

SAFETY MANUAL

EBERT CONSTRUCTION

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POLICY STATEMENT ON SAFETY

Ebert Construction is committed to providing a healthy and safe work environment for all its employees. Regard for safety for the general public, our own employees, and our subcontractor employees it is of the utmost concern at all levels of our organization.

SAFETY is everyone's responsibility. It is the desire of Ebert Construction to help provide a safe working environment for all employees.

To accomplish this, management will provide reasonable safeguards to help insure safe working conditions and support the safe and efficient development of all work activities.

The need also exists for recognizing that ***no job is so important and no order is so urgent that we cannot take time to perform our work safely.***

Employees are expected to use the safety equipment provided. Rules of conduct and rules of safety shall be observed. Safety equipment shall not be destroyed or abused.

Ebert Construction will abide by all regulations as they pertain to our "industry" which is set forth by the Federal, State, and local standards and as dictated by the locations and circumstances.

The joint cooperation of employees and management in observance of this policy help provide safe working conditions, help reduce work related accidents, improve operations, and reduce personal and financial losses. Therefore, I ask your cooperation and support to help make our jobs safe.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MLA', is written over a horizontal line.

Vice President

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A successful Safety and Injury and Illness Prevention Program can only be achieved and maintained when there is active interest, participation, and accountability at all levels of the organization. To ensure this, the company, delegates the following safety duties to all management personnel. In some cases employees will need to perform safety duties outside their regular responsibilities to prevent accidents.

The Safety Program Administrator must plan, organize, and administer the program by establishing policy, setting goals and objectives, assigning responsibility, motivating subordinates, and monitoring results. Company management will support and maintain an ongoing Safety and Injury and Illness Prevention Program through the following:

1. Providing clear understanding and direction to all management and employees regarding the importance of safety through the development, implementation, monitoring and revision of policy and procedures.
2. Providing financial support for the Safety / Injury and Illness Prevention Program through the provision of adequate funds for the purchase of necessary safety materials, safety equipment, proper personal protective equipment, adequate time for employee safety training, and maintenance of tools and equipment.
3. Overseeing development, implementation, and maintenance of the safety manual, IIPP, and other required safety programs.
4. Maintaining a company commitment to accident prevention by expecting safe conduct on the part of all managers, supervisors, and employees.
5. Holding all levels of management and employees accountable for accident prevention and safety.
6. Reviewing all accident investigations to determine corrective action.

Managers and Supervisors play a key role in the prevention of accidents on the job. They have direct contact with the employees and know the safety requirements for various jobs. Safety responsibilities for these individuals include:

1. Enforce all safety rules in the Code of Safe Practices and ensure safe work procedures.
2. Verifying corrective action has been taken regarding safety hazards and accident investigations.
3. Conducting periodic documented inspections of the work sites to identify and correct unsafe actions and conditions that could cause accidents.
4. Act as a leader in company safety policy and setting a good example by following all safety rules.
5. Becoming familiar with local, state, and federal safety regulations. The Safety Coordinator is available for assistance.
6. Train all new and existing employees in proper safety procedures and the hazards of the job.
7. Instruct all employees, under their supervision, in safe work practices and job safety requirements.
8. Hold weekly safety meetings with employees.
9. Ensure employee proficiency when assigning work requiring specific knowledge, special operations or equipment.



10. Ascertain that all machinery, equipment, and workstations are maintained in safe working condition and operate properly.
11. Correct unsafe acts and conditions that could cause accidents.
12. Communicate with all employees about safety and accident prevention activities.
13. Correct the cause of any accident as soon as possible.
14. Ascertain that proper first aid and firefighting equipment is maintained and used when conditions warrant its use.
15. Maintain good housekeeping conditions at all times.
16. Investigate all injuries and accidents to determine their cause and potential corrective action.
17. Ascertain that all injuries involving our employees that require medical attention are properly treated and promptly reported to the office.

The Safety Program Administrator acts as a safety resource for the company and is responsible for maintaining program records. They will also be our primary person to deal with outside agencies regarding the safety program and its contents. Additional duties include:

1. Coordination of all loss prevention activities as a representative of management. Acting as a consultant to management in the implementation and administration of the Safety Program.
2. Develop and implement loss prevention policies and procedures designed to insure compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of all federal, state, and local agencies.
3. Review all accident reports to determine cause and preventability.
4. Conduct periodic reviews of the program and job sites to evaluate performance, discuss problems and help solve them.
5. Consult with representatives of our insurance companies in order that their loss control services will support the Safety Program.
6. Review Workers' Compensation Claims. Help supply the insurance carrier with information about injured employees in order to keep loss reserves as low as possible.

Every employee is responsible for working safely, both for self-protection and for protection of fellow workers. Employees must also support all company safety efforts. Specific employee safety responsibilities include:

1. If you are unsure how to do any task safely, ask your supervisor.
2. Read and abide by all requirements of the Safety Manual.
3. Know and follow the Code of Safe Practices and all company safety policies and rules.
4. Wear all required personal protective equipment.
5. Report all accidents and injuries, no matter how minor, to your supervisor immediately.



6. Do not operate any equipment you have not been trained and authorized to use.
7. Report any safety hazards or defective equipment immediately to your supervisor.
8. Do not remove, tamper with or defeat any guard, safety device or interlock.
9. Never use any equipment with inoperative or missing guards, safety devices or interlocks.
10. Never possess, or be under the influence of, alcohol or controlled substances while on the premises.
11. Never engage in horseplay or fighting.
12. Participate in, and actively support, the company safety program.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The compliance of all employees with our Safety Manual / IIPP is mandatory and shall be considered a condition of employment.

The following programs will be utilized to ensure employee compliance with the safety program and all safety rules.

- Training programs
- Retraining
- Disciplinary action
- Optional safety incentive programs

Training Programs

The importance of safe work practices and the consequences of failing to abide by safety rules will be covered in the New Employee Safety Orientation and safety meetings. This will help ensure that all employees understand and abide by company safety policies.

Retraining

Employees that are observed performing unsafe acts or not following proper procedures or rules will be retrained by their supervisor. A Safety Contact Report may be completed by the supervisor to document the training. If multiple employees are involved, additional safety meetings will be held.

Safety Incentive Programs

Although strict adherence to safety policies and procedures is required of all employees, the company may choose to periodically provide recognition of safety-conscious employees and job sites without accidents through a safety incentive program.

Disciplinary Action:

The failure of an employee to adhere to safety policies and procedures can have a serious impact on everyone concerned. An unsafe act can threaten not only the health and wellbeing of the employee committing the unsafe act but can also affect the safety of his/her coworkers and customers. Accordingly, any employee who violates any of the company's safety policies will be subject to disciplinary action.

Note: Failure to promptly report any on-the-job accident or injury, on the same day as occurrence, is considered a serious violation of the Company's Code of Safe Practices. Any employee who fails to immediately report a work-related accident or injury, no matter how minor shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Employees will be disciplined for infractions of safety rules and unsafe work practices that are observed, not just those that result in an injury. Often, when an injury occurs, the accident investigation will reveal that the injury was caused because the employee violated an established safety rule and/or safe work practice(s). In any disciplinary action, the supervisor should be cautious that discipline is given to the employee for safety violations, and not simply because the employee was injured on the job or filed a Workers' Compensation claim.

Violations of safety rules and the Code of Safe Practices are to be considered equal to violations of other company policy. Discipline for safety violations will be administered in a manner that is consistent with the company's system of progressive



discipline. If, after training, violations occur, disciplinary action will be taken as follows:

1. Oral warning. Document it, including date and facts on the "Safety Contact Report" form. Add any pertinent witness statements. Restate the policy and correct practice(s).
2. Written warning. Retrain as to correct procedure/practice.
3. Written warning with suspension.
4. Termination

As in all disciplinary actions, each situation is to be carefully evaluated and investigated. The particular step taken in the disciplinary process will depend on the severity of the violation, employee history, and regard to safety. Managers and supervisors should consult with the office if there is any question about whether or not disciplinary action is justified. Employees may be terminated immediately for willful or extremely serious violations. Union or contract employees are entitled to the grievance process specified by their contract.

Note: You must be consistent in the enforcement of all safety rules.

SAFETY COMMITTEE

Purpose

The purpose of the safety committee is to promote workplace safety and health by increasing the communication, education, and involvement of company personnel. The Safety Program Administrator holds permanent membership in the safety committee in order to ensure that responsibility is delegated appropriately.

Membership

The safety committee membership shall be represented by the safety program administrator, supervisory and non-supervisory employees, with non-supervisory employees being the majority. The employees on the committee will be volunteers and will serve on the committee for a two-year term (except for the safety program administrator).

Meetings

There will be one committee meeting every quarter. The dates will be determined by the members' schedules. All committee meetings and training will be conducted during working hours. All committee members will be compensated at their normal rate of pay during the meetings, committee specific training, and any other committee related duties.

Emergency Meetings

The committee may conduct an emergency meeting if the majority of the members feel that such a meeting is necessary. If an emergency meeting is called outside regular working hours, the non-salaried employees will be compensated at their overtime rate.

Recordkeeping

Complete and accurate records of the functions and proceedings of the safety committee will be maintained by the Corporate Office with copies distributed to each worksite.

Meetings will be recorded and minutes will be prepared following each committee meeting. Copies of the minutes will be kept at each worksite. These documents will be made available for inspection upon request by any employee.

Communication

All original written communications between the company and the committee, or true copies thereof, will be maintained at each jobsite and made readily available for inspection by government agencies.

The company shall issue a timely written response to all written questions and recommendations from the safety committee.

COMMUNICATION

This section establishes procedures designed to develop and maintain employee involvement and interest in the Safety Manual. These activities will also ensure effective communication between management and employees on safety related issues that is of prime importance to the company. The following are some of the safety communication methods that may be used:

1. Periodic safety meetings with employees that encourage participation and open, two-way communication.
2. New employee safety orientation and provision of the Code of Safe Practices.
3. Provision and maintenance of employee bulletin boards discussing safety issues, accidents, and general safety suggestions.
4. Written communications from management or the Safety Program Manager, including memos, postings, payroll stuffers, and newsletters.
5. Anonymous safety suggestion program.

Employees will be kept advised of highlights and changes relating to the safety program. Management shall relay changes and improvements regarding the safety program to employees, as appropriate. Employees will be involved in future developments and safety activities, by requesting their opinions and comments, as necessary.

All employee-initiated safety related suggestions shall be properly answered, either verbally or in writing, by the appropriate level of management. Unresolved issues shall be relayed to the program manager or safety committee members.

All employees are encouraged to bring any safety concerns they may have to the attention of management. The company will not discriminate against any employee for raising safety issues or concerns.

The company also has a system of anonymous notification whereby employees who wish to inform the company of workplace hazards without identifying themselves may do so by phoning or sending written notification to the main office.

CODE OF SAFE PRACTICES

GENERAL RULES

All Employees

Ergonomics and Video Display Terminals

1. Take periodic rest breaks from repetitive or prolonged activities by standing up and stretching.
2. Use a chair that is padded, is stable, mobile, swivels, and allows operator movement.
3. Sit straight up in your chair, and when needed use a footrest that has an adjustable height and is large enough to allow operator movement.
4. Adjust your computer screen and keyboard so that they are directly in front of you. Use a table large enough to hold keyboard, the display screen and all necessary documents.
5. Place the keyboard low enough so that the operator is not required to reach up or out to the keys.
6. Keep wrists and hands in a straight position while key stroking by keeping forearms parallel to the floor and elbows at your sides.

Housekeeping

1. Do not place materials such as boxes or trash in walkways and passageways.
2. Sweep up shavings from around equipment such as drill presses, lathes, or planers by using a broom and a dustpan.
3. Mop up water around drinking fountains and drink dispensing machines immediately.
4. Do not store or leave items on stairways.
5. Do not block or obstruct stairwells, exits, or accesses to safety and emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers or fire alarms.
6. Do not block the walking surfaces of elevated working platforms with tools or materials that are not being used.
7. Straighten or remove rugs and mats that do not lie flat on the floor.
8. Remove protruding nails or bend them down into the lumber by using a claw hammer.
9. Return tools to their storage places after using them.
10. Use caution signs or cones to barricade slippery areas such as freshly mopped floors.

Ladders and Step Ladders

1. Read and follow the manufacturer's instruction label affixed to the ladder.
2. Do not use ladders that have loose rungs, cracked, or split side rails, missing rubber footpads, or are otherwise visibly damaged.
3. Keep ladder rungs clean and free of grease. Remove buildup of material such as dirt or mud.
4. Do not place ladders in a passageway or doorway without posting warning signs or cones that detour pedestrian traffic away from the ladder. Lock the doorway that you are blocking with the ladder and post signs that will detour traffic away from your work.
5. Do not place a ladder at a blind corner or doorway without diverting foot traffic by blocking or roping off the area.
6. Allow only one person on the ladder at a time.
7. Face the ladder when climbing up or down it.
8. Maintain a three-point contact by keeping both hands and one foot or both feet and one hand on the ladder at all times when climbing up or down the ladder.
9. When performing work from a ladder, face the ladder and do not lean backward or sideways from the ladder.
10. Do not stand on tables, chairs, boxes or other improvised climbing devices to reach high places. Use the ladder or stepstool.
11. Do not stand on the top two rungs of any ladder.
12. Do not stand on a ladder that wobbles, or that leans to the left or right of center.
13. When using a straight or extension ladder, extend the top of the ladder at least 3 feet above the edge of the landing.
14. Secure the ladder in place by having another employee hold it if it cannot be tied to the structure.
15. Do not move a rolling ladder while someone is on it.
16. Do not place ladders on barrels, boxes, loose bricks, pails, concrete blocks, or other unstable bases.
17. Do not carry items in your hands while climbing up or down a ladder.

18. Do not try to "walk" a ladder by rocking it. Climb down the ladder, and then move it.
19. Do not use a ladder as a horizontal platform.

