of Service' or 'Do Not Use' tag, or Red *Danger Tape*) or disabled; or either, repaired or removed from the project.
- The Contractor shall ensure that workers have been trained in the proper use and maintenance of each tool that s/he may be assigned to utilize. Tools shall be utilized only for purpose intended by the manufacturer.
- Workers must use the proper tool for the assigned task.
- Table saws shall be equipped with guards when making through cuts. Table saws shall be equipped with anti-automatic restart switches (to prevent a restart of the equipment if the power is interrupted).
- Workers shall provide a courtesy warning '**Firing**' when firing a powder actuated tool (PAT). All workers utilizing a PAT shall be trained by a qualified person. Contractors shall provide the CM with evidence of worker training.
- Contractors shall guard all potential pinch points (belt and pulley, chain and sprocket, screw conveyors, hoist drums) that are located with 7' of a walking or working service. These guards shall be designed to prevent accidental contact.
- Do not leave tools on elevated surfaces, such as ladders, or duct work.
- Impact tools such as chisels and punches shall be dressed, repaired, or replaced as the striking service becomes mushroomed.
- Knives shall be sheathed (or folder/retracted) when not in use and shall be of appropriate sized and type for work. Utility knives shall have self retractable blades.
- Rotary hammer and 90 degree drills shall have torque limiters, or slip clutches. Each rotary hammer drill shall be equipped with a vacuum system, or water system to control dust
- Compressors shall be equipped with valves that will stop the air flow when a hose connection parts or hose fails. Hoses shall be pinned, or connected to prevent accidental uncoupling.

WELDING, CUTTING and SOLDERING

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart J) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Burning and cutting equipment must be inspected before each use - *Defective equipment shall not be utilized.*
- All compressed gas cylinders shall be marked with the contractor's name. The marking shall be weatherproof.
- Hoses and manifolds shall be removed from the tanks and the tanks tightly capped after their use at the end of the day. Tanks may remain in carts for 24 hours after use, after that period the tanks must be removed to an appropriate storage area.
- Compressed gas cylinders shall be turned off and lines purged prior to break in activity (for example: coffee and lunch). Valve keys and / or wrenches shall be attached to the fuel bottle.
- Fuel gas hoses and welding leads shall be maintained to prevent a tripping hazard.
- Welders shall wear eye protection under welding helmets. Hard hats must be worn by welders.
- Flashback arrestors shall be at the torch and tank end of the hoses.
- Contractors shall ensure that welders wash their hands prior to eating or drinking.
- Only electric welding machines shall be utilized in an enclosed space. The Contractor shall provide a separate power disconnect.
- Hot electrodes shall be dipped in water prior to being discarded.
- Oxygen shall not be utilized by a worker to blow off clothing or for ventilation, for example.

- All compressed gas bottles (irrespective of size) must be capped and stored in a vertical secured (with steel chains or wire) position OUTSIDE the building - fuel gases and oxygen must be separated by 20' or a 5' high 1 hr rated fire wall. *ABSOLUTELY* no storage is allowed in gang boxes, storage trailers or field offices. Empty cylinders shall be marked 'MT'.
- Contractors shall provide whatever controls are necessary to protect other workers (and public) from arc flash and molten metal created during welding and cutting operations.

ELECTRICAL

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart K) and the Site Safety Rules:

- All cords and tools onsite must be protected by GFCI devices, either at the source or by use of a GFCI 'pigtail'. Check with your supervisor if you are unsure whether a circuit is protected.
- Inspect all cords and tools before use – damaged cords and tools are dangerous to you and others, and will be removed from service if discovered.
- *DO NOT* access circuit panels unless you are appropriately trained and authorized to perform such work. Keep the area three (3) feet around the panels clear.
- Contractors shall maintain cords and tools so that they are off the floor, wherever possible.
- *NEVER* run cords through pinch points or over sharp edges (such as the bottom track of a steel stud wall).
- *DO NOT* run over cords – be sure to stow cords properly when not in use.
- *NFPA 70E* work practices shall be observed. The contractor shall provide assessments, proper equipment, PPE and training.
- Temporary wiring shall conform with and be installed in accordance most current version of the National Electric Code and National Electric Safety Code.
- All electrical enclosures (j-boxes and cabinets) shall be inspected to ensure that knockouts are filled when not occupied. Each cabinet must have voltage rating label.
- All disconnects and circuit panels shall be labeled with voltage and function. A breaker schedule shall be posted inside each circuit panel. A label shall be placed at each receptacle, or tool connection to identify the controlling circuit panel.
- The electrical contractor shall provide elevated wood platforms shall be placed in front of electrical switch gear, and panels.
- The bulbs of temporary lighting shall be guarded to prevent accidental damage and / or thermal exposure.
- A fish tapes shall be non-conductive. No fish tape shall be placed into a live panel or electrical enclosure.
- Flat cords are not permitted on the project.
- Only 12 (or larger) gauge extension cords may be repaired – in accordance with OSHA. The mechanical protection on cords may not be repaired with electrical tape.
- Workers shall appropriate respect operational clearance distances from overhead power lines, for example: 10' for line voltage <50kv, and 10' plus 0.4" for each 1kv above 50kv. Subpart CC shall be observed for crane activity.
- The Site Contractor shall place 48" square retro-reflective signs on the ground under overhead utilities to remind equipment operators of the location.
- Each Contractor is responsible to coordinate with the local utility in advance of work to protect and / or relocate utility(s) to ensure that their work conforms with OSHA. All costs associated with this are included in work.

SCAFFOLDS

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart L) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Workers shall be protected by a passive (guardrail) or active (personal fall arrest or restraint) system when exposed to an unprotected fall of six (6') or greater above.