Lifting Procedures

1. Plan the move before lifting; ensure that you have an unobstructed pathway.
2. Test the weight of the load before lifting by pushing the load along its resting surface.
3. If the load is too heavy or bulky, use lifting and carrying aids such as hand trucks, dollies, pallet jacks and carts, or get assistance from a co-worker.
4. If assistance is required to perform a lift, coordinate and communicate your movements with those of your co-worker.
5. Position your feet 6 to 12 inches apart with one foot slightly in front of the other.
6. Face the load.
7. Bend at the knees, not at the back.
8. Keep your back straight.
9. Get a firm grip on the object using your hands and fingers. Use handles when they are present.
10. Hold the object as close to your body as possible.
11. While keeping the weight of the load in your legs, stand to an erect position.
12. Perform lifting movements smoothly and gradually; do not jerk the load.
13. If you must change direction while lifting or carrying the load, pivot your feet and turn your entire body. Do not twist at the waist.
14. Set down objects in the same manner as you picked them up, except in reverse.
15. Do not lift an object from the floor to a level above your waist in one motion. Set the load down on a table or bench and then adjust your grip before lifting it higher.
16. Never lift anything if your hands are greasy or wet.
17. Wear protective gloves when lifting objects that have sharp corners or jagged edges.

OFFICE SAFETY

General Rules

1. Do not stand on furniture to reach high places.
2. Do not kick objects out of your pathway; pick them up or push them out of the way.
3. Do not jump from ladders or step stools.
4. Do not block your view by carrying large or bulky items; use the dolly or hand truck or get assistance from a fellow employee.
5. Do not throw matches, cigarettes or other smoking materials into trash baskets.
6. Do not tilt the chair you are sitting in. Keep all chair legs on the floor.
7. Use the ladder or step stool to retrieve or store items that are located above your head.

Doors

1. Keep doors in hallways fully open or fully closed.
2. Use the handle when closing doors.

Files

1. Open only one file cabinet drawer at a time. Close the filing cabinet drawer you are working in before opening another filing drawer in the same cabinet.
2. Put heavy files in the bottom drawers of file cabinets.
3. Use the handle when closing drawers and files.

Sharp Objects

1. Store sharp objects, such as pens, pencils, letter openers or scissors in drawers or with the tips pointing down in a container.
2. Carry pencils, scissors, and other sharp objects with the tips pointing down.

Paper Cutter/Shredder

1. Position hands and fingers on the handle of the paper cutter before pressing down on the blade.
2. Keep the paper cutter handle in the closed or locked position when it is not being used.
3. Do not use paper-cutting devices if the finger guard is missing.
4. Do not place your fingers in or near the feed of a paper shredder.

Staplers

1. Point the ejector slot away from yourself and bystanders when refilling staplers.
2. Keep fingers away from the ejector slot when loading or testing stapling devices.
Use a staple remover, not your fingers, for removing staples.

Electrical

1. Do not use frayed, cut, or cracked electrical cords.
2. Do not plug multiple electrical cords into a single outlet.
3. Do not use extension or power cords that have the ground prong removed or broken off.
4. Use a cord cover or tape the cord down when running electrical cords across aisles, between desks or across entrances or exits.
5. Turn the power switch to "Off" and unplug office machines before adjusting, lubricating or cleaning them.

Fans

1. Do not use fans that have excessive vibration or missing guards.
2. Do not place floor type fans in walkways, aisles, or doorways.

Stairs

1. Use the handrails when ascending or descending stairs or ramps.
2. Do not run on stairs or take more than one-step at a time.

Phone Use

1. Sit up straight in your chair.
2. Keep your feet on floor.
3. If the chair height is too high, use a book or other object as a footrest.
4. If you use a traditional handset, do not hold the receiver by bending your neck to trap the receiver between your head and shoulder. Hold the receiver with your hand.
5. Use your headset for extended phone use.
6. For additional lower back support, place a pillow or bundled clothing in the chair at the small of your back.

Carts

1. Do not exceed the rated load capacity noted on the manufacturer's label on the cart.
2. Ask a spotter to help guide carts around corners and through narrow aisles.
3. Do not stand on a cart or float or use it as a work platform.

Hand Truck Operations

1. When loading hand trucks, keep your feet clear of the wheels.
2. Do not exceed the manufacturer's load rated capacity. Read the capacity plate on the hand truck if you are unsure.
3. Place the load so that it will not slip, shift, or fall. Use the straps, if they are provided, to secure the load.
4. For extremely bulky or pressurized items such as gas cylinders, strap or chain the items to the hand truck.
5. Tip the load slightly forward so that the tongue of the hand truck goes under the load.
6. Push the tongue of the hand truck all the way under the load that is to be moved.
7. Keep the center of gravity of the load as low as possible by placing heavier objects below the lighter objects.
8. Push the load so that the weight will be carried by the axle and not the handles.
9. If your view is obstructed, ask a spotter to assist in guiding the load.

10. Do not walk backward with the hand truck, unless going up stairs or ramps.
11. When going down an incline, keep the hand truck in front of you so that it can be controlled at all times.
12. Move hand trucks at a walking pace.
13. Store hand trucks with the tongue under a pallet, shelf, or table.

Hazardous Materials

1. Follow the instructions on the label and in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical product you will be using in your workplace.
2. Use personal protective clothing or equipment such as goggles, face shield, neoprene gloves, rubber boots, shoe covers, and rubber aprons, when using chemicals labeled "Flammable", "Corrosive", and "Caustic" or "Poisonous".
3. Do not use protective clothing or equipment that has split seams, pinholes, cuts, tears, or other visible signs of damage.
4. Do not use chemicals from unlabeled containers or unmarked cylinders.
5. Do not drag containers labeled "Flammable."
6. Do not store chemical containers labeled "Oxidizer" with containers labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic".

Storeroom/Stockroom:

1. Use long handled snips when cutting strapping bands away from a shipping container.
2. Wear your safety glasses when cutting strapping bands, uncrating materials, and driving nails.
3. Stand to the side of the strapping band when cutting it. Use extreme care when removing bands from pipe on round stock loads. Chock or block loads before removing band to prevent a load shift.
4. Do not use pallets or skids that are cracked or split or have other visible damage.
5. Stack heavy or bulky storage containers on middle and lower shelves of the storage rack.
6. Do not run on stairs or take more than one-step of a staircase at a time.
7. Do not jump from elevated places such as truck beds, platforms, or ladders.
8. Do not lift slippery or wet objects; use a hand truck.
9. Follow the safe handling instructions listed on the label of the container or listed on the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet when handling each chemical stored in the stockroom.
10. Do not handle or load any containers of chemicals if their containers are cracked or leaking.

CARPENTRY

ELECTRICAL POWERED TOOLS

1. Do not use power equipment or tools on which you have not been trained.
2. Keep power cords away from the path of drills, saws, vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, mowers, slicers, knives, grinders, irons, and presses.
3. Do not carry plugged-in equipment or tools with your finger on the switch.
4. Do not carry equipment or tools by the cord.
5. Disconnect the tool from the outlet by pulling on the plug, not the cord.
6. Turn the tool off before plugging or unplugging it.
7. Do not leave tools that are "On" unattended.
8. Do not handle or operate electrical tools when your hands are wet or when you are standing on wet floors.
9. Do not operate spark inducing tools such as grinders, drills, or saws near containers labeled "Flammable" or in an explosive atmosphere such as a paint spray booth.
10. Turn off electrical tools and disconnect the power source from the outlet before attempting repairs or service work. Tag the tool "Out of Service."
11. Do not connect multiple electrical tools into a single outlet.
12. Do not run extension cords through doorways, through holes in ceilings, walls, or floors.
13. Do not drive over, drag, step on or place objects on a cord.
14. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance with a two-pronged adapter or a two-conductor extension cord.
15. Do not use a power hand tool while wearing wet cotton gloves or wet leather gloves.

16. Never operate electrical equipment barefooted. Wear rubber-soled or insulated work boots.
17. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance while holding a part of the metal casing or holding the extension cord in your hand. Hold all portable power tools by the plastic handgrips or other nonconductive areas designed for gripping purposes.
18. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance that has a frayed, worn, cut, improperly spliced, or damaged power cord.
19. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance if the ground pin from the three-pronged power plug is missing or has been removed.

GARAGE DOORS

1. Do not use undersized rods or other improvised tools to wind garage door springs.
2. Engage garage door lock in the "locked" position before winding the springs.
3. Do not attempt to adjust winding cones or bars when the garage door is in the full open position.

HAND TOOLS

1. Use tied-off containers to keep tools from falling off scaffolds and other elevated work platforms.
2. Keep the blades of all cutting tools sharp.
3. Carry all sharp tools in sheaths or holsters.
4. Tag worn, damaged, or defective tools "Out of Service" and do not use them.
5. Do not use a tool if its handle has splinters, burrs, cracks, splits or if the head of the tool is loose.
6. Do not use impact tools such as hammers, chisels, punches, or steel stakes that have mushroomed heads.
7. When handing a tool to another person, direct sharp points and cutting edges away from yourself and the other person.
8. Do not chop at heights above your head when working with a hand axe.
9. Do not carry sharp or pointed hand tools such as screwdrivers, scribes, aviation snips, scrapers, chisels or files in your pocket unless the tool or pocket is sheathed.
10. Do not perform "make-shift" repairs to tools.
11. Do not use "cheaters" on load binders or "boomers."
12. Do not carry tools in your hand when climbing. Carry tools in tool belts or hoist the tools to the work area with a hand line.
13. Do not throw tools from one location to another, from one employee to another, from scaffolds or other elevated platforms.

Chisels

1. Keep the cutting edge of the chisel sharp.
2. Do not use chisels with damaged striking ferrules.
3. Hold a chisel with a tool holder if possible.
4. Clamp a small work piece in a vise and chip towards the stationary jaw when working with a chisel.

Clamps

1. Do not use the C-clamp for hoisting materials.
2. Do not use the C-clamp as a permanent fastening device.

Files/Rasps

1. Do not use a file as a pry bar, hammer, screwdriver, or chisel.
2. When using a file or a rasp, grasp the handle in one hand and the toe of the file in the other.
3. Do not hammer on a file.

Hammers

1. Use a claw hammer for pulling nails and driving nails.
2. Do not strike nails or other objects with the cheek of the hammer.
3. Do not strike a hardened steel surface, such as a cold chisel, with a claw hammer.

4. Do not strike one hammer against another hammer.
5. Do not use a hammer if your hands are oily, greasy, or wet.
6. Do not use a hammer as a wedge, a pry bar or for pulling large spikes.
7. Use only a sledge-type hammer on a striking face wrench.

Knives/Sharp instruments

1. When handling knife blades and other cutting tools, direct sharp points and edges away from you.
2. Store knives in knife blocks or in sheaths after use.
3. Do not use knives with dull blades.
4. Do not use honing steels that do not have disc guards.
5. Do not attempt to catch a falling knife.
6. Use knives for the operation for which they are named.
7. Do not use knives with broken or loose handles.
8. Do not use knives as screwdrivers, pry bars, can openers or ice picks.
9. Do not pick up knives by their blades.
10. Carry knives with their tips pointed towards the floor.

Pliers

1. Do not attempt to force pliers by using a hammer on them.
2. Do not slip a pipe over the handles of pliers to increase leverage.
3. Use pliers with insulated handles for electrical work.
4. Do not use pliers that are cracked, broken, or sprung.
5. When using diagonal cutting pliers, shield the loose pieces of cut material from flying into the air by using a cloth or your gloved hand.

Saws

1. Do not use an adjustable blade saw such as a hacksaw, coping saw, keyhole saw, or bow saw, if the blade is not taut.
2. Do not use a saw that has dull saw blades.
3. Keep hands and fingers away from the saw blade while using the saw.
4. Do not carry a saw by the blade.
5. When using a handsaw, hold the work piece firmly against the worktable.
6. Do not use woodworking equipment such as circular saws, radial saws, or jointers if they do not have guards on the saw blade.
7. Keep control of saws by decreasing downward pressure at the end of the stroke.
8. When operating scroll saws, stop the machine before removing scrap pieces from the table.
9. Clamp work when using a hole saw.

Screwdrivers

1. Always match the size and type of screwdriver blade to fit the head of the screw.
2. Do not hold the work piece against your body while using a screwdriver.
3. Do not put your fingers near the blade of the screwdriver when tightening a screw.
4. Use an awl, drill or a nail to make a starting hole for screws.
5. Do not force a screwdriver by using a hammer or pliers on it.
6. Do not use a screwdriver as a punch, chisel, pry bar or nail puller.
7. Use a screwdriver that has an insulated handle for electrical work.
8. Do not use a screwdriver if your hands are wet, oily, or greasy.
9. Do not use a screwdriver to test the charge of a battery.
10. When using a spiral ratchet screwdriver, push down firmly and slowly.

Snips

1. Wear safety glasses or safety goggles when using snips to cut materials.

2. Wear work gloves when cutting materials with snips.
3. Do not use straight cut snips to cut curves.
4. Keep the blade aligned by tightening the nut and bolt on the snips.
5. Do not use snips as a hammer, screwdriver, or pry bar.
6. Use the locking clip on the snips after use.

Vises

1. When clamping a long work piece in a vise, support the far end of the work piece by using an adjustable pipe stand, sawhorse, or box.
2. Position the work piece in the vise so that the entire face of the jaw supports the work piece.
3. Do not use a vise that has worn or broken jaw inserts, or has cracks or fractures in the body of the vise.
4. Do not slip a pipe over the handle of a vise to gain extra leverage.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

1. Follow the instructions on the label and in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical product used in your workplace.
2. Do not use chemicals from unlabeled containers and unmarked cylinders.

HOUSEKEEPING

1. Do not place material such as boxes or trash in walkways and passageways.
2. Sweep up shavings from around equipment such as drill presses, lathes, or planers by using a broom and a dustpan.
3. Do not block or obstruct stairwells, exits or accesses to safety and emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers or fire alarms.
4. Keep walking surfaces of elevated working platforms, such as scaffolds, clear of tools and materials that are not being used.
5. Remove protruding nails or bend them down into the lumber by using a claw hammer.
6. Return tools to their storage places after use.
7. Do not use gasoline for cleaning purposes.

LADDERS AND STEP LADDERS

1. Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions label affixed to the ladder if you are unsure how to use the ladder.
2. Do not use ladders that have loose rungs, cracked or split side rails, missing rubber footpads, or are otherwise visibly damaged.
3. Keep ladder rungs clean and free of grease. Remove material buildup such as dirt or mud.
4. Do not use a metal ladder on rooftops or within 50 feet of electrical power lines.
5. Allow only one person on the ladder at a time.
6. Face the ladder when climbing up or down.
7. Maintain a three-point contact by keeping both hands and one foot or both feet and one hand on the ladder at all times when climbing up or down.
8. When performing work from a ladder, face the ladder and do not lean backward or sideways from the ladder.
9. Do not stand on the top two rungs of any ladder.
10. Do not stand on a ladder that wobbles, or that leans to the left or right.
11. When using a straight ladder, extend the top of the ladder at least 3 feet above the edge of the landing.
12. Do not move a rolling ladder while someone is on it.
13. Do not place ladders on barrels, boxes, loose bricks, pails, concrete blocks, or other unstable bases.
14. Do not carry items in your hands while climbing up or down a ladder.
15. Do not try to "walk" a ladder by rocking it. Climb down the ladder, and then move it.
16. Do not use a ladder as a horizontal platform.

LIFTING PROCEDURES

1. Plan the move before lifting; remove obstructions from your chosen pathway.

2. Test the weight of the load before lifting by pushing the load along its resting surface.
3. If the load is too heavy or bulky, use lifting and carrying aids such as hand trucks, dollies, pallet jacks and carts, or get assistance from a co-worker.
4. If assistance is required to perform a lift, coordinate and communicate your movements with those of your co-worker.
5. Position your feet 6 to 12 inches apart with one foot slightly in front of the other.
6. Face the load.
7. Bend at the knees, not at the back.
8. Keep your back straight.
9. Get a firm grip on the object with your hands and fingers. Use handles when present.
10. Never lift anything if your hands are greasy or wet.
11. Wear protective gloves when lifting objects with sharp corners or jagged edges.
12. Hold objects as close to your body as possible.
13. Perform lifting movements smoothly and gradually; do not jerk the load.
14. If you must change direction while lifting or carrying the load, pivot your feet and turn your entire body. Do not twist at the waist.
15. Set down objects in the same manner as you picked them up, except in reverse.
16. Do not lift an object from the floor to a level above your waist in one motion. Set the load down on a table or bench and then adjust your grip before lifting it higher.
17. Slide materials to the end of the tailgate before attempting to lift them off of a pick-up truck. Do not lift over the walls or tailgate of the truck bed.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

1. Do not paint or drill holes in hard hats.
2. Do not wear hard hats that are dented or cracked.
3. Wear safety glasses, goggles, or face shield when using chippers, grinders, lathes, or sanders.
4. Wear earplugs or earmuffs in areas posted "Hearing Protection Required."

PNEUMATIC TOOLS

1. Do not point a compressed air hose at bystanders or use it to clean your clothing.
2. Do not use tools that have handles with burrs or cracks.
3. Do not use compressors if their belt guards are missing. Replace belt guards before use.
4. Turn the tool "off" and let it come to a complete stop before leaving it unattended.
5. Disconnect the tool from the airline before making any adjustments or repairs to the tool.
6. Engage positive locks on hoses and attachments before use.
7. Shut off pressure valve and disconnect airline when not in use.
8. Tag damaged or defective pneumatic tools "Out of Service" to prevent usage of the tool by other employees.

POWDER ACTUATED TOOLS

1. Only employer-authorized personnel, with a valid certification card may operate powder-actuated tools.
2. Wear safety glasses, goggles, or face shields when operating powder actuated tools.
3. Wear earplugs or earmuffs when making fastenings.
4. Do not permit bystanders in the area when using a powder-actuated tool.
5. Do not load tool until ready to make a fastening.
6. Keep tool pointed in a safe direction (away from personnel).
7. Post a sign alerting co-workers that a powder actuated tool is being used.
8. After use, lock powder actuated tools and powder loads in a container and store in a safe place such as a locker or the trunk of a car.

SCAFFOLDING

1. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when erecting the scaffold.
2. Do not work on scaffolds outside during stormy or windy weather.

3. Do not climb on scaffolds that wobble or lean to one side.
4. Initially inspect scaffold prior to mounting. Do not use a scaffold if any pulley, block, hook, or fitting is visibly worn, cracked, rusted, or otherwise damaged. Do not use a scaffold if any rope is frayed, torn, or visibly damaged.
5. Do not use any scaffold tagged "Out of Service."
6. Do not use unstable objects such as barrels, boxes, loose brick or concrete blocks to support scaffolds or planks.
7. Do not use a scaffold unless guardrails and all flooring are in place.
8. Level the scaffold after each move. Do not extend adjusting leg screws more than 12 inches.
9. Do not walk or work beneath a scaffold unless a wire mesh has been installed between the mid-rail and the toe board or planking.
10. Use safety belts and lanyards when working from scaffolds that are higher than 10 feet and that do not have top and mid-guard rails.
11. Do not climb the cross braces for access to the scaffold. Use a ladder.
12. Do not jump from, to, or between scaffolding.
13. Do not slide down cables, ropes or guys used for bracing.
14. Keep both feet on the decking. Do not sit or climb on the guardrails.
15. Do not lean out from the scaffold. Do not rock the scaffold.
16. Keep the scaffold free of scraps, loose tools, tangled lines and other obstructions.
17. Do not throw anything "overboard" unless a spotter is available. Use debris chutes or lower things by hoist or by hand.
18. Do not move a mobile scaffold with anyone on the scaffold.
19. Lock and chock wheels on rolling scaffolds before using.

STAIRWAYS, FLOORS AND OPENINGS

1. Do not work on open sided floors, elevated walkways or elevated platforms if there are no guardrails in place.
2. Stand clear of floor openings if guardrails or covers are removed or displaced.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

Site Safety

1. Do not start work until barricades, barrier logs, fill or other protection have been installed to isolate the work area from local traffic.
2. Do not work outdoors during lightning storms.
3. Drink plenty of clear liquids during your breaks.
4. Take breaks in shaded areas.

Heavy Equipment Safety

General

1. No passengers are permitted on heavy equipment.
2. Keep windows and windshield clean.
3. Do not use heavy equipment if its horn or backup alarm does not sound.
4. Turn off the engine before leaving heavy equipment unattended.
5. Do not jump off of or onto any heavy equipment.
6. Keep heavy equipment in gear when going down grade. Do not use neutral.
7. Display the "Slow Moving Vehicle" sign when operating heavy equipment on roads.
8. Do not operate backhoes, power shovels and other heavy equipment within two (2) feet from the edge of an excavation.

Backhoe/Power Shovel Operations

1. Do not use a bucket or other attachments for a staging or temporary platform for workers.
2. Do not operate backhoe over or across underground utilities that are marked by paint, flagged, or staked.
3. Set swing brake of the bucket arm when moving the vehicle to and from the digging site.
4. Stay in the compartment during operation of the backhoe or power shovel. Do not reach in or attempt to operate controls from outside the backhoe or power shovel.

Forklifts Pre-Use Inspection

Do not use forklift if any of the following conditions exist:

1. The mast has broken or cracked weld-points.
2. The roller tracks are not greased or the chains are not free to travel.
3. Forks are unequally spaced or cracks exist along the blade or at the heels.
4. Hydraulic fluid levels are low.
5. Hydraulic line and fitting have excessive wear or are crimped.
6. Fluid is leaking from the lift or the tilt cylinders.
7. The hardware on the cylinders is loose.
8. Tires are excessively worn, split, or have missing tire material.
9. Air filled tires are not filled to the operating pressure indicated on the tire.
10. Batteries have cracks or holes, uncapped cells, frayed cables, broken cable insulation, loose connections, or clogged vent caps.

Starting the Forklift

- Apply the foot brake and shift gears to neutral before turning the key.

Picking Up a Load

1. Square up on the center of the load and approach it straight on with the forks in the travel position.
2. Stop when the tips of your forks are about a foot from the load.
3. Level the forks and slowly drive forward until the load is resting against the backrest of the mast.
4. Lift the load high enough to clear whatever is under it.
5. Back up about one foot, and then slowly and evenly tilt the mast backwards to stabilize the load.

Putting a Load Down

1. Square up and stop about one foot from desired location.
2. Level the forks and drive to the loading spot.
3. Slowly lower the load to the floor.
4. Tilt the forks slightly forward so that you do not hook the load.
5. When the path behind you is clear of obstructions, back straight out until the forks have cleared the pallet.

Stacking One Load on Top of Another

1. Stop about one foot away from the loading area and lift the mast high enough to clear the top of the stack.
2. Slowly move forward until the load is squarely over the top of the stack.
3. Level the forks and lower the mast until the load is no longer supported by the forks.
4. Look over both shoulders for obstructions and back straight out if the path is clear.

Forklift Safety Rules

1. Do not exceed the lift capacity of the forklift. Read the lift capacity plate on the forklift if you are unsure.
2. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines concerning changes in the lift capacity before adding attachments, such as wedges, to a forklift.
3. Lift the load an inch or two to test for stability: If the rear wheels are not in firm contact with the floor, take a lighter load or use a forklift with a higher lift capacity.
4. Do not raise or lower a load while you are en-route. Wait until you are in the loading area and have stopped before raising or lowering the load.
5. After picking up a load, adjust the forks so that the load is tilted slightly backward for added stability.
6. Drive with the load at a ground clearance height of 4-6 inches at the tips and 2 inches at the heels in order to clear most uneven surfaces and debris.
7. Drive at a walking pace and apply brakes slowly to stop when driving on slippery surfaces such as icy or wet floors.
8. Approach angle railroad tracks at a 45

9. Do not drive over objects in your pathway.
10. Do not drive into an area with a ceiling height that is lower than the height of the mast or overhead guard.
11. Steer wide when making turns.
12. Do not drive up to anyone standing or working in front of a fixed object such as a wall.
13. Do not drive along the edge of an unguarded elevated surface such as a loading dock or staging platform.
14. Obey all traffic rules and signs.
15. Sound horn when approaching blind corners, doorways, or aisles to alert other operators and pedestrians.
16. Do not exceed a safe working speed of five miles per hour. Slowdown in congested areas.
17. Stay a minimum distance of three truck lengths from other operating mobile equipment.
18. Drive in reverse and use a signal person when your vision is blocked by the load.
19. Look in the direction that you are driving; proceed when you have a clear path.
20. Do not use bare forks as a man-lift platform.
21. Do not drive the forklift while people are on the attached man-lift platform.
22. Drive loaded forklifts forward up ramps.
23. Raise the forks an additional two inches to avoid hitting or scraping the ramp surface as you approach the ramp.
24. Drive loaded forklifts in reverse when driving down a ramp.
25. Drive unloaded forklifts in reverse going up a ramp and forward going down a ramp.
26. Do not attempt to turn around on a ramp.
27. Do not use "Reverse" to brake.
28. Lower the mast completely, turn off the engine, and set the parking brake before leaving your forklift.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

Personal Protective Equipment

1. Wear hard hats, hearing protection and safety goggles while operating heavy equipment.
2. Do not wear hard hats that are dented or cracked.
3. Do not continue to work if your safety glasses become fogged. Stop work and clean the glasses until the lenses are clear and defogged.

General Hand Tool Safety

1. Keep the blade of all cutting tools sharp.
2. Do not use a tool if its handle has splinters, burrs, cracks, splits or if the head of the tool is loose.
3. Tag worn, damaged, or defective tools "Out of Service" and do not use them.
4. Do not use impact tools such as hammers or chisels that have mushroomed heads.
5. When handing a tool to another person, direct sharp points, and cutting edges away from yourself and the other person.
6. When using knives, shears or other cutting tools, cut in a direction away from your body.
7. Carry all sharp tools in a sheath or holster.
8. Do not perform "make-shift" repairs to tools.
9. Do not use "cheaters" on load binders or "boomers."
10. Do not carry tools in your hand when climbing. Carry tools in tool belts or hoist the tools to the work area using a hand line.
11. Do not throw tools from one location to another or from one employee to another.

Pneumatic Tools

1. Do not point a charged compressed air hose at bystanders or use it to clean your clothing.
2. Lock and/or tag tools "Out of Service" to prevent usage of the tool.
3. Do not use tools that have handles with burrs or cracks.
4. Do not use compressors if their belt guards are missing. Replace belt guards before using the compressor.
5. Turn the power switch of the tool to "Off" and let it come to a complete stop before leaving it unattended.
6. Disconnect the tool from the airline before making any adjustments or repairs to the tool.

Lifting Equipment

1. Do not use chain slings if links are cracked, twisted, stretched, or bent.
2. Do not shorten slings by using makeshift devices such as knots or bolts.
3. Do not use a kinked chain.
4. Protect slings from the sharp edges of their loads by placing pads over the sharp edges of the items that have been loaded.
5. Wear work gloves when handling rough, sharp-edged, or abrasive chains, cables, ropes, or slings.
6. Do not alter or remove the safety latch on hooks. Do not use a hook that does not have a safety latch, or if the safety latch is bent.

When Lifting

1. Do not place your hands between the sling and its load when the sling is being tightened around the load.
2. Lift the load from the center of hooks, not from the point.

GENERAL LABOR PERSONNEL

Site Safety

1. Do not start work until barricades, barrier logs, fill or other protection have been installed to isolate the work area from local traffic.
2. Reflective warning vests must be worn by traffic flagmen who are assigned to controlling traffic.
3. Do not approach any heavy equipment until the operator has seen you and has signaled to you that it is safe to approach.
4. Walk around or step over holes, rocks, roots, materials or equipment in your pathway.
5. Do not work outdoors during lightning storms.
6. Drink plenty of clear liquids during your breaks.
7. Take breaks in shaded areas.

Knives/Sharp Instruments

1. Use knives for the operation for which they are made.
2. Do not use knives that have broken or loose handles.
3. Do not use knives as screwdrivers, pry bars, can openers or ice picks.
4. When handling knife blades and other cutting tools, direct sharp points and edges away from you.
5. Cut in the direction away from your body when using knives.