- All scaffolding shall be altered, erected, dismantled, used and moved under the direction of a Competent Person who has received documented training appropriate for the activity s/he has been assigned to undertake.
- Each scaffold (whether mobile, supported, suspended, and aerial and scissor lifts) must be inspected each shift prior to use by a designated Competent Person. This Competent Person will place a tag at each access point to the scaffold to indicate the use status of the scaffold, as follows:
 - a. GREEN tag indicates that the scaffold is complete with guardrails, midrails, toeboards and planking. A green tag informs all users that the scaffold is safe to use.
 - b. YELLOW tag indicates that the scaffold cannot be erected with all components complete. A yellow tag informs the user that fall protection devices are required while on the scaffold with incomplete guardrails or platform.
 - c. RED tag indicates that the scaffold is not yet completely erected, being dismantled, or for some reason not safe and shall not be used.
- Note: workers shall not utilize scaffold that is untagged, or red tagged.*
- Contractors shall keep all scaffold platforms free of debris and tripping hazards. Scaffold platforms shall be equipped with toe boards and debris netting where there is a hazard to workers, or the public.
- Scaffold platforms shall be fully decked.
- Platforms may be constructed of scaffold grade planks, or other suitable engineered manufactured material.
- Stilts are not permitted on projects where local code prohibit such use (for example: public works projects in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts), or where fall hazards exist or are created by housekeeping (debris, loose material, improperly stored material, etc), uneven supporting surface (stairway, etc), hazardous features of supporting surface (pipes, protruding rebar, etc), or when the user is exposed to a fall over a guardrail system that is defeated by increased working height of the stilt user.
- The use of a suspended scaffold shall be coordinated with the CM. Scaffold inspection tags on suspended scaffold must be located on platform and at each tie-back termination point. All angulated rigging shall be designed by a PE. The Contractors shall provide the CM with worker training certificates, equipment specifications and design engineering, and an erection, dismantling and use plan. The suspended scaffold design shall be laminated and placed on the suspension system (located at both the platform and suspension beam) for reference.
- The use of hooks to suspend, or tieback (to an anchor point) suspended scaffold requires engineering evaluation.
- A stair tower must be used for access to all supported stationary scaffold higher than one frame, unless infeasible. In which case, appropriate ladder frame and or bolt on ladder scaffold access accessory shall be used in conjunction with gate to protect opening.
- Portable ladders will not be used for scaffold access.
- All OEM (and Code of Safe Practices in absence of OEM) user instructions shall be adhered too.
- Perry 'step-up' type mobile workstations shall not be utilized as a temporary work platform beyond 24" above supporting surface. The platform shall be two planks wide.
- All shoring shall be designed by a PE.
- All mast climbing scaffold utilization shall be coordinated and previously approved by the CM (engineering will be required for tieback and shoring).
- Scaffolds may not be loaded beyond the design capacity. Contractors shall provide design engineering for each scaffold that has debris netting, overhead protection, and weather protection. The design shall include procedures for removing and replacing connections (ties), for example.
- No scaffold component shall be altered or repaired without the consent of the manufacturer, or PE.
- Contractors providing scaffolds under which workers (or the public) are to pass shall be provided with 1/2" mesh, #18 gauge wire screen or equivalent between the toeboard and the handrail. In no instance may masonry, tile, or similar material be stacked higher than 24" above the surface of work platforms.
- Original equipment manufacturers (OEM) rails shall be the first choice for scaffold guardrails. Job made guardrails are acceptable where OEM guardrails are not feasible.

- The contractor shall document that the structural capacity of an elevated platform is sufficient for the intended use that it plans to utilize during construction. The use of the scaffold system shall be coordinated in advance with the CM.
- Users of multi-trade provided by Dimeo or other contractor as provided for under contract with Dimeo shall sign Form 5.075A – see Forms section of SSS&LCP.
- All scaffold users shall be trained for 29 CFR 1926.454.

Aerial and Scissor Lifts (Lift)

- Each lift shall have an original equipment manufacturers (OEM) operating and ANSI guide on board. Use of lifts shall be limited to OEM design and instructions for use.
- All ANSI warning and control labels shall be maintained in a legible condition.
- Workers shall wear personal fall arrest equipment (PFAE) when in an aerial lift. The worker shall tie-off to anchor points provided by the OEM. Workers shall use restraint lanyards or self-retracting lanyards.
- Keep your feet on the lift platform at all times – do not stand on toeboards, guardrail system or buckets to gain height, for example. Always close gates and chains.
- Only manufacturer approved modifications or retro-fit kits will be allowed.
- Contractors are responsible to ensure that ground conditions and environment is suitable for lift use.
- **NEVER** use lifts as cranes:
 - Hoist only tools and personnel within the guardrails.
 - Only materials that fit within the guardrails are allowed.
 - Do not overload the lift.
- Ensure that lift has had periodic inspection as required by ANSI.
- The contractor shall not utilize lift equipment that creates a potentially hazardous atmosphere, or unstable condition.
- Inspect each travel area and forecast prior to and during use:
 - Check for cords, holes, and changes in elevation.
 - *Do not* drive over covers or elevated structures (e.g. vaults, decks, bridges), unless designed to support the lift.
 - Do not operate lift when parameters of operating environment exceed OEM operating conditions, for example: wind; and capacity, condition, slope and pitch of supporting surface.
- Cords used for charging lifts should be coiled up and unplugged when not in use. Use the appropriate size wire gauge, for example 12/3.
- Each worker shall be properly licensed and trained to operate the lift s/he will be assigned to use. The contractor shall provide evidence of training and jurisdictional licenses (RI aerial lift license, for example) to the CM.

FALL PROTECTION

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart M) and the Site Safety Rules:

- This project has a 100% six (6) foot fall protection policy, regardless of trade or work activity. This simply means there is a fall prevention, fall arrest, or fall restraint method in place anytime work occurs more than six (6) feet above the ground or lower level. Passive controls (like guardrails and safety nets), or active controls (like personal fall arrest or restraint systems) are considered acceptable when utilized properly. The utilization of controlled access zones, monitors, overhand bricklaying, for example is not permissible. The Contractor may utilize a 15' warning line (a.k.a. non-conforming guardrail) as part of an overall fall protection plan when coordinated and previously approved by the CM.
Note: The warning line shall be constructed of rope, wire, or chain that is flagged at not more than 6' intervals with high-visibility material; at a height of not lower than 34", nor higher than 39" above the walking/working surface; shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 lbs; and attached to a stanchion that is capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 lbs applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches above the walking/working surface.
- The Contractor shall utilize personal fall arrest equipment in accordance with the OEM.
- The Contractor shall train workers in accordance with OSHA 1926.503 on the proper selection, use and inspection of personal fall arrest equipment. Contractors shall provide documented re-training as may

be required during the progression of work. Workers shall not utilize equipment until training and an inspection has been completed.