Hand Tool Safety

General

1. Keep the blade of all cutting tools sharp.
2. Do not carry sharp or pointed hand tools such as screwdrivers, scribes, chisels or files in your pocket unless the tool or pocket is sheathed.
3. Tag worn, damaged, or defective tools "Out of Service" and do not use them.
4. Do not use a tool if its handle has splinters, burrs, cracks, splits or if the head of the tool is loose.
5. Do not use impact tools such as hammers, steel stakes, or chisels that have mushroomed heads.
6. Do not perform "make-shift" repairs to tools.
7. Do not throw tools from one location to another or from one employee to another.
8. Transport hand tools only in toolboxes or tool belts. Do not carry tools in your clothing.

Hammers

1. Do not use a hammer if your hands are oily, greasy, or wet.
2. Do not strike objects with the cheek of the hammer.
3. Do not strike one hammer against another hammer.

Pliers

1. Do not attempt to force pliers by using a hammer on them.
2. Do not use pliers that are cracked, broken, or sprung.

Saws

1. Keep control of saws by releasing downward pressure at the end of the stroke.
2. Do not use a saw that has dull saw blades.
3. Oil saw blades after each use.
4. Keep hands and fingers away from the saw blade while you are using the saw.
5. Do not carry a saw by the blade.
6. When using a handsaw, hold the work piece firmly against the worktable.

Electrical Powered Tools

1. Do not use power equipment or tools on which you have not been trained.
2. Keep power cords away from path of power saws.
3. Do not use cords that have splices, exposed wires, or cracked or frayed ends.
4. Do not carry plugged in equipment or tools with your finger on the switch.
5. Do not carry equipment or tools by the cord.
6. Turn the tool off before plugging or unplugging it.
7. Do not leave tools that are "On" unattended.
8. Do not handle or operate electrical tools when your hands are wet or when you are standing on wet floors or wet ground.
9. Do not use extension cords or other grounded three pronged power cords that have the ground prong removed or broken off.
10. Do not use an adapter that eliminates the ground such as a cheater plug.
11. Do not drive over, drag, step on or place objects on a cord.

General Power Saw Safety

1. Wear the prescribed personal protective equipment such as goggles, gloves, dust masks, and hearing protection when operating the power saw.
2. Do not use a power saw that has cracked, broken, or loose guards or other visible damage.
3. Turn off the saw before making measurements, adjustments, or repairs.
4. Keep your hands away from the exposed blade.
5. Operate the saw at full cutting speed with a sharp blade to prevent kickbacks.
6. If the saw becomes jammed, turn the power switch of the saw to "OFF" before pulling out the incomplete cut.
7. Do not alter the anti-kickback device or blade guard.
8. When using the power saw, do not reach across the cutting operation.
9. When using the power saw, do not hold the work piece against your body when making the cut.

Pneumatic Tools/Compressed Air

1. Do not point a compressed air hose at bystanders or use it to clean your clothing.
2. Do not use pneumatic tools that have handles with burrs or cracks.
3. Lock and/or tag tools "Out of Service" to prevent usage of the tool.
4. Do not use compressors if their belt guards are missing. Replace the belt guards before using the compressor.
5. Turn the power switch of the tool to "Off" and let it come to a complete stop before leaving it unattended.
6. Disconnect the tool from the airline before making any adjustments or repairs to the tool.

Personal Protective Equipment

1. Do not wear hard hats that are dented or cracked.
2. Do not continue to work if your safety glasses become fogged. Stop work and clean the glasses until the lenses are clear and defogged.
3. Wear your earplugs or earmuffs in areas posted "Hearing Protection Required."

4. Wear heavy leather-faced work gloves when handling wire-mesh.

Hazardous Materials

1. Follow the instructions on the label and in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical product you will be using in your workplace.
2. Do not use protective clothing or equipment that has split seams, pinholes, cuts, tears, or other visible signs of damage.
3. Each time you use your gloves, wash them, before removing the gloves, using cold tap water and normal hand washing motion. Always wash your hands after removing the gloves.
4. Do not use chemicals from unlabeled containers or unmarked cylinders.
5. Always use chemical goggles and a face shield before handling chemicals labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic."
6. Do not store chemical containers labeled "Oxidizer" with containers labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic."
7. Do not smoke while handling chemicals labeled "Flammable".

Vehicle/Trailer Safety

Vehicle Safety

- A. Drive on the graded roadways that have been leveled for this purpose.
- B. Turn on low-beam headlights when driving on the site.
- C. Hold onto vehicle when stepping out of it onto loose ground, holes, or rocks.
- D. Tools and materials shall be secured to prevent movement when transported in the same compartment with employees.
- E. Do not exceed the maximum number of people for which the vehicle is designed to transport.
- F. Do not operate a loaded vehicle or load it, by means of cranes, power shovels, loaders, or similar equipment, if the vehicle does not have a cab shield and/or canopy to protect you from shifting or falling materials.

G. Fueling Vehicles

- Turn the vehicle off before fueling.
- Do not smoke while fueling a vehicle.
- Wash hands with soap and water if you spill gasoline on them.
- Do not carry extra fuel on any vehicle except in a properly mounted fuel tank approved by your employer.

H. Driving Rules

- Shut all doors and fasten your seat belt before moving the vehicle.
- Obey all traffic patterns and signs at all times.
- Maintain a three point contact using both hands and one foot or both feet and one hand when climbing into and out of vehicles.
- Drive up the slope or down the slope not across the slope.

Trailer Safety

- A. Set the parking brake in the towing vehicle and use wheel blocks to chock the wheels of the trailer before removing the kettle from the trailer.
- B. Permit no one to ride in the trailer.
- C. Use ramps to load and unload kettles and equipment from the trailer.
- D. Take slow, wide turns when towing trailers.
- E. Do not exceed the load capacity as posted on the trailer door of the trailer.
- F. Do not place all the heavy equipment on one side of the trailer.
- G. Secure equipment and fuel tanks to the vehicle with chains or straps to eliminate or minimize shifting of the load.
- H. Do not mount or dismount equipment on the traffic side.

LATHERS

Lifting Safety (Bags, Cans, Buckets)

- A. Position your feet 6 to 12 inches apart with one foot slightly in front of the other.
- B. Face the load.
- C. Bend at the knees, not at the back.
- D. Keep your back straight.
- E. Get a firm grip on the object with your hands and fingers. Use handles when present.
- F. Perform lifting movements smoothly and gradually; do not jerk the load.
- G. Hold objects as close to your body as possible.
- H. If you must change direction while lifting or carrying the load, pivot your feet and turn your entire body. Do not twist at the waist.
- I. Set down objects in the same manner as you picked them up, except in reverse.
- J. Slide materials to the end of the tailgate before attempting to lift them off a pick-up truck. Do not lift over the walls or tailgate of the truck bed.

Sandblasting

- A. Only authorized personnel may use blasting equipment.
- B. Wear your eye protection, respirator, and protective clothing when blasting.
- C. Visually inspect hoses or fittings on blasting equipment for wear and tear prior to use. Do not use if the hose or fitting is cracked or otherwise damaged.
- D. Post area, "Unauthorized personnel keep out".
- E. When working outdoors, keep shirts on to avoid bruises, dehydration, and sunburn.

Restoration Job and Asbestos is Suspected

- A. Do not perform asbestos removal operations, unless you have been trained, qualified, and certified in asbestos removal procedures.
- B. Use the respirator that has been fit tested and assigned to you by your supervisor.
- C. Always assume that materials used prior to 1976, such as plaster and blown insulation contain asbestos.
- D. Do not use sanders or power devices that may create dust or airborne particles.
- E. Do not dry scrape, bead blast or mechanically pulverize any existing plaster or blown insulation.

Fiberglass Batts or Sprayed-on Insulation

- A. Do not take work clothes home when exposed to sprayed-on insulation or fiberglass batts.
- B. Change your work clothes before leaving the job site.
- C. Place work clothes contaminated with fiberglass or sprayed-on insulation in a closed labeled container approved by your employer.
- D. Use your respirator when working with sprayed-on insulation or fiberglass.

Respiratory Protection

- A. Shave daily to prevent facial hair from interfering with the face seal of the respirator.
- B. Clean and return respirators to their carrying cases or cartons and store them in your locker or in a designated storage area as instructed by your employer when the work is completed.
- C. Only use the respirator that has been fitted and issued to you.

Infection Control

- A. Wash your hands after removing your gloves with soap or mild detergent and water before eating, smoking, using the toilet, or any areas of the body that may have contacted cementitious mixtures, pastes or spray-on insulation at the end of each workday.
- B. Use a mechanic's cream hand cleaner such as "Go-Jo" or "Humus" where water is not readily available.

FINISHING PERSONNEL-(tapping, bedding, sanding)

Hazardous Materials

Mixing Cementitious Components

- A. Apply Vaseline to exposed skin surfaces on your arms and hands prior to handling plaster, lime or any cementitious mixtures.
- B. Do not handle lime or cementitious mixtures if you have open cuts or scratches on exposed skin surfaces such as your arms or hands.
- C. Use personal protective clothing or equipment such as canvas gloves and protective eyewear, to avoid cement poison or burns.
- D. Open doors, windows, and turn the power switch of the local exhaust fans to "On" when working indoors.

Applying Exterior Finishes (scratch coats, coquina, stucco installations, etc.)

- A. Do not use a metal ladder on rooftops or within 50 feet of electrical power lines.
- B. Do not block the walking surfaces of elevated working platforms, such as scaffolds, with tools or materials that are not being used.
- C. When working outdoors, drink plenty of fluids and keep shirts on to avoid dehydration and sunburn.

Using Joint Compounds

- A. Wear protective gloves when handling compounds or chemicals from containers labeled "Flammable," "Toxic," "Caustic" or "Poisonous" and wash your hands after removing the gloves.
- B. Follow the instructions on the label and in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each joint compound or chemical product used in your workplace.
- C. Each time you use your gloves, wash your gloves before removing them using cold tap water and normal hand washing motion. Always wash your hands after removing the gloves.
- D. Do not use joint/filler compounds or chemicals from unlabeled containers.
- E. Do not store chemical containers labeled "Oxidizer" with containers labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic."
- F. Always use goggles and gloves when handling joint/filler compounds or chemicals labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic."

Applying Finishes: Plaster, Coquina, Popcorn, or other

- A. Do not smoke or eat while performing stucco or "popcorn" finishes.
- B. Stand clear of mixing or blowing operations.
- C. Do not stand, work, or operate pneumatic equipment such as blowers with hoses within three feet of any unprotected roof opening or within five feet of any unprotected roof edge.

Job Site Safety

- A. Do not walk on or under partially demolished walls or floors.
- B. Stop working outdoors and seek shelter during lightning storms.
- C. Walk around or duck under protruding framing or ductwork and limbs.
- D. Do not walk on fallen trees; walk on the ground.
- E. Keep combustible liquids stored and covered in approved containers.

Personal Protective Equipment

- A. Wear your safety glasses when mixing plaster ingredients and additives, applying spackling, finishing ceilings, or sanding.
- B. Wear dust mask or respirator when emptying sacks of dry material such as additives for fire-proofing or plaster ingredients.
- C. Use lifelines, safety harnesses, or lanyards when you are working higher than 6 feet off the ground.
- D. Wear safety glasses while plastering, applying mud, or sanding.
- E. Wear safety goggles when using power tools or when applying a finishing material.

Manual Stacking and Handling Material

- A. Store all wallboard flat.
- B. Do not store boards vertically; this practice will damage the edges creating unstable stacks.
- C. Stand each board vertically on its side as close to the edge of the pile as possible, tilt the board toward the stack, and let the board drop freely on top of the stack.
- D. Do not allow boards to overhang more than an inch. Align flush all boards, to keep the boards from becoming unstable and topple on someone while restacking.
- E. Use a co-worker to assist handling the boards when stocking. Coordinate and communicate your movements with those of your co-worker.

Stacking Material (Sheet rock, gypsum, foam boards, etc.)

- A. When stacking panels by hand, position the panels sideways slightly in front of you, so you do not have to reach over your head or twist your body to lift these materials.
- B. Position panels to lean flat against a wall and do not wobble or slide.
- C. Push and slide panels along their edge or get assistance from a co-worker.

ELECTRICIANS

Hot Line Safety

1. Clean all protective line equipment after each use, prior to storage.
2. Wear rubber gloves or use hot sticks when removing tree branches, limbs, or similar objects from contact with high voltage lines, panels, or equipment.
3. Do not wear rubber protective gloves while climbing or descending a pole.
4. Wear 100% cotton or flame resistant shirts or jumpers (with sleeves rolled down) and protective hats when working on or near live parts, lines, and panels or when climbing poles.
5. Wear body belts with straps or lanyards when working at an elevated position (poles, towers, etc.).
6. Visually inspect body belts and straps before use for defects, wear, and damage.
7. When working with lines of 600 volts or more:
 - Wear rubber gloves or use hot sticks when placing protective equipment on/around energized voltage conductors.
 - Do not work on the line that is removed from service until the line is cleared, tagged, tested, and grounded.
 - Treat bare wire communication conductors on structures as energized lines unless they are protected by insulated conductors.
8. Treat bare wire communication conductors on power poles and structures as energized lines (with voltages in excess of 600 volts) unless the conductors are protected by insulating materials.
9. Do not remove any ground until all employees are clear of the temporary grounded lines or equipment.
10. After a capacitor has been disconnected from its source of supply, wait five minute before short-circuiting and grounding it.
11. Do not contact the terminals, jumpers, or line wires connected directly to capacitors until the capacitors have been short-circuited and/or grounded.
12. Visually inspect and wipe down all hot line tools each day before use.
13. Do not wear rubber gloves with protectors while using hot line tools.
14. Do not use defective hot line tools. Mark them as defective and turn them in for repair or replacement.

Stringing/Removing Deenergized Conductors

1. Keep conductors that are being strung in or removed under positive control to prevent accidental contact with energized circuits.
2. Do not exceed the load rating for stringing lines, pulling lines, sock connections or load-bearing hardware and accessories.
3. Do not use defective pulling lines or defective accessories. Mark the defective items and turn them in for repair or

replacement.

4. Do not use conductor grips on wire ropes unless the grips are designed for that particular purpose.
5. If an existing line that crosses over a conductor is to be deenergized, ground the line on both sides of the crossing or treat the conductor being crossed as energized.

Bus/Bus Room Safety

1. Do not enter or work in the bus room alone.
2. Do not leave the bus room doors open.
3. Do not carry any tools or materials above your waist while in the bus room.
4. Do not work on any bus, bus structure, cable, or disconnect switch unless it is grounded.

General Electrical Device/Fixture Installation Safety

1. Assume all electrical wires as live wires.
2. Turn the main switch to "Off" before removing and replacing power fuses.
3. Do not wear watches, rings or other metallic objects that could act as conductors of electricity around electrical circuits.
4. Before leaving the job, test insulators, and equipment to ensure they are free from defects.
5. Do not work near any circuit that is in service without first installing barricades approved by your supervisor.
6. Do not touch field brushes or a synchronous motor until the motor is up to synchronous speed and the field switch is closed.

PAINTING PERSONNEL

Painting Safety

1. Store rags that have oil or paint on them in closed metal containers labeled "oily rags".
2. Press the pressure relief valve on painting canisters and painting guns prior to disconnecting them.
3. Do not store food or eat where spray painting is being performed.
4. Close the lids of containers of paint and thinner tightly after each use or when not being used.

Blasting Safety

1. Only blasters may use blasting equipment.
2. Visually inspect hoses or fittings on blasting equipment for wear and tear prior to use. Do not use if the hose or fitting is cracked or otherwise damaged.
3. Do not use compressed air to clean equipment or yourself.

Spray Painting Safety

1. Do not point the spray gun toward any part of your body or at anyone else.
2. Store rags that have paint on them in closed metal containers labeled "oily rags."
3. Press the pressure relief valve on painting canisters and painting guns prior to disconnecting them.
4. Do not store food or eat where spray painting is being performed.
5. Close the lids of containers of paint and thinner tightly after each use or when not being used.
6. Return containers of thinners, mineral spirits and other liquids labeled "Flammable" to the storage cabinet labeled "Flammable Storage," when painting is finished.
7. Always wash your hands with soap and water after using paints or other toxic solvents to remove paint from your skin.

PLUMBERS (MASTERS and APPRENTICES)

General Installation Rules & Guidelines

1. Do not begin working until barricades, warning signs or other protective devices have been installed to isolate the work area from local traffic.
2. Do not walk under partially demolished walls or floors.

3. Stop working outdoors and seek shelter during lightning storms.
4. When working outside, keep shirts on to avoid dehydration and sunburn.
5. Drink plenty of clear liquids during your breaks.
6. If you discover a wasp nest or bee hive while installing or servicing equipment, use the long distance aerosol insecticide labeled "Wasp and Bee Insecticide" to spray the nest. Test with the stick or pole once again to ensure that all bees/wasps are gone before continuing work.
7. Seek first aid immediately if bitten or stung by wasps or bees. Follow First Aid Procedures.
8. Do not handle caterpillars or other insects with your bare hands.
9. Do not use a metal ladder within 50 feet of electrical power lines.
10. Do not block the walking surfaces of elevated working platforms, such as scaffolds, with tools or materials that are not being used.
11. Do not stand on sinks, toilets, or cabinets; use a stepladder.
12. Do not work on open sided floors, elevated walkways, or elevated platforms if there are no guardrails in place.
13. Do not handle hot items such as hot water heaters or water/steam lines with your bare hands; use cloth gloves.
14. Open the gate valve to release the pressure from the steam lines and turn off the boiler before servicing piping equipment.

Work Clothing and Personal Protective Equipment

1. Wear the face shield over your goggles or safety glasses during open furnace, welding, soldering or gas cutting operations.
2. Do not continue to work if your safety glasses become fogged. Stop work and clean the glasses until the lenses are clear and defogged.
3. Wear the welding helmet or welding goggles during welding operations.
4. Wear the dielectric gloves when working on electric current.
5. Wear your earplugs or earmuffs in areas posted "Hearing Protection Required."
6. Safety goggles must be worn while welding or cutting metal.
7. Do not wear long sleeve shirts that do not have button-down cuffs.
8. Do not wear jewelry or coats with metal zippers to work.

Respirators

1. Wear the respirator provided by your supervisor for your assigned duties.
 2. Shave daily to prevent facial hair from interfering with the face seal of the respirator.
 3. Clean and disinfect your respirator with detergent solution and clean water after each use.
 4. Do not wear contact lenses when wearing a respirator. Use optical inserts acquired by your supervisor.
 5. Return respirators to carrying case or carton and store in your locker or storage area when the work is completed.
 6. Prior to each use, inspect the respirators for missing or distorted inhalation and exhalation valves, or cracked face pieces. Do not use if any of these conditions are found.
 7. Do not use respirator that has cracks, excessive dirt on the face piece, and loss of elasticity in the straps, missing gaskets, and kinks in air supply hoses.
 8. Perform a fit test prior to use.
- First, position face piece comfortably over face and pull all straps tight. Do not wear face piece if it does not allow you to talk, if it does not fit snug over nose bridge or if it slips. Close off the inlet of the canister, cartridges or filters with the palm of your hands or replace the seals and inhale slightly and hold for 10 (ten) seconds. If face piece remains slightly collapsed and no inward leaking is detected, the respirator is tight enough. Use your other hand to detect air leaks around face seal. (Negative pressure test).
 - Second, close off the exhalation valve and blow into face piece gently. Use hands to feel any air leaking out of the seal between face piece and face. If no outward leaking is detected, the respirator is tight enough. (Positive pressure test)
9. Only use respirator that has been issued to you.

Confined Space Entry (sewers, etc.)

1. Do not enter the sewers or other confined spaces without reading and following this "confined space entry procedure."
2. Obtain a confined space entry permit from your supervisor before entering the confined space.
3. Do not enter the confined space unless an assigned observer or lookout person posted at the entrance. If you are assigned as the outside observer, do not go inside the confined space under any circumstances and keep the entrant in your view at all times.
4. Place furnaces and space heaters in a level position on the downhill lower side of the manhole.
5. Do not throw materials into or out of manholes. Place materials in a receptacle and hoist them in and out by means of a rope.
6. Do not leave tools and/or materials on the ground around a manhole opening.
7. Use survey equipment such as an "organic vapor meter" to test and monitor the confined space for oxygen deficiency and explosive or hazardous gases/fumes. If the organic vapor meter reading for the explosive gases is above 10% of the LEL and if the oxygen reading is below 19.5% or greater than 23.5%, do not enter the confined space.
8. Turn "off" disconnect, or lock and tag all systems that affect or make operational the confined space prior to entry.
9. Do not perform hot work such as electric or gas welding or cutting in or on a confined space until the atmosphere has been determined to be safe.
10. Use mechanical forced air ventilation when open flames or torches are used in a confined space.

Fabrication Operations

General Machine Safety

1. Replace the guards before starting machines, or after making adjustments or repairs to the machine.
2. Do not remove, alter, or bypass any safety guards or devices when operating any piece of equipment or machinery.
3. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry around moving machinery.
4. Long hair must be contained under a hat or hair net, regardless of gender.
5. Read and obey safety warnings posted on or near any machinery.
6. Do not try to stop a work piece as it goes through any machine. If the machine becomes jammed, unplug it before clearing the jam.
7. Do not use metal working equipment such as grinders, sanders, or beveling machines if they do not have safety guards.
8. Clamp work when using saws or cutting tools.

ROOFING PERSONNEL

Housekeeping

1. Do not place materials such as tools, boxes, buckets, or trash in walkways and passageways.
2. Do not kick objects out of your pathway; pick them up or push them out of the way.
3. Do not throw matches, cigarettes or other smoking materials into trash bins.
4. Do not store or leave items on stairways.
5. Do not block or obstruct stairwells, exits, or accesses to safety and emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers or fire alarms.
6. Do not leave loose tools, lunch boxes or other items on rooftop. Return tools to their storage places after use.
7. Keep walking surfaces of elevated working platforms, such as scaffolds and equipment access pads on roofs, clear of tools and materials that are not being used.
8. Remove protruding nails or bend them down into the lumber by using a claw hammer.
9. Do not use gasoline for cleaning purposes.
10. Sweep up scraps and debris from around equipment such as drill presses, punches, or power shears by using a broom and a dustpan.
11. Do not drop debris through roof top openings unless the area below has been barricaded at least 6 feet out from all edges of the opening.
12. Do not use gasoline for cleaning purposes.

Lifting Procedures

General

1. Plan the move before lifting; remove obstructions from your chosen pathway.
2. Test the weight of the load before lifting by pushing the load along its resting surface.
3. If the load is too heavy or bulky, use lifting and carrying aids such as hand trucks, dollies, pallet jacks, and carts or get assistance from a co-worker.
4. If assistance is required to perform a lift, coordinate and communicate your movements with those of your co-worker.
5. Never lift anything if your hands are greasy or wet.
6. Wear protective gloves approved by your supervisor when lifting objects with sharp corners or jagged edges.
7. Do not lift an object from the floor to a level above your waist in one motion. Set the load down on a table or bench and then adjust your grip before lifting it higher.

When Lifting

1. Position your feet 6 to 12 inches apart with one foot slightly in front of the other.
2. Face the load.
3. Bend at the knees, not at the back.
4. Keep your back straight.
5. Get a firm grip on the object with your hands and fingers. Use handles when present.
6. Perform lifting movements smoothly and gradually; do not jerk the load.
7. Hold objects as close to your body as possible.
8. If you must change direction while lifting or carrying the load, pivot your feet and turn your entire body. Do not twist at the waist.
9. Set down objects in the same manner as you picked them up, except in reverse.
10. Slide materials to the end of the tailgate before attempting to lift them off a pick-up truck. Do not lift over the walls or tailgate of the truck bed.

Ladder and Step Ladder Safety

1. Do not use ladders that have loose rungs, cracked or split side rails, missing rubber footpads or are otherwise visibly damaged.
2. Keep ladder rungs clean of grease. Remove buildup of material such as dirt, debris, or mud.
3. When performing work from a ladder, face the ladder and do not lean backward or sideways from the ladder.
4. Do not stand on the top two rungs of any ladder.
5. Do not stand on a ladder that wobbles or that leans to the left or right.
6. Do not try to "walk" a ladder by rocking it. Climb down the ladder, and then move it.
7. One person shall be on the ladder at a time.
8. Do not use a ladder as a horizontal platform.
10. Secure the ladder in place by having another employee hold it.
12. Face the ladder when climbing up or down.
13. Maintain a three-point contact by keeping both hands and one foot or both feet and one hand on the ladder at all times when climbing up or down.
14. Do not carry items in your hands while climbing up or down a ladder.
15. Read and follow the manufacturer's instructions label affixed to the ladder if you are unsure how to use the ladder.
16. Do not use a metal ladder on rooftops or within 50 feet of electrical power lines.
17. Do not jump from rooftops, chimneystacks, or ladders.
18. Do not use scrap lumber, bundles of shingles, or any other types of makeshift stacks or bundles of building materials as improvised climbing devices.

Personal Protective Equipment

1. Do not drill holes in or paint your hard hat.
2. Do not wear hard hats that are dented or cracked.
3. Wear the chemical goggles when using, applying, or handling chemical liquids or powders from containers labeled "Caustic" or "Corrosive."
4. Do not continue to work if your safety glasses become fogged. Stop work and clean the glasses until the lenses are clear.

and defogged.

5. Wear your earplugs or earmuffs in areas posted "Hearing Protection Required."
6. When handling hot tar, wear clothing made of cotton or non-synthetic fibers. Wear long sleeve shirts, long pants, and gloves.
7. Use lifelines, safety harnesses, or lanyards when you are working higher than 6 feet off the ground.
8. Wear safety goggles while reaming, drilling, welding or cutting metal.
9. Wear leatherwork gloves when handling rough, sharp-edged, or abrasive material such as chains, cables ropes, or slings. Wear snug fitting gloves with cuffs that will extend up under the buttoned shirtsleeves.
10. Wear laced high-top work boots at all times except when working on roofs steeper than 4:12 or when applying special roofing materials that require other types of shoes.
11. Wear your hard hats at all times when someone is working above you.
12. Wear safety goggles when tearing off roofs, when using power tools or when installing coal tar pitch roofing material.
13. Use face cream when working with coal tar pitch.
14. Do not take work clothes home when exposed to coal tar pitch volatiles.
15. Change your work clothes before leaving the job site.
16. Place work clothes contaminated with coal tar pitch volatiles in a closed labeled container approved by your employer.

When Respirators are Provided

1. Shave daily to prevent facial hair from interfering with the face seal of the respirator.
2. Do not wear contact lenses when wearing a respirator.
3. Clean and return respirators to their carrying cases or cartons and store them in your locker or in a designated storage area as instructed by your employer when the work is completed.
4. Only use the respirator that has been fitted and issued to you.
5. Use your respirator when working with coal tar pitch.

Infection Control

1. Wash your hands after removing your gloves with soap or mild detergent and water before eating, smoking, using the toilet, or any areas of the body that may have contacted these volatiles at the end of each workday.
2. Use a mechanic's cream hand cleaner such as "Go-Jo" or "Humus" where water is not readily available.

Scaffolding

1. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when erecting the scaffold.
2. Do not work on scaffolds outside during stormy or windy weather.
3. Do not climb on scaffolds that wobble or lean to one side.
4. Initially inspect the scaffold prior to mounting it. Do not use a scaffold if any pulley, block, hook, or fitting is visibly worn, cracked, rusted, or otherwise damaged. Do not use a scaffold if any rope is frayed, torn, or visibly damaged.
5. Do not use any scaffold tagged "Out of Service."
6. Do not use unstable objects such as bundles of shingles, steel drums or cans, crates, loose brick or concrete blocks to support scaffolds or planks.
7. Do not work on platforms or scaffolds unless they are fully planked.
8. Do not use a scaffold unless guardrails and all flooring are in place.
9. Do not use strips of felt or any building material as a makeshift guardrail. Utilize guardrail system as outlined per manufacturers' instructions.
10. Level the scaffold after each move. Do not extend adjusting leg screws more than 12 inches.
11. Do not walk or work beneath a scaffold unless a wire mesh has been installed between the mid-rail and the toe board or planking.
12. Use your safety belts and lanyards when working on scaffolding at a height of 10 feet or more above ground level. Attach the lanyard to a secure member of the scaffold.
12. Do not climb the cross braces for access to the scaffold. Use the ladder.
13. Do not jump from, to or between scaffolding.
14. Do not slide down cables, ropes or guys used for bracing.