- Do not use equipment designed for material handling (rigging) as part of a fall arrest sub-system, unless coordinated with OSHA letter of interpretation.
- Workers shall have a twin lifeline (lanyard) to maintain 100% active fall protection when transferring between anchor points.
- Knots shall not be tied into, or used to terminate any lifeline (except at the end of a vertical lifeline to prevent a rope grab from over traveling).
- Lifelines shall be designed for the application of intended use, or otherwise protected against environmental conditions that might degrade lifeline integrity, such as abrasive and sharp surfaces. For example: self-retractable lifelines used on leading edge work shall be rated LE or in accordance with OEM technical bulletins.
- Workers shall be attached to lifeline rope grabs in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Typically, this limited to a 3' lanyard.
- Lifeline anchor points (when not within sight of the user) shall be labeled "Do Not Remove".
- Contractors are responsible for the prompt and proper protection of any guardrail, floor or roof opening that it creates during the execution of their work. Each guardrail and cover must be constructed and marked in accordance with OSHA regulations. Contractors shall provide the CM with advance notice prior to creating, or opening an existing guardrail, floor or roof opening – see Forms section of SSS&LCP for *Fall Protection Coordination Permit*. The contractor is responsible for all labor, equipment, training that is necessary to execute and maintain work under this permit.
- Wire rope guardrails shall be constructed of 3/8" galvanized aircraft cable (minimum) and terminated with 3 wire rope clamps. Workers shall not utilize wire rope guardrails to anchor personal fall arrest equipment (PFAE), unless it has been engineered for such purpose.
- Contractors shall provide documentation from the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) or professional engineer (PE) for the PFAE, including without limitation horizontal lifelines (whether set at the feet or overhead), that will be utilized on the project. PFAE must be utilized in accordance with the instructions provided by the OEM and/or PE.
- Welders shall utilize harness (Kevlar, for example) and lifelines (cable, for example) that are compatible with the environment.
- Access ladders (portable or job-built) shall be placed in ladder ways (access through a guardrail is not permitted). The Contractor shall provide an offset corral or gate to prevent workers from accidentally backing or walking through the opening.
- Contractors are required to coordinate overhead work (or work that exposes their workers to overhead hazards) with the CM. Contractors are responsible for providing; inspecting; and maintaining a falling object protection system when creating such exposure.
- Contractors shall ensure that equipment, materials and tools (tethered to worker, for example) are secured to prevent them from falling from an elevated location.

CRANES

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart N and CC) and the Site Safety Rules:

- The CM crane lift plan must be filed 2 business days prior to scheduled use - see Forms section of SSS&LCP for *Crane Lift Plan*. The Contractor shall prepare a permit for each crane location, including truck unloading. (Note: helicopter lifts and tower cranes must approved by the CM. All work on, or over water; work requiring use of a suspended personnel basket; or hook operating below the supporting surface will require prior approval by the CM. The Contractor shall be responsible for any and all extra costs associated with this activity.)
- Lifts exceeding 75% of the cranes capacity chart, requiring movement of a crane carriage with the load, personnel platforms, sensitive loads (long lead time, cost), loads requiring two (or more) hooks, work over occupied facilities or work involving encroachment on public rights of way are considered critical. These lifts must be authorized in advance. Critical crane lift plans, if authorized, may have to be reviewed by a professional engineer (the contractor shall carry the PE review in project cost).

- Contractors shall provide a collision mitigation plan when a potential boom conflict is present. The mitigation plan shall be coordinated through the CM. The CM will determine which activity has priority. Costs associated with plan development and execution is the responsibility of the end user of the crane.
- Cranes utilized within the State of Connecticut shall have a State Fire Marshal registration cab card.
- Banners may be placed on crane booms only when approved in writing by the OEM.
- Contractors are required to coordinate (90 days in advance of the activity) the use of cranes in excess of 200' in height with the FAA. The Contractor shall provide and maintain all permits, FAA lighting and flags that may be necessary.
- Each hydraulic crane must be inspected by an independent third party within the past twelve months. Any hydraulic crane requiring a support crane for assembly, and any lattice or tower crane shall be inspected (and tested) by a 3rd party inspector, as follows: all components prior to assembly, after assembly and prior to use. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing test weights. The 3rd party inspector shall be certified (and firm registered with) by the **Crane Certification Association of America (CCAA)**. A copy of the 3rd party inspection report and deficiency clearance report shall be attached to the DCC crane use permit and lift plan.
- Cranes shall be assembled and disassembled under the direct observation of a qualified supervision. This supervisor shall be factory trained (for tower cranes, this supervisor shall a factory representative).
- Contractors shall maintain all operational aids in working condition, for example: Anti-two block devices are required on all cranes manufactured after February 28, 1992.
- Crane operators shall be competent and trained in the use and inspection of the crane. Crane operators shall maintain an appropriate jurisdictional license and current USDOT medical certificate. The Contractor shall provide the CM with a letter indicating the operator is qualified for the operation, and to operate the specific piece of equipment. A valid NCCCO certification may be used to validate the qualification letter.
- Contractors shall conduct a documented daily inspection. A copy of the inspection shall be provided to the CM at the end of each shift. The condition of the crane shall be monitored throughout the shift.
- The Contractor shall provide the CM with a copy of the crane manual for each tower crane.
- Stay out of barricaded swing radius areas. The barricade system must incorporate red danger tape and danger signs (or equivalent).
- All outrigger pads must be properly cribbed, so that the weight of crane and load is properly supported and distributed (Note: The contractor is responsible to evaluate all documentary and non-documentary information concerning ground conditions. The contractor is required to provide all supporting material, as required for safe operation). The contractor shall provide engineering to determine what the load bearing capacity of the ground that will be supporting the crane. In no instance shall the supporting material be less than *the cranes rated capacity in tons by 5 = number of square feet of cribbing required under each outrigger pad, or 3 times the area of the outrigger pad.*
- Tag lines must be used to control all loads.
- The contractor shall establish and maintain a barricade line to prevent workers from walking or working in the fall zone of suspended loads.
- Contractors (and their lower tier contractors) shall attend whatever meeting(s) is necessary to review a crane lift plan.
- Contractors are responsible for any and all professional engineering services (including, without limitation, utility location, engineering) that may be required to develop and / or execute a Crane Lift Plan.