15. Keep both feet on the decking. Do not sit or climb on the guardrails.
16. Do not lean out from the scaffold. Do not rock the scaffold.
17. Keep the scaffold free of roofing material scraps, loose tools, and other obstructions.
18. Do not throw anything "overboard" unless a spotter is available. Use the debris chutes or lower things by hoist or by hand.
19. Do not move a mobile scaffold if anyone is on the scaffold.
20. Prior to using a rolling scaffold, chock the wheels with wheel blocks and lock them by using your foot to depress the wheel lock.

Lifting Equipment (chains, cables, ropes, slings, etc.)

1. Do not use chain slings if links are cracked, twisted, stretched, or bent.
2. Fabricate all wire in wire rope slings by using thimbles; do not form eyes by using wire clips or knots.
3. Do not shorten slings by using makeshift devices such as knots or bolts.
4. Do not use a kinked chain.
5. Protect slings from the sharp edges of their loads by placing pads over the sharp edges of the items that have been loaded.
6. Do not place your hands between the sling and its load when the sling is being tightened around the load.
7. Wear work gloves when handling rough, sharp-edged, or abrasive material such as chains, cables, ropes, or slings.
8. Do not alter or remove the safety latch on hooks. Don't use a hook that does not have a safety latch or if the safety latch is bent.
9. Lift the load from the center of the hooks, not from the point.
10. Do not use a ground-operated hoist in which the safety latch on the hook has been removed, is bent, or is otherwise visibly damaged.

Forklift Safety

General

1. Only authorized and trained personnel are allowed to operate the forklifts.
2. Apply the foot brake and shift gears to neutral before turning the key.
3. Do not use bare forks as a man-lift platform.
4. Steer the forklift wide when making turns.
5. Sound the forklift horn when approaching blind corners, doorways, or aisles to alert other operators and pedestrians.

Lifting

1. Do not exceed the lift capacity of the forklift. Read the lift capacity plate on the forklift if you are unsure.
2. Follow the manufacturer's guidelines concerning changes in the lift capacity before adding an attachment to a forklift.
3. Lift the load an inch or two to test for stability; if the rear wheels are not in firm contact with the floor, take a lighter load or use a forklift that has a higher lift capacity.
4. Do not raise or lower a load while you are enroot. Wait until you are in the loading area and have stopped before raising or lowering the load.
5. After picking up a load, adjust the forks so that the load is tilted slightly backward for added stability.
6. Raise the forks an additional two inches to avoid hitting or scraping the ramp surface as you approach the ramp.
7. Do not drive the forklift while people are on the attached man-lift platform.
8. Drive unloaded forklifts in reverse when going up a ramp and forward when going down a ramp.
9. Drive a loaded forklift in a forward gear when going up a ramp. Upon approaching the ramp, raise the forks an additional two inches to avoid hitting or scraping the ramp surface.
10. Do not attempt to turn the forklift around on a ramp.
11. Do not use a gear for the opposite direction of travel as a means to slow down or stop the forklift.
12. Lower the mast completely, turn the engine off, and set the parking brake before leaving your forklift.

Cranes and Hoists

1. Do not use load hooks or chains that are cracked, bent, elongated, or broken.

2. Do not use cranes that do not have their rated load capacity indicated on each side of the crane or on its load block.
3. Passengers are not permitted to ride inside the operator's cab of a truck crane.
4. Keep crane windows clean. Do not use a crane if its windows are broken.
5. Do not exceed posted weight limits on hoists.
6. Do not operate a crane on soft ground without cribbing and mats.
7. Fully extend outriggers before attempting a lift.
8. Stay outside the barricades of the posted swing radius.
9. Do not perform any crane retrofits or modifications without the manufacturer's approval.
10. Do not leave the crane unattended with a hoisted load.
11. Do not hoist loads over people.
12. Do not drive on the road shoulders.
13. Wear high visibility vests.
14. Wear the prescribed personal protective equipment such as hardhat, goggles, gloves, dust masks, and hearing protection when operating a hoist.
15. Replace the belts, gears or rotating shaft guards after servicing a crane; do not use the crane if guards are missing from these areas.

Specific Operations

Picking up a Load

1. "Square up" on the center of the load and approach it straight on with the forks in the travel position.
2. Stop when the tips of your forks are about a foot from the load.
3. Level the forks and slowly drive forward until the load is resting against the backrest of the mast.
4. Lift the load high enough to clear whatever is under it.
5. Back up about one foot, and then slowly and evenly tilt the mast backwards to stabilize the load.

Putting a Load Down

1. "Square up" and stop about one foot from the desired location.
2. Level the forks and drive to the loading spot.
3. Slowly lower the load to the floor.
4. Tilt the forks slightly forward so that you do not hook the load.
5. When the path behind you is clear of obstructions, back straight out until the forks have cleared the pallet.

Stacking One Load on Top of Another

1. Stop about one foot away from the loading area and lift the mast high enough to clear the top of the stack.
2. Slowly move forward until the load is squarely over the top of the stack.
3. Level the forks and lower the mast until the forks no longer support the load.
4. Look over both shoulders for obstructions and back straight out if the path is clear.

Job Site Safety

1. Do not walk under partially demolished walls or floors.
2. Stop working outdoors and seek shelter during lightning storms.
3. Do not begin working until barricades, warning signs or other protective devices have been installed to isolate the work area.
4. Do not throw or toss debris outside barricaded areas.
5. Walk around or step over holes, rocks, and roots in your pathway.
6. Stay clear of all trucks, forklifts, cranes, and other heavy equipment when in operation.
7. Do not approach any heavy equipment until the operator has seen you and has signaled to you that it is safe to approach.
8. Walk around or duck under protruding branches and limbs.
9. Do not walk on fallen trees; walk on the ground.
10. Do not clear brush by hand within 100 ft. of heavy equipment operations.

11. Keep combustible liquids stored and covered in approved containers.

Vehicular Safety (trucks and all terrain vehicles)

General

1. Drive on the graded roadways that have been leveled for this purpose.
2. Turn on low-beam headlights when driving on the site.
3. Drive up the slope or down the slope, not across the slope.
4. Hold onto vehicle when stepping out of it onto loose ground, holes, or rocks.
5. Tools and materials shall be secured to prevent movement when transported in the same compartment with employees.
6. Do not exceed the maximum number of people for which the vehicle is designed to transport.
7. Do not operate a loaded vehicle or load it, by means of cranes, power shovels, loaders, or similar equipment, if the vehicle does not have a cab shield and/or canopy to protect you from shifting or falling materials.
8. Do not carry extra fuel on any vehicle except in a properly mounted fuel tank approved by your employer.

Fueling Vehicles

1. Turn the vehicle off before fueling.
2. Do not smoke while fueling a vehicle.
3. Wash hands with soap and water if you spill gasoline on them.

Driving Rules

1. Shut all doors and fasten your seat belt before moving the vehicle.
2. Obey all traffic patterns and signs at all times.
3. Maintain a three point contact using both hands and one foot or both feet and one hand when climbing into and out of vehicles.
4. Drive up the slope or down the slope not across the slope.

Trailer Safety

1. Set the parking brake in the towing vehicle and use wheel blocks to chock the wheels of the trailer before removing the kettle from the trailer.
2. Permit no one to ride in the trailer.
3. Use ramps to load and unload kettles and equipment from the trailer.
4. Take slow, wide turns when towing trailers.
5. Do not exceed the load capacity as posted on the trailer door of the trailer.
6. Do not place all the heavy equipment on one side of the trailer.
7. Secure equipment and fuel tanks to the vehicle with chains or straps to eliminate or minimize shifting of the load.
8. Do not mount or dismount equipment on the traffic side.

Hand/Power Tool Safety

General

1. Use tied off containers to keep tools from falling off scaffolds and other elevated work platforms.
2. Carry all sharp tools in a sheath or holster.
3. Tag worn, damaged, or defective tools "Out of Service" and do not use them.
4. Do not use a tool if its handle has splinters, burrs, cracks, splits or if the head of the tool is loose.
5. Do not use impact tools such as hammers, chisels, punches, or steel stakes that have mushroomed heads.
6. Do not carry sharp or pointed hand tools such as screwdrivers, scribes, aviation snips, scrapers, chisels or files in your pocket unless the tool or your pocket is sheathed.
7. Do not perform "make-shift" repairs to tools.
8. Do not use "cheaters" on load binders or "boomers."
9. Do not carry tools in your hand when you are climbing. Carry tools in tool belts or hoist the tools to the work area using a hand line.
10. Do not throw tools from one location to another, from one employee to another or from scaffolds or other elevated

platforms.

11. Only transport hand tools in toolboxes or tool belts. Do not carry tools in your clothing.

Hammers

1. Use a claw hammer for pulling nails.
2. Do not strike nails or other objects with the "cheek" of the hammer.
3. Do not strike a hardened steel surface, such as a cold chisel, with a claw hammer.
4. Do not strike one hammer against another hammer.
5. Do not use a hammer if your hands are oily, greasy, or wet.
6. Do not use a hammer as a wedge, a pry bar or for pulling large spikes.

Snips

1. Wear safety glasses or safety goggles when using snips to cut materials.
2. Wear work gloves when cutting materials with snips.
3. Do not use straight cut snips to cut curves.
4. Keep the blade aligned by tightening the nut and bolt on the snips.
5. Do not use snips as a hammer, screwdriver, or pry bar.
6. Engage the locking clip on the snips after use.

Screwdrivers

1. Always match the size and type of screwdriver blade to fit the head of the screw.
2. Do not hold the work piece against your body while using a screwdriver.
3. Do not put your fingers near the blade of the screwdriver when tightening a screw.
4. Use an awl, drill or a nail to make a starting hole for screws.
5. Do not force a screwdriver by using a hammer or pliers on it.
6. Do not use a screwdriver as a punch, chisel, pry bar or nail puller.
7. Do not carry a screwdriver in your pocket.
8. Do not use a screwdriver if your hands are wet, oily, or greasy.
9. When using a spiral ratchet screwdriver, push down firmly and slowly.

Powder Actuated Tools

1. Wear impact resistant safety goggles or face shields when operating any powder actuated tools.
2. Do not attempt to fasten through a pre-drilled hole unless the powder actuated tool has a hole locator.
3. Keep your head and body behind the powder-actuated tool when firing it.
4. Before using powder actuated tools do not alter, bypass or remove the shield or guard at the muzzle end of the powder-actuated tool.
5. Do not load a powder-actuated tool until you are ready to fire it.

Hydraulic/Pneumatic Tools

1. Do not point a compressed air hose at bystanders or use it to clean your clothing.
2. Lock and/or tag tools "Out of Service" to prevent usage of the tool.
3. Do not use tools that have handles with burrs or cracks.
4. Do not use compressors if their belt guards are missing. Replace belt guards before use.
5. Turn the tool "off" and let it come to a complete stop before leaving it unattended.
6. Disconnect the tool from the airline before making any adjustments or repairs to the tool.

Heat Exhaustion/Sun Exposure

- Keep shirts on to avoid dehydration and sunburn.

Knives/Sharp Instruments

1. When handling knife blades and other cutting tools, direct sharp points and edges away from you.
2. Cut in the direction away from your body when using knives.
3. Use the knife that has been sharpened; do not use knives that have dull blades.
4. Use knives for the operations for which they are made.
5. Do not use knives that have broken or loose handles.
6. Do not use knives as screwdrivers, pry bars, or can openers.
7. Do not pick up knives by their blades.
8. Carry knives with their tips pointed towards the ground.
9. Do not carry knives, scissors or other sharp tools in your pockets or an apron unless they are first placed in their sheath or holder.
10. Do not attempt to catch a falling knife.
11. Store knives in knife blocks or in sheaths after using them.

Electrical Safety

1. Do not use power equipment or tools on which you have not been trained.
2. Keep power cords away from the path of drills, metal shears, power presses, grinders, and other tools or equipment that can splice or cut the power cord.
3. Do not use cords that have splices, exposed wires, or cracked or frayed ends.
4. Do not carry plugged in equipment or tools with your finger on the switch.
5. Do not carry equipment or tools by the cord.
6. Disconnect the tool from the outlet by pulling on the plug, not the cord.
7. Turn the tool off before plugging or unplugging it.
8. Do not leave tools that are "On" unattended.
9. Do not handle or operate electrical tools when your hands are wet or when you are standing on wet floors.
10. Do not operate spark inducing tools such as grinders, drills, or saws near containers labeled "Flammable" or in an explosive atmosphere such as a paint spray booth.
11. Turn off the electrical tool and unplug it from the outlet before attempting repairs or service work. Tag the tool "Out of Service."
12. Do not use extension cords or other three pronged power cords that have a missing prong.
13. Do not use an adapter such as a cheater plug that eliminates the ground.
14. Do not plug multiple electrical cords into a single outlet.
15. Do not run extension cords through doorways, through holes in ceilings, walls, or floors.
16. Do not stand in water or on wet surfaces when operating power hand tools or portable electrical appliances.
17. Do not use a power hand tool to cut wet or water soaked building materials.
18. Do not use a power hand tool while wearing wet cotton gloves or wet leather gloves.
19. Never operate electrical equipment barefooted. Wear rubber-soled or insulated work boots.
20. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance that has a frayed, worn, cut, improperly spliced, or damaged power cord.
21. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance if a prong from the three-pronged power plug is missing or has been removed.
22. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance that has a two-pronged adapter or a two-conductor extension cord.
23. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance while holding a part of the metal casing or while holding the extension cord in your hand. Hold all portable power tools by the plastic handgrips or other nonconductive areas designed for gripping purposes.

Hazardous Materials

When Using Chemicals to Seal Metals

1. Wear protective gloves when handling chemicals from containers labeled "Flammable," "Toxic," "Caustic" or "Poisonous" and wash your hands after removing the gloves.
2. Follow the instructions on the label and in the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical

product used in your workplace.

3. Each time you use your gloves, wash your gloves before removing them using cold tap water and normal hand washing motion. Always wash your hands after removing the gloves.
4. Do not use chemicals from unlabeled containers and unmarked cylinders.
5. Do not perform "hot work" such as welding, metal grinding, or other spark producing operations within 50 feet of containers labeled "Flammable" or "Combustible."
6. Do not drag containers labeled "Flammable."
7. Do not store chemical containers labeled "Oxidizer" with containers labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic."
8. Always use chemical goggles and a face shield before handling chemicals labeled "Corrosive" or "Caustic."

Power Hoist Safety

1. Use manufacturer approved counter weights to secure the hoist. Do not use roofing materials such as rolls of felt or bundles of shingles,
2. Do not exceed the manufacturer's recommended load capacity limits.
3. Only trained personnel, approved by the employer, are allowed to operate a power hoist.
4. Use the power hoist in an area that permits the operator to stand clear of the load at all times.
5. Use safety hooks or shackles to attach the load whenever possible.
6. Use 'tag lines' to control the load when necessary.
7. Keep your fingers and clothing clear of hoist machinery.
8. Do not attempt adjustments while the hoist is running.

Portable Welding Equipment

1. Wear a welding helmet or welding goggles during welding operations.
2. Do not use personal or employee-owned power tools and portable appliance while at work.
3. Do not perform welding tasks while wearing wet cotton gloves or wet leather gloves.
4. Insulated work gloves are required for all welders when using welding equipment.
5. Do not use welding apparatus if power plug is cut, frayed, split or otherwise visibly damaged or modified.
6. When replacing power plugs and cords of welding apparatus, always check to ensure that the ground wire is connected and the power plug prongs are not worn off, allowing the plug to be inserted backward.

Compressed Gas Cylinders

Storage and Handling

1. Do not handle oxygen cylinders if your gloves are greasy or oily.
2. Store all cylinders in the upright position.
3. Place valve protection caps on gas cylinders that are in storage or not in use.
4. Do not lift cylinders by the valve protection cap.
5. Do not store compressed gas cylinders in areas where they can come in contact with chemicals labeled "Corrosive."
6. Place cylinders on a cradle, sling board, pallet or cylinder basket to hoist them.
7. Do not place cylinders against electrical panels or live electrical cords where the cylinder can become part of the circuit.
8. Do not use a flame to check for propane cylinder leak, use a leak or monitor detector.

Use of Cylinders

1. Do not use dented, cracked, or other visually damaged cylinders.
2. Use only an open ended or adjustable wrench when connecting or disconnecting regulators and fittings.
3. Do not transport cylinders without first removing regulators and replacing the valve protection caps.
4. Close the cylinder valve when work is finished, when the cylinder is empty or at any time, the cylinder is moved.
5. Do not store oxygen cylinders near fuel gas cylinders such as propane or acetylene or near combustible material such as oil or grease.
6. Stand to the side of the regulator when opening the valve.
7. If a cylinder is leaking around a valve or a fuse plug, move it to an outside area away from where work is performed and tag it to indicate the defect.
8. Do not hoist or transport cylinders by means of magnets or choker slings.

9. Do not use compressed gas to clean the work area, equipment, or yourself.
10. Do not remove the valve wrench from acetylene cylinders while the cylinder is in use.
11. Open compressed gas cylinder valves slowly. Open fully when in use to eliminate possible leakage around the cylinder valve stem.
12. Purge oxygen valves, regulators, and lines before use.

Torch on Applications

1. "Blow Out" hoses before attaching the torch.
2. Inspect hoses and torches before use. Replace damaged, burned, worn, or leaking parts.
3. Use a pressure gauge on every regulator. Do not use an adjustable regulator with a higher-pressure range than the original regulator that came with the torch.
4. Never face the gauge while opening the cylinder valve.
5. Before lighting a torch, purge the hose, adjust the working pressures, then use a friction lighter to ignite the gases. Do not use matches or a cigarette lighter.
6. Do not use oil, grease or other lubricants on the regulator.
7. When shutting off the torch, close the gas cylinder valve first and let the remaining gas burn out of the hose before closing off the torch valve.
8. Never overfill a gas cylinder. It could explode.
9. Use only hoses listed for liquid petroleum (LP) gas.
10. Use soap solution to test for gas leaks before lighting.
11. Visually check and ensure that the flow of gas through the regulator is flowing in the proper direction. Directional flow is stamped on the regulator.
12. To keep 'frosting' from occurring, increase the size of the bottle or cylinder.
13. Secure propane tanks in an upright position and place them at least 10 feet from the open flame.
14. Keep non-applicators at least 10 feet from the flame.
15. Keep vent in pressure regulator clear at all times.
16. When shutting off the torch, close the propane cylinder valve first and let the remaining gas burn out of the hose.
17. Do not leave a lighted torch unattended.
18. Do not heat a cylinder to increase pressure.
19. Place a fire extinguisher near you, but away from the torch and other parts of LP gas equipment, when performing torch on operations.
20. Do not lay an operating torch over the edge of a roof.
21. Do not use a trowel as a torch stand.
22. Do not lay an operating torch to rest on a gas cylinder. If there is a gas leak in the cylinder area, there could be a fire.

Coal Tar/Asphalt Applications

1. Do not smoke or eat while performing tar-roofing work.
2. Stand clear of hot asphalt when it is being dumped out of the kettle.
3. Do not stand, work, or operate equipment such as felt laying machines or mechanical moppers within three feet of any unprotected roof opening or within five feet of any unprotected roof edge.

Single-Ply Roofing

- Wear respirators when hot air welding PVC or when performing adhesive welding procedures.

Conveyors

1. Do not climb on conveyor equipment.
2. Do not ride on any conveyors.
3. When using a belt driven conveyor to load a trailer bed, the person inside the trailer shall give verbal commands to the person loading the conveyor.

JOB-SPECIFIC RULES

Roof Felt Slitter

1. Replace the guards before starting the machine, after making adjustments and after making repairs to a machine.
2. Do not remove, alter, or bypass any safety guard or device when operating the machine.
3. Read and obey safety warnings posted on the machine.
4. Do not wear loose clothing, jewelry, or neckties when operating machine.
5. Long hair must be contained under a hat or hair net, regardless of gender.
6. Do not try to stop a work piece as it goes through any machine. If the machine becomes jammed, disconnect the power before clearing the jam.
7. Report any missing machine or tool guard immediately to your supervisor.

Vehicle Loading

1. Plan the move before loading; ensure that you have an unobstructed pathway and that the vehicle is parked as close to the equipment or material as possible.
2. Keep bumpers/tailgates free of grease, water, etc.; remove buildup of material such as dirt, mud, etc.
3. Use lifting aids such as dollies, pallet jack, and forklift or get assistance from a co-worker to place dock plate resting between loading dock and truck surface.
4. If equipment or material that is to be loaded into truck is too heavy or bulky, use lifting aids such as hand trucks, dollies, pallet jacks and carts, or get assistance from co-workers.
5. Secure all equipment and material within the truck to eliminate or reduce movement.

Crane Truck or Boom Conveyor Truck

1. Only trained and employer authorized personnel are permitted to operate the crane truck or boom conveyor.
2. Park on firm level surface, place the vehicle in neutral, and apply the emergency brake.
3. If the truck is equipped with an audible back up warning device, engage the alarm before backing into a location.
4. If the truck is equipped with mechanical, hydraulic, or pneumatic jacks, braces or stabilizers engage such, prior to engaging the swing conveyor.
5. Do not engage the swing conveyor if there are overhead obstructions in the way. Allow sufficient distance for wind gust that would cause the conveyor to contact power lines.
6. Never climb the conveyor to gain access to the roof, use a ladder.
7. Do not load supplies onto a roof if there are unguarded openings such as skylights.

KETTLEMEN

General

1. Do not leave kettles or tankers unattended while they are being fired.
2. Take breaks in shaded areas.
3. Do not smoke or eat while performing asphalt work.
4. Stand clear of hot asphalt when it is being dumped out of the kettle.
5. Do not place a pumper or agitator into kettles or tankers.

Personal Protective Equipment

1. Wear face shields when loading and withdrawing hot liquid asphalt from a kettle or tanker.
2. Wear your personal protective equipment such as goggles, gloves, and respiratory protection when operating the kettle.
3. Do not wear contact lenses when operating the kettle.

Job Site Safety

1. Do not walk under partially demolished walls or floors.
2. Stop working outdoors and seek shelter during lightning storms.
3. Do not begin working until barricades, warning signs or other protective devices have been installed to isolate the work area.
4. Do not throw or toss roofing scraps such as shingles, rubber roofing material, or any other debris outside barricaded areas.

5. Walk around or step over holes, rocks, and roots in your pathway.
6. Stay clear of all trucks, forklifts, cranes, and other heavy equipment when in operation.
7. Do not approach any heavy equipment until the operator has seen you and has signaled to you that it is safe to approach.
8. Walk around or duck under protruding branches and limbs.
9. Do not walk on fallen trees; walk on the ground.
10. Do not clear brush by hand within 100 ft. of heavy equipment operations.
11. Keep combustible liquids stored and covered in approved containers.

SHOP/SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Lockout/Tag out

NOTE: Devices such as padlocks shall be provided for locking out the source of power at the main disconnect switch. Before any maintenance, inspection, cleaning, adjusting or servicing of equipment (hydraulic, electrical, mechanical or air) that requires entrance into or close contact with the machinery or equipment, the main power disconnect switch or valve, or both, controlling its source of power or flow of material, shall be locked-out or blocked off with a padlock, blank flange or similar device.

1. Do not perform any maintenance, inspection, cleaning, adjusting or servicing of any equipment without following the employer lockout / tag out program.
2. If required to work on powered equipment (hydraulic, electrical, air, etc.), you must have your personal padlock with your name on it and personal key on your person at all times.
3. Attach your own lock or tag when you need to isolate an energy source.
4. Do not remove a lock from any equipment unless you placed it there yourself. Each person shall place his/her own lock/tag when required to isolate an energy source.
5. Do not start any adjustment, service or repair without verifying that the tag/lock out switch or control cannot be by-passed or over-ridden.
6. Disconnect and padlock all machine power disconnects in the off position before removing guards for the purpose of working "ON" or "IN" the machinery or its approaching un guarded parts. (NOTE: When more than one employee is working on a single piece of equipment, each employee must use his own padlock along with lockout tongs to lock out the equipment. When the work is completed, he must remove only his lock.)
7. Lockout verification:
 - Verify that the locked-out switch or control cannot be overridden.
 - Test the equipment to be certain that the locked-out switch is de-energized and not simply malfunctioning.
 - Press all start buttons to see if the equipment starts.
 - Ensure the system you will be working on is the same one that has been locked out.
8. Before restarting the equipment, verify the following:
 - All tools and other items have been removed.
 - All machine guards are in place.
 - All electric systems are reconnected.
 - All employees are clear of equipment.
9. Before machinery is put back into use after LOCKOUT/TAGOUT, give a verbal announcement / sound warning to fellow employees.

Electrical Powered Tools

1. Do not use power equipment or tools on which you have not been trained.
2. Keep power cords away from the path of drills, saws, vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, mowers, slicers, knives, grinders, irons, and presses.
3. Do not carry plugged-in equipment or tools with your finger on the switch.
4. Do not carry equipment or tools by the cord.
5. Disconnect the tool from the outlet by pulling on the plug, not the cord.
6. Turn the tool off before plugging or unplugging it.

7. Do not leave tools that are "On" unattended.
8. Do not handle or operate electrical tools when your hands are wet or when you are standing on wet floors.
9. Do not operate spark inducing tools such as grinders, drills, or saws near containers labeled "Flammable" or in an explosive atmosphere such as a paint spray booth.
10. Turn off electrical tools and disconnect the power source from the outlet before attempting repairs or service work. Tag the tool "Out of Service."
11. Do not connect multiple electrical tools into a single outlet.
12. Do not run extension cords through doorways, through holes in ceilings, walls, or floors.
13. Do not drive over, drag, step on or place objects on a cord.
14. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance with a two-pronged adapter or a two-conductor extension cord.
15. Do not use a power hand tool while wearing wet cotton gloves or wet leather gloves.
16. Never operate electrical equipment barefooted. Wear rubber-soled or insulated work boots.
17. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance while holding a part of the metal casing or holding the extension cord in your hand. Hold all portable power tools by the plastic handgrips or other nonconductive areas designed for gripping purposes.
18. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance that has a frayed, worn, cut, improperly spliced, or damaged power cord.
19. Do not operate a power hand tool or portable appliance if the ground pin from the three-pronged power plug is missing or has been removed.

Power Saws

1. Wear safety goggles, protective gloves, a dust mask, and hearing protection when operating a power saw.
2. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry.
3. Clean any residue from the blade or cutting head before making a new cut with the power saw.
4. Do not use a power saw that has cracked, broken, or loose guards or other visible damage.
5. Keep your hands away from the exposed blade.
6. Operate the saw at full cutting speed, with a sharp blade, to prevent kickbacks.
7. Do not alter the anti-kickback device or blade guard.
8. Do not perform cutting operations with the power saw while standing on a wet or slippery floor.
9. When using the power saw, do not reach across the cutting operation.
10. Cut away from your body and below your shoulder level when you are using a power saw.
11. If the saw becomes jammed, turn the power switch of the saw to "Off" before pulling out the incomplete cut.

Pneumatic Tools

1. Do not point a compressed air hose at bystanders or use it to clean your clothing.
2. Do not use tools that have handles with burrs or cracks.
3. Do not use compressors if their belt guards are missing. Replace belt guards before use.
4. Turn the tool "off" and let it come to a complete stop before leaving it unattended.
5. Disconnect the tool from the airline before making any adjustments or repairs to the tool.
6. Engage positive locks on hoses and attachments before use.
7. Shut off pressure valve and disconnect airline when not in use.
8. Tag damaged or defective pneumatic tools "Out of Service" to prevent usage of the tool by other employees.

Powder Actuated Tools

1. Only employer-authorized personnel, with a valid certification card may operate powder-actuated tools.
2. Wear safety glasses, goggles, or face shields when operating powder actuated tools.
3. Wear earplugs or earmuffs when making fastenings.
4. Do not permit bystanders in the area when using a powder-actuated tool.
5. Do not load tool until ready to make a fastening.
6. Keep tool pointed in a safe direction (away from personnel).
7. Post a sign alerting co-workers that a powder actuated tool is being used.