MOBILE and MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart O) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Operators shall be competent in the use and inspection of the equipment that they may operate (the Contractor (including lower-tier contractors) shall provide the CM with a copy of any license, medical certificate, or training certificate that may be required by OSHA or the local jurisdiction).
- Equipment shall not be left idling for any period longer than 3 minutes in CT, and 5 minutes in MA and RI, except where provided by local, state or federal regulation.

- Equipment shall be inspected daily. The Contractor shall provide the CM with a copy of all inspection daily reports. All equipment shall have had a complete documented inspection prior to arrival on the site. A copy of the inspection report shall be provided to the CM
- Be aware of backup and travel alarms – stay clear of any backing equipment. Equipment with defective or missing alarms will be parked until repairs have been completed. A spotter may only be utilized as a temporary measure to ensure that the safety of workers is maintained. Equipment shall have a Brigade white noise alarm.
- Contractors shall instruct operators to minimize backing to the extent possible.
- Workers shall never be placed in buckets of machines to reach elevated or lower work areas.
- All Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) equipment (limit switches, cab glass, mirrors, exhaust systems, bi-directional alarms, horns, guards, parking and service brakes, defrosters, etc.) shall be maintained in safe working condition. Equipment must not create a hazardous atmosphere.
- Forklifts shall be operated in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.178 and OEM operating instructions.
- Operators shall have an appropriate amount of working lights, number of rearview and side view mirrors.
- Workers shall make eye contact with operators before crossing their path, and should never cut within the swing or dig radius of any equipment.
- Seatbelts shall be worn by operators and passengers – seat and seatbelt is required. Riding in the bed of a pickup truck, saddle tank, for example will result in disciplinary action against the driver and the rider(s).
- Workers shall not jump from vehicles, whether moving or stationary.
- The Contractor shall provide the equipment specifications to the CM, prior to placing equipment (i.e. forklift, skid steer loader, buggies, prime movers, etc.) within a structure, to ensure that the equipment ground bearing pressure doesn't exceed the elevated floors (or vault, etc.) capacity.
- Roll-Over-Protection devices shall not be removed from equipment.
- The Contractor shall maintain operating authority for Commercial Motor Vehicles (CMV) from local jurisdictions (public utilities commission, department of motor vehicles, etc) and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). In addition to the operating authority, the contractor shall be responsible for the administration, inspection, maintenance, and operation of all CMV in accordance with the regulations of the aforementioned authorities.
- Equipment shall not be overloaded.
- Operators shall sound the horn of equipment prior to moving from a parked position and as they approach a blind intersection or corner.
- All equipment operated (e.g. trucks, forklifts, rubber tire loaders / excavators) over-the-road use shall be registered. In the absence of registration, the contractor shall provide a police detail as an escort.
- When parking equipment on a grade, the wheels shall be turned to the side or chocked.
- All cargo shall be secured prior to the movement of a vehicle.
- All earth or load engaging attachments shall be placed on the ground when parked, or idled. The engines shall be shut-off when the equipment is left unattended (operator is greater than 25' from equipment).
- The accessory equipment (booms, for example) of suppliers delivery trucks shall be inspected by a 3rd party every 12 months – see *Crane Section* for qualifications of inspector.
- The contractor shall provide the CM with a schedule of equipment, material or supply deliveries.
- A Subcontractor Delivery Truck Authorization Checklist (see Forms section of SSS&LCP) shall be completed by the contractor at the time of delivery. A copy of the completed checklist along with all attachments shall be provided to the CM by the end of the shift that the delivery was received.

EXCAVATIONS

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart P) and the Site Safety Rules:

- The Contractor shall coordinate work using an Excavation Permit – see Forms section of SSS&LCP.

- The Contractor shall notify DIGSAFE / **Call Before You Dig (CBYD)**, or the utility owner (public or private) to determine the estimated location of each underground utility prior to opening an excavation. The Contractor shall pre-mark (in white paint) the limits of each proposed excavation area(s). The Contractor shall utilize safe and acceptable means to locate underground utility installations.
- Site contractors shall maintain current and provide 'as-built' drawings to the CM. The 'as-built' drawings shall indicate the location of newly installed underground utilities, as well as the location of any existing underground utility that is verified in the field.
- The estimated location of underground utilities shall extend for a distance of 24" plus half the diameter of the underground utility (pipe or duct bank) on either side of the facility mark.
- All soil is type C. All sides of trenches and excavations must be sloped at 1 ½:1, shored, or otherwise supported when *four (4) feet deep, or less when a hazard exists*. The Contractor must provide the CM tabulated data or design engineering drawings for each earth support system that will be utilized.
- The Contractor is responsible for preventing water from accumulating within an excavation.
- The competent person shall determine that the excavation is safe prior to entry and throughout the shift, as may be necessary. These inspections shall be documented by the contractor. Do not enter if the trench or excavation is not properly protected, STOP work immediately and notify a Superintendent or Site Safety Manager.
- The Contractor shall obtain a CM excavation permit and any local jurisdictional excavation / street opening permit prior to work. The Contractor shall provide all equipment, labor and materials necessary for compliance.
- In addition to the requirements imposed by the above referenced standard, trenches shall be checked for hazardous atmospheres. The Contractor shall provide all instrumentation required for this task. A monitoring log shall be provided by the Contractor to the CM at the end of each shift.
- All excavations shall be protected by the Site Contractor (see Jackie's law in MA). The Site Contractor shall provide steel plates to cover MEP trenches in basement so that emergency egress and equipment access can be maintained. These bridges shall be marked with 42" retro-reflective cones and warning flags, or equivalent.
- The Contractor shall provide the CM with the tabulated data for all shoring equipment that will be utilized on the project.
- Workers shall have adequate means of egress from a trench or excavation within 25' of their work location. A worker shall be able to walk out of trench or excavation unaided, if a structural ramp is utilized. This typically requires a maximum slope of 3:1.

CONCRETE and MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart Q) and the Site Safety Rules:

- All unsupported concrete block walls shall be braced in accordance the *MCAA Standard Practice for Bracing Masonry Walls Under Construction* to prevent overturning and to prevent collapse. The bracing shall remain in place until permanent support elements of the structure are in place. The Contractor shall provide a plan prepared by a professional engineer..
- All work shall be in conformance with ANSI-A10.9-1970 (or most recent version) Safety Requirements for Concrete Construction and Masonry Work.
- Concrete buckets shall be equipped with handles.
- The Contractor shall be responsible to provide, place and maintain protection for all exposed rebar.
- The shop drawings for pre-cast concrete shall be stamped by a professional engineer indicating that embedded lifting inserts meet the safety factors required by 29 CFR 1926.704 and are designed for two hook rotation, for example.

STEEL ERECTION

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart R) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Workers shall be protected from fall hazards in accordance with 29 CFR Subpart R at 6' fall exposure with 100% passive (guardrail) or active (personal fall arrest/restraint system) fall protection – see Fall Protection section for protocol.
- Workers shall be protected from fall hazards in accordance with 29 CFR Subpart R.

- Workers shall be protected from fall hazards in accordance with 29 CFR Subpart R, as modified below:

-
-
- The Contractor shall provide a Site Specific Steel Erection Plan – see 29 CFR 1926 Subpart R Appendix A. The plan shall be prepared and updated by a qualified person.
 - Each component of column lifting equipment shall have a 5:1 safety factor. The device shall be tagged as to its working load limit.
 - The Contractor shall provide copies of training certificates for each worker, as required by 29 CFR 1926.761.
 - The Contractor shall provide a safe means of access for workers.
 - No riding a load.
 - No climbing or sliding on columns or diagonals.
 - Guardrails shall be flagged every 6’ with red tape.
 - Nuts shall not be utilized to connect guardrails to columns.
 - The steel fabricator shall consider and incorporate into shop drawings and fabricated pieces fall protection anchor points or equipment.
 - The contractor shall provide a rescue basket.
 - Work must be coordinated in accordance with the CM Steel Erection Pre-Planning Guide – see Forms section of SSS&LCP.

UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart S) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Reserved.

DEMOLITION

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart T) and the Site Safety Rules:

- The Contractor shall provide a detailed written demolition plan that is prepared by a professional engineer – see Forms section of SSS&LCP for requirements.
- The Contractor shall provide all equipment, materials, shoring, environmental controls, PPE, training that may be necessary to complete this work.
- The Contractor shall ensure that temporary demolition debris staging and material storage areas, and equipment operation does not exceed the allowable floor load(s). When the existing floor loads are unable to be established through historic engineering and / or project construction references, a plan shall be prepared by a professional engineer licensed within the state that the project is located.
- The Contractor shall obtain and review a copy of the hazardous material survey conducted by the owner, prior to the commencement of demolition activity. Work shall not proceed in an area that has been identified as containing hazardous material until a copy of the abatement certification has been provided.
- No material shall be allowed to drop to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the structure until the ground below is effectively barricaded.
- No material shall be allowed to drop to any point lying outside the exterior walls of a structure containing wall openings (e.g. window) until the interior floor area is effectively barricaded. Nor, shall material be allowed to drop until the hazard of breaking glass is removed.
- Chutes will be designed and installed by a qualified person (or subcontractor).
- The discharge end chutes shall be controlled at all times; either by a dumpster, gate, or worker.
- Each chute loading point shall have a secured wheel stop that is not less than mid-axle height.
- Nails shall be removed and / or bent over; and broken glass and loose material shall be removed, as work progresses.

BLASTING and USE of EXPLOSIVES

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart U) and the Site Safety Rules:

- The Contractor shall provide a written plan that identifies how the activity will be undertaken to mitigate incident – see Forms section of SSS&LCP for requirements.
- The Contractor shall provide and maintain all signs and barricades that may be necessary.
- The warning horn shall be provided by the Contractor.
- The Contractor shall provide all personnel required to secure blast site.

LADDERS and STAIRWAYS

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart X) and the Site Safety Rules:

- The Contractor shall allow only competent persons to utilize portable ladders. Workers must inspect portable ladders prior to use. The contractor will immediately remove, or repair defective ladders.
- Each portable ladder shall be fiberglass and type 1A rated or better. The Contractor must maintain the original equipment manufacturers (OEM) labels on each ladder.
- The Contractor shall ensure that ladders are used only for the purpose intended by the manufacturer.
- Workers shall not stand above the second step from the top of a stepladder, or the fourth rung from the top of an extension or straight ladder.
- Workers shall not sit on the pail shelf of a stepladder.
- Workers shall utilize personal fall arrest equipment when 3 points of contact are not possible, if an adequate anchor point is available, or scaffold should be utilized.
- Workers utilizing a portable ladder adjacent to a perimeter or interior fall hazard that is six (6) feet or greater above a lower level (over guardrails) must utilize active fall arrest equipment if the hazard is within 1.5 times the distance away, for example: if you are on an 8' ladder and within 12' of the edge, you must be tied off. The Contractor may provide mobile scaffold fitted with guardrails, in lieu of personal fall arrest equipment.
- Workers utilizing a portable ladder at a height of 10' or greater above the supporting surface shall use personal fall arrest equipment and anchored to an appropriate overhead anchor point.

DIVING

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart Y) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Reserved.

TOXIC and HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926 Subpart Z) and Site Safety Rules.

Asbestos

- The following rules have been adopted on this project due to the possible presence of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM), or Presumed ACM (PACM):
 - Each Contractor shall perform work in accordance with the SSS&LCP and any contract provisions.
 - An initial survey has not been been performed by owner for ACM. The need for a / or additional survey may be required as the work activity progresses.
 - Contractors shall provide the CM with a work plan, which addresses: regulated areas, exposure assessments and monitoring, methods of compliance, respiratory protection, protective clothing, hygiene facilities and practices for workers, communication of hazards, housekeeping, medical surveillance, recordkeeping, and competent person(s). This plan must be reviewed by an industrial hygienist.
 - Contractors shall provide the CM with all air monitoring test results within 24 hours of their receipt.
 - Contractors shall provide the CM with a daily report listing the names of workers that entered the ACM regulated abatement area, along with the quantity and type of materials that were removed. Each Contractor shall provide the CM with a copy of all shipping manifests associated with regulated waste, as may be applicable.
 - All enclosures, regulated waste storage areas, and barricades shall be maintained by the Contractor.

Hexavalent Chromium

Contractors shall perform work in accordance with OSHA (e.g. 1926.1126 [Hexavalent Chromium](#)) and the Site Safety Rules:

- Contractors shall provide the CM with a work plan, which addresses: regulated areas, exposure assessments and monitoring, methods of compliance, respiratory protection, protective clothing, hygiene facilities and practices for workers, communication of hazards, housekeeping, medical surveillance, recordkeeping, and competent person(s). This plan must be reviewed by an industrial hygienist.
- Contractors shall provide the CM with all air monitoring test results within 24 hours of their receipt.
- Contractors shall provide the CM with a daily report listing the names of workers that entered the regulated work area.
- All barricades and enclosures shall be maintained by the Contractor.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- Horseplay is strictly prohibited. Fighting will result in automatic dismissal from the jobsite. Verbal confrontations that are life threatening will also result in dismissal.
- Workers shall not utilize foul, lewd or otherwise inappropriate language.
- Workers shall conduct themselves in a professional manner.
- Workers shall not wear clothing (including body art) that has offensive logos, or images.
- Do not jump from an elevated surface that is greater than 19" (24" for scaffold) above the next walking or working surface.
- Workers shall not enter, or interfere with any use of an area occupied by the owner or public, unless authorized.
- *Weapons, alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs (including prescription drugs obtained without a prescription) are strictly prohibited within limits of project (including associated parking locations, if any) and will result in dismissal from the site of the individual having possession.*
- Prescription and over-the-counter drugs have their own hazards – talk to your foreman before performing any work while taking these medications – see Programs section of Site Safety Rules.
- It's a good idea to notify your supervisor of any allergies or conditions that may require emergency assistance (bee stings, diabetes, heart conditions, etc). Place a label with this information and emergency contact number inside hard hat.

ACCOUNTABILITY

- These SSS&LCP has been developed to mitigate the possibility of industrial accidents, involving workers and / or the public around this project.
- Contractors shall perform work in accordance with the SSS&LCP, in which these Site Safety Rules will be incorporated.
- Each worker shall be provided with a site safety briefing and / or attend a project orientation.
- This project orientation will outline what each worker can expect from the CM, and visa versa what CM expects from each worker. The orientation will serve as a verbal warning.
- Workers that fail to heed these rules create a threat to the work force.
- Workers will be held accountable for their failure to follow the established Site Safety Rules.
- IMMEDIATE DANGER violations (including, without limitation, loss of life, limb or use) will subject workers to immediate removal from the site.

Examples of "IMMEDIATE DANGER":

- Fall protection violations;
 - Confined space violations;
 - Excavation violations;
 - Improper use of aerial equipment (i.e. crane, overhead lifting, aerial lift, scissor lift, or forklift use);
 - Working on live circuits, or lines with uncontrolled stored energy;
 - Workplace violence;
 - Sexual Harassment;
 - Discrimination;
 - Theft; and
 - Obstructing an inspection / investigation, or failing to report an incident.
- Smoking on this project will subject workers to immediate removal from the site.

- All other violations will be handled in a progressive manner, but may be elevated to removal depending upon the circumstances of the violation: 1st warning will be written and re-training, 2nd warning will be suspension and re-training, and 3rd will be removal from the site.
- All violations involving suspension or removal will subject the Contractor to the following fines:

Suspension -	\$250.00
Removal -	\$250.00
- Additionally, the following fines will be assessed by the CM to the Contractor:

Failure to obey a Site Safety Rule -	\$100.00
Failure to attend project orientation (per worker) -	\$250.00
Failure to conduct weekly safety audit -	\$250.00
Failure to attend weekly safety committee meeting -	\$250.00
Failure to conduct weekly safety talk -	\$250.00
Failure to report an incident within 24 hours -	\$250.00
Failure to provide contract deliverables -	\$2000.00
- The CM may withhold payment of any monies due contractors for failure to adhere too these Site Safety Rules, or for any corrective action that may be necessary to abate a hazardous condition.

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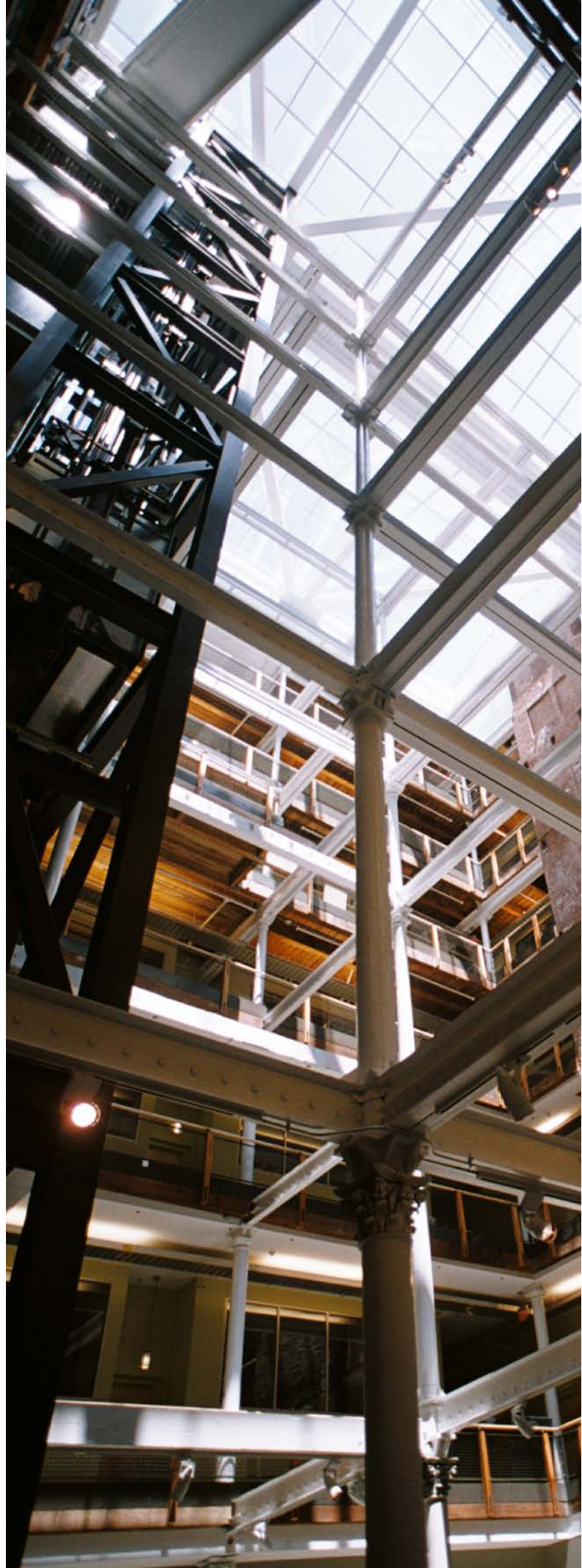


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Safety Pledge

I have read the above, and acknowledge my commitment to observe all project safety rules, regulations and standards. I further agree to conduct my work in a safe, neat, and professional manner.

Date: _____

Worker Signature: _____

Written Name: _____

Company: _____

DCC Hard Hat Sticker # _____

Emergency Contact Information

Name: _____

Number: _____



Attachment A

Deliverables

- The Contractor shall deliver the following contact information:
 - Complete a COMPETENT PERSON designation form – see FORMS section of SSS&LCP.
 - Complete a KEY PERSON designation form – see FORMS section of SSS&LCP.
Note: The Contractor safety representative (SSR) must be OSHA 30 hour (construction industry) trained (current within 5 years) and maintain an active e-mail address so that project related correspondences may be delivered in an expedient manner.
- The SSR must be onsite fulltime and may be a working foreman. The SSR's duties will include, without limitation, conducting at least one documented weekly safety audit of the Contractor's work activities (including lower tier subcontractor's), for example. A copy of the audit report and corrective action taken shall be provided to CM within 24 hours of the audit.
Note: The SSR will utilize the CM's Predictive Solutions (PS) safety audit system to record and manage observations. The CM will provide training.
- The Contractor shall resolve all PS punch list items by the due date set by the CM. If the Contractor fails to resolve the matter by the due date, the CM will resolve the at risk condition and prepare a back charge to offset any monies expended to bring the matter to closure.
- The Contractor shall deliver the following prior to the commencement of work:
 - An electronic copy of the written company SAFETY MANUAL (must meet ANSI A10.38-1991 or OSHA 1989 Safety and Health Program Management Guides), including any specific written program, as may be required by regulation (for example, a respiratory protection program).
 - An electronic copy of the written company hazard communication program (must meet the requirements of OSHA 1910.1200).
 - An electronic (word or excel document) alphabetical **project specific** listing of hazardous materials (including those to be utilized by lower tier subcontractors). This document shall be sent in electronic form using Excel. The listing shall have following columns – Manufacturers' name, product name, date Safety Data Sheet was created or revised.
 - An individual electronic .pdf copy of each **project specific** safety data sheet (SDS) for each listed material (including those to be utilized by lower tier subcontractors). The file name of the SDS shall be in the following format (product name – manufacturers name – contractors name). These materials shall be provided in an original electronic .pdf file. The Contractor shall provide a separate 3-ring binder with paper copies for use in the field by their workforce.
 - A listing (including company name, address, phone and fax numbers, and description of work to be completed) of each lower-tier subcontractor (hereinafter referred to as Contractor) that the Contractor will utilize, including a statement that the lower-tier Contractor will perform work in accordance with the CM Site Specific Safety & Loss Control Program (SSS&LCP). This statement shall be signed by an officer of the entity.
 - Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) for each task performed (including those performed by lower-tier subcontractors) on the project – see JHA section of Attachment A for the JHAs required by all Contractors. CM has prepared a project specific JHA No. 1 to facilitate this process – see JHA NO. 1 section of the SSS&LCP.
 - Each Contractor shall establish and maintain a substance abuse program consistent with the DRUG FREE WORKPLACE ACT (DFW) of 1988, or adopt the DFW program provided by CM – see Programs section of SSS&LCP.
 - Each Contractor shall maintain and disseminate a policy against sexual harassment.

Responsibilities

- Shall take immediate corrective action to abate an unsafe act and condition.
Note: Failure of the Contractor to immediately abate unsafe acts or conditions may result in the removal of the Contractor from the project;
- Shall immediately notify CM of any unsafe act or condition;
- Shall designate a sufficient number of Competent Persons – see 29 CFR 1926.32 for definition;
- Shall provide a minimum on one worker trained in first aid/ CPR per shift. The Contractor shall provide the CM with a copy of the current training certificates;

- Shall execute work activity in accordance with the SSS&LCP, including without limitation, Site Safety Rules and Contractor prepared Job Hazard Analysis (JHA);
- Shall ensure that a Competent Person provides workers with a daily JHA briefing prior to the start of work;
- Shall provide all necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) that may be necessary for worker protection;
- Shall provide a copy all training documents, qualification statements, jurisdictional licenses that may be requested by CM (Note: Work may not commence without proper credentials);
- Shall fully cooperate with all incident and / or OSHA investigation(s);
- Shall provide a written corrective action plan following any workplace incident including without limitation, near misses;
- Shall obtain all jurisdictional, owner and / or CM work permits (for example: Crane Lift Plans, Excavation, Confined Space, Delivery Truck Coordination Checklist, Fall Protection Coordination Permit, and Hot Work) prior to beginning a permit required activity;
- Shall provide all fire watch personnel, as may be required by permit (Note: FM Global permits require a 1 hour fire watch and 3 hour monitor, for example);
- Shall maintain a clean jobsite;
- Shall label all containers, equipment and tools with Contractor's name (and contents, if a container);
- Shall provide a workplace that is free from discrimination as defined by regulation, rule or statute, including without limitation 29 CFR 1904.36.
- Shall maintain a workplace that is free of coercion, discrimination, harassment, and intimidation at all work locations to which a worker may be assigned.
- Shall establish and implement a transitional (a.k.a. light or modified) duty program; and
- Shall recognize the following hierarchy of controls: **1) Engineering 2) Administrative; then 3) Personal protective equipment (PPE).**

Incident Reporting

- All incidents, including without limitation, injuries (including first aid) and near misses must be immediately reported to the CM. A written report shall be provided to the CM within 24 hours. A copy of all medical discharge notes, witness statements and photographs shall accompany this written report. The Contractor will also provide the CM with all supplemental information that may be requested or received, for example: follow-up medical discharge notes.
- Workers shall notify their foreman immediately of any jobsite injury. The foreman will make immediate arrangements for emergency care, if necessary. The nearest occupational healthcare facility to the project will be posted on the project bulletin board and available within the SSS&LCP – see Contacts section. The Contractor shall provide and injured worker with transportation to and from the site, including follow-up visits.
- Contractors shall be responsible for timely notice required by 29 CFR 1904. The subcontractor shall provide notice synchronously to the CM.
- Contractors shall immediately report to CM any complaint of sexual harassment, discrimination, harassment (hostile workplace), and acts of violence. The Contractor shall provide whatever support the may be necessary to investigate and bring the matter to an expeditious, but satisfactory conclusion.

Safety Meetings

- The Contractor shall attend all pre-construction meetings related to the Contractor's scope of work. At least one meeting will be held prior to commencement of work activity, at which time the project's site safety rules, deliverables, and key personnel will be discussed.
- The Contractor shall ensure that each worker attends a 60 minute site safety orientation prior to beginning work at the site. The worker will be issued an orientation sticker. This sticker shall be placed on the outside of the workers hard hat. The sticker shall be maintained.

The orientation will indoctrinate each new worker with the site safety rules. The subcontractor shall provide interpreters, as may be required. *NOTE: Each Contractor shall provide a Site Safety Briefing to all workers – see Forms section of SSS&LCP.*

- CM will provide the supervisory team (i.e. foreman, superintendent, project manager) of each subcontractor (including lower tier) with a 2.5 hour foundation of safety leadership training session.
- The Contractor will convene all workers at least weekly for the purposes of conducting a weekly safety committee meeting. The Contractor will fully support this weekly meeting run by the Foreman. This meeting will provide workers with but not limited to the following:
 - Summary of incidents (including near misses);
 - Changes in the workplace;
 - Weekly toolbox talk
 - Opportunity for workers to request additional training, equipment, PPE, or answers to concerns that they may have regarding changes or conditions in the workplace.
- *Note: Each worker shall sign an attendance sheet indicating that they were in attendance for the weekly toolbox talk.* The original attendance sheet (complete with topic name, date of meeting and name of person presenting the information) shall be provided to CM no later than 24 hrs days following the meeting.
- Each Contractor shall designate a Foreman to attend the Weekly Safety Committee meeting held by CM. This meeting will be held at the job trailer.
- The Contractor shall attend any meeting that may be necessary to discuss near miss incidents, incidents, JHA development, or adverse safety performance, for example.

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Required by All Subcontractors

The following JHAs are required to be provided by each subcontractor, as may be applicable. The following JHAs are above and beyond any that are necessary to address project specific hazards, which the subcontractor's workers may be exposed too.

General Safety and Health Provisions -

- Each Contractor shall prepare a Severe Weather Response Action Plan JHA.
- Each Contractor shall prepare a Housekeeping JHA. This JHA shall identify how the Contractor will handle and store materials, how the Contractor will handle waste from the point of generation to disposal, and how the Contractor will handle personal waste generated by workers (i.e. beverage containers and cups, food, and packaging).
- Each site, mechanical, and electrical Contractor shall provide a JHA that identified how line breaking and testing will be safely undertaken. The JHA shall identify how the Contractor will safeguard all workers from the hazard of uncontrolled stored energy.
- An elevator shaft JHA must be provided by each Contractor utilizing an elevator car as a work platform. The JHA shall outline how workers will be protected from pinch points (i.e. running hoist lines) and crushing injuries (i.e. moving counterweight)

Personal Protective Equipment -

- The accompanying Site Safety Plan requires the use of gloves to protect workers hands. In the event that gloves interfere with a workers ability to safely perform a work activity, the Contractor shall prepare and submit a hand protection JHA.

Fire Protection and Prevention -

- Contractors shall not apply heat, or cut into any pipe, drum, container or vessel prior to making the object safe by removing or purging (for example) all residual combustible material. The Contractor shall prepare and submit a JHA to the CM in advance of the activity.
- Contractors utilizing material stored within pressurized cylinders (compressed gases and spray waterproofing, for example) shall provide a JHA on how these products will be marked and stored while on the project.

Material Handling, Storage, Use and Disposal -

- Hoisting (and rigging) equipment must be utilized in accordance and within manufacturer's instructions. All hoist work will require a written JHA. The JHA must detail among other things, material weights, hoist specifications, location of directional sheaves and anchor point loading capacity.

Tools – Hand and Power -

- Contractors shall notify the CM prior to utilizing a carbon fuel (gasoline, gas/oil mix, diesel fuel, propane) tool within an enclosed space. If there is no alternative, the Contractor shall provide a JHA and continuous atmospheric monitoring. Under no circumstance will a Contractor be permitted to continue the use of any tool that creates a dangerous environment as defined within OSHA 1926.
- The Contractor shall provide a JHA for each activity requiring a machine guard to be disabled, removed, or otherwise altered.

Scaffolds -

- Aerial transfers from lifts must be undertaken in accordance with the original equipment manufacturers (OEM) instructions, while maintaining 100% fall protection. A JHA must be submitted to the CM, along with the OEM instructions prior to undertaking this activity.
- Each Contractor shall provide a JHA detailing how access to each work elevation will be safely undertaken, for example: the head of a stairway, elevator shaft, or vaulted ceiling.
- Each Contractor erecting, dismantling, maintaining, adjusting, and using a scaffold shall outline within a JHA how it will protect workers that are exposed to potential falls exceeding 6 feet or higher.
- Each Contractor erecting an enclosed scaffold system shall provide an engineered scaffold plan that has been approved by a PE.

Fall Protection -

- A roof access JHA shall be prepared and submitted by each Contractor exposed to the hazards of roof work. The JHA shall identify how each phase of the work will be completed, while maintaining 100% fall protection.
- An elevator shaft JHA must be provided by each Contractor utilizing an elevator car as a work platform.
- Each Contractor shall prepare a JHA outlining the types and locations of anchor points, along with the means that workers will utilize to couple personal fall arrest equipment with anchor points when wearing personal fall arrest equipment.

Mobile and Mechanized Equipment -

- Contractors utilizing vendor delivery vehicles shall provide a written plan that describes how the equipment will be supervised and utilized, for example: Articulating knuckle boom delivery trucks will be inspected by a