8. After use, lock powder actuated tools and powder loads in a container and store in a safe place such as a locker or the trunk of a car.

Carpet Laying

1. Carry knives in a leather pouch.
2. Keep sealing iron in the sealing iron tray when iron is energized.
3. When using power stretchers on long pulls, make sure the power head handle is locked down. Do not sit on handle or attempt to hold the handle down with your hand.
4. Do not leave knives and tools lying on the floor.
5. Wear kneepads.

Resilient Floor Coverings

1. Before you begin installation of the floor coverings, ventilate the area by opening windows, doors, or by using an exhaust fan.
2. Read labels and safety recommendations on all materials used in installation, i.e. adhesives, solvents, seam sealers, polishers, patching compounds, and cleaners.
3. Never leave propane torches that are being used for heating unattended.
4. Keep all flammable materials away from flame or spark.
5. Flush your skin or eyes with water if they are exposed to hazardous material.
6. Use heat resistant gloves when using heating tools.
7. Wear kneepads.
8. Keep the work area well lighted and uncluttered.

NOTE: When work involves the removal of a resilient floor covering structure that contains or is assumed to contain asbestos, always check with supervisor before proceeding.

Sanding Equipment

1. Always leave the floor sanding machine(s) unplugged until ready for use.
2. Unplug the belt sander when changing the sander belt.
3. Always use approved dust mask when sanding.

Stairways, Floors, and Openings

1. Do not work on open-sided floors, elevated walkways, or elevated platforms if there are no guardrails in place.
2. Stand clear of floor openings if guardrails or covers are removed or displaced.

ALL EXCAVATIONS

1. The contractor communicates with the local One-Call Service Center **AND** utility owners who are not members of the one-call center. This communication must take place 48 hours to 72 hours, but not more than 10 days (or per state regulations) prior to the start of the excavation.
2. The route of the excavation will be white lined (with white spray paint), flagged, staked, or a combination of these to mark the dig site before the locator arrives on the job.
3. The contractor hand digs within 18 inches or 24 inches (depending on state regulations) horizontally on either side of the marked facility.
4. The contractor requests new locates to again identify the underground facilities on all excavations incurring extended time requirements of 10 days or more and following inclement weather.
5. Photographs or videos are taken after the utility has been marked before the excavation begins.

CRITICAL/HIGH PRIORITY EXCAVATIONS

On numerous occasions contractors will be required to excavate on or near critical or high priority underground facilities. These utilities, if hit during the excavation, can result in death, severe injury, or extensive property damage causing major power outages to thousands of consumers. Examples would include high-pressure gas, petroleum lines (catastrophic explosions), and water lines (flooding and ground collapse), power transmission facilities, and fiber optic communication cables (service disruption to 30,000 customers or more for 30 minutes or more). For these reasons, before any excavation begins, the contractor must aggressively discuss this risk with the owner to identify if critical or high priority facilities are located at the excavation site.

If so, in addition to the 5 best practices defined above, the following 3 best practices also apply:

6. The contractor must request a pre-excavation meeting on site with the facility owner and prime contractor (if any).
7. The contractor potholes (hand digging, use of air knives or vacuum excavation techniques) to verify utility locates or mark-outs.
8. The contractor maps the coordinates of the locates in relation to a stationary object(s), such as a tree, fence, building, etc.

DOCUMENTATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH BEST PRACTICES

Documentation will take many forms, but it must include certain information, signed and dated by the construction owner or senior manager. Ref. appendix 10.1.

Preplanning of excavation project

- Notify local One-Call Service Center: Federal O.S.H.A. rules and legislation in most states require contractors who plan to excavate to notify the local One Call Center and non-member facility owners 48 to 72 hours before the job begins. Additionally, there should be no excavating of any kind, mechanical or by hand, without first obtaining locates. If private lines exist, they too must be properly located. Property managers or owners of private facility systems can assist prior to calling for locates.
- The excavator must have a thorough knowledge of the jurisdictional regulations in which the dig site is located and planned for accordingly. For example, in some metropolitan areas it is unlawful for contractors to touch water valves or other utility control devices.
- To enhance the quality of the job-preplanning phase, the company must determine if the excavation involves critical or high priority facilities. The contractor should specifically ask the owner to identify these in their bid specifications, or at least discuss with the owner and document it. These accidents would be any dig up that could result in severe injury, death, or extensive property damage causing major power outages to thousands of customers. Some examples: high-pressure gas, petroleum (catastrophic explosion), water lines (flooding and ground collapse), power transmission facilities, and fiber optic communication cables producing an FCC reportable incident (service disruption to 30,000 or more customers for 30 minutes or more).

Identify Facilities - Large Projects

- Be sure to maintain documentation of the locate request number and a sketch of the locates. This documentation should be available at the site of excavation.
- Make sure the request numbers are valid and that they are issued in your company's name.
- The proposed dig area should be pre-marked with white paint prior to notifying the One Call Center for locates.
- Request a pre-construction meeting with facility owners and locators to review the excavation area. This is very important if the job involves a critical or high priority facility or the job is in a congested metropolitan area. The owner should be questioned concerning the need for Subsurface Utility Engineering.
- Make sure that all members and non-member facility owners of the one-call center have been contacted for locates.
- Photograph or videotape of dig area in relation to the locates in case of problems later on. An alternative would be to map the coordinates of the locates in relation to a stationary object(s) such as a tree, fence, building, etc.

Identify Facilities - Small Projects

- The proposed dig area should be pre-marked with white paint prior to notifying One Call for locates.
- Make sure that all utility owners (one-call members and non-member owners) have been contacted for locates.
- Be sure to maintain documentation of the locate request number and a sketch of the locates if supplied by the facility

owner. This documentation should be available at the site of excavation.

- Make sure request numbers are valid and that they are issued in your company's name.
- If there is a critical or high priority facility line in dig area, make arrangements for the locator and the facility owner to be on the job site with you during the excavation. If the locator and/or facility owner refuses to be present, then document this response by appending it to the ticket request.

On the job site

- Once on the job site, begin job preparation by reviewing list of multiple non-members of your One-Call Service Center that are in your dig area and make sure that locate marks for all facilities are present. Consult your color chart if necessary to ensure all facilities have been located. If any underground system is not marked, contact your supervisor, call the owner immediately, and then document responses.
- Account for all feeds to houses or buildings before you excavate. You should be able to see them in the air or marked on the ground.
- Identify and/or have located all private facilities that have not already been located. This includes propane and private lines, sprinklers, etc. Look for sewer vents on the roof of the house, look for sprinkler heads and turn on the system if necessary. Look for physical evidence that facilities have not been located.
- Sketch the location and document the depth of all public and private facilities on your work order for future reference.
- If there is not a sketch of all other facilities, draw a sketch of locates with measurements to fixed objects for future reference.
- Expose all facilities that you will be crossing. All critical or high priority facilities should be exposed by pot holing or use of locating equipment every 100 feet if parallel within 5 feet of dig area.
- If there are no locates, if marks are incomplete, or if exposing indicates locates are not accurate, *DO NOT DIG*. Contact the facility owner to complete the locates.
- Request new locates if the job extends beyond 10 days and following inclement weather.
- Once you have verified the location of all lines and you have completed the Job Check List, you can begin to excavate. Remember to complete the sketch of your dig site before you start excavating.
- Photograph or video tape the dig site in relation to the locates before the excavation begins so that valid documentation can be presented in case of problems later on.

Excavating

- You should hand dig within 24 inches (or as your state requires) of any line, pedestal, closure, riser guard, pole (with riser), meter or other structure.
- If you must use mechanical equipment within 24 inches of a mark you should expose the line first.
- If you are paralleling a critical or high priority line, or working on one, you should pot hole every 100 feet, or as appropriate, to verify the location and depth of the line. If the locate is not accurate, the facility owner should be contacted immediately.
- If you are using a boring machine, you should try to bore away from all facilities. If you must cross a facility, expose the line to verify location and depth and change the bore route and/or depth to avoid the facility. Contact your supervisor to approve route changes.
- Do not place excavated dirt or street plates on top of locate marks. Every attempt should be made to keep marks visible and fresh at all times. When excavated soil must be placed on locate marks, ensure that a detailed sketch of the marks has been made and pictures taken to support the sketch.

Backfilling

- All lines exposed during excavation must be supported to prevent damage, stretching, kinking, etc.
- Before backfilling, extra caution must be taken to remove large rocks, sharp objects, and large chunks of hard packed clay or dirt.
- No trash or pieces of abandoned lines should be backfilled into the trench.

What to do if damage does occur:

Immediately contact the Police and Fire Department emergency services in case evacuation is required. In addition:

- All damages, including kinking or sheath damage must be reported immediately to a supervisor and to the facility owner or operator.
- Pictures will be taken and reports completed to help document the damage and assist in resolving any claim that may be filed.
- If a water line is damaged, you should attempt to stop the flow of water if allowed to do so within jurisdictional regulations at the site.
- If a gas or power line is damaged, it may be necessary to leave the area immediately and notify other workers in the area and facility owners. *REMEMBER, SAFETY FIRST!!! FOLLOW COMPANY SAFETY STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES.*
- Complete Damage Investigation Report (example attached) and submit to your supervisor.

Employee Accountability

Be advised that failure to perform any of the following procedures may result in disciplinary action.

- Digging without obtaining locates.
- Smoking is not permitted in, or around, the excavation in case of gas leaks.
- Excavating, including hand digging, without locates for any or all facilities including private lines.
- Report any facility damage regardless of severity.
- Failure to check paperwork or equipment before leaving the shop.
- Failure to utilize the job checklist provided.

Obtain and learn the laws and regulations that pertain to excavating in your state.

Everyone will incorporate these procedures into their daily routine. By utilizing these procedures, it will increase your productivity and efficiency, not to mention the obvious safety benefits.

JOB SITE PERSONNEL

1. Do not start work until barricades, barrier logs, fill or other protection have been installed to isolate the work area from local traffic.
2. Reflective warning vests must be worn by traffic flagmen who are assigned to controlling traffic.
3. Do not walk under platforms that bridge a trench.
4. Do not enter a trench unless you have been given permission by the competent person. Seek out and identify the designated "Competent person" for the excavation site.

Access and Egress Safety

1. Use ladders, structural ramps, or stairways as a means of access or egress from excavations.
2. Do not use scrap lumber, excavation machinery, or other improvised devices for climbing.
3. Do not climb a ladder unless it extends at least three (3) feet or three (3) rungs beyond the edge of the trench.

Trench box Safety

1. Do not enter a trench box during its installation or removal.
2. Do not enter a trench box that is being moved.

Hot Line Safety

1. Clean all protective line equipment after each use, prior to storage.
2. Wear rubber gloves or use hot sticks when removing tree branches, limbs, or similar objects from contact with high voltage lines, panels, or equipment.
3. Do not wear rubber protective gloves while climbing or descending a pole.
4. Wear 100% cotton or flame resistant shirts or jumpers (with sleeves rolled down) and protective hats when working on or near live parts, lines, and panels or when climbing poles.
5. Wear body belts with straps or lanyards when working at an elevated position (poles, towers, etc.).
6. Visually inspect body belts and straps before use for defects, wear, and damage.
7. When working with lines of 600 volts or more:

- Wear rubber gloves or use hot sticks when placing protective equipment on/around energized voltage conductors.
 - Do not work on the line that is removed from service until the line is cleared, tagged, tested, and grounded.
 - Treat bare wire communication conductors on structures as energized lines unless they are protected by insulated conductors.
8. Treat bare wire communication conductors on power poles and structures as energized lines (with voltages in excess of 600 volts) unless the conductors are protected by insulating materials.
 9. Do not remove any ground until all employees are clear of the temporary grounded lines or equipment.
 10. After a capacitor has been disconnected from its source of supply, wait five minutes before short-circuiting and grounding it.
 11. Do not contact the terminals, jumpers, or line wires connected directly to capacitors until the capacitors have been short-circuited and/or grounded.
 12. Visually inspect and wipe down all hot line tools each day before use.
 13. Do not wear rubber gloves with protectors while using hot line tools.
 14. Do not use defective hot line tools. Mark them as defective and turn them in for repair or replacement.

Stringing/Removing Deenergized Conductors

1. Keep conductors that are being strung in or removed under positive control to prevent accidental contact with energized circuits.
2. Do not exceed the load rating for stringing lines, pulling lines, sock connections or load-bearing hardware and accessories.
3. Do not use defective pulling lines or defective accessories. Mark the defective items and turn them in for repair or replacement.
4. Do not use conductor grips on wire ropes unless the grips are designed for that particular purpose.
5. If an existing line that crosses over a conductor is to be deenergized, ground the line on both sides of the crossing or treat the conductor being crossed as energized.

TRENCHING AND SHORING PROCEDURES

A. SCOPE & APPLICATION

The company policy sets forth the official practices required for excavations made by employees. All employees shall be instructed in the health and safety significance of the excavation procedure. Each new employee shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the excavation procedure. The field supervisor in charge of the excavation will make a copy of this procedure available before the start of any work. All personnel not involved in the actual trenching procedures will be given basic awareness information on all operations.

B. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All excavations shall be made in accordance with the rules, regulations, requirements, and guidelines set forth in 29 CFR 1926.650, .651, and .652; the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's standard on Excavations, except where otherwise noted below.

C. INSPECTION/

1. Procedures

A competent person shall be placed in charge of all excavations.

Underground utilities must be located and marked before excavation begins.

Employees are not allowed in the excavation while heavy equipment is digging.

All open holes or trenches must be protected.

2. Inspections

The competent person shall conduct inspections:

- * Daily and before the start of each shift.
- * As dictated by the work being done in the trench.
- * After every rain storm.
- * After other events that could increase hazards, such as snowstorm, windstorm, thaw, earthquake, dramatic change in weather, etc.
- * When fissures, tension cracks, sloughing, undercutting, water seepage, bulging at the bottom, or other similar conditions occur.
- * When there is a change in the size, location, or placement of the soil pile.
- * When there is any indication of change or movement in adjacent structures.

(For excavations 4 feet or greater in depth, a trench inspection form shall be filled out for each inspection.)

D. SOIL TYPES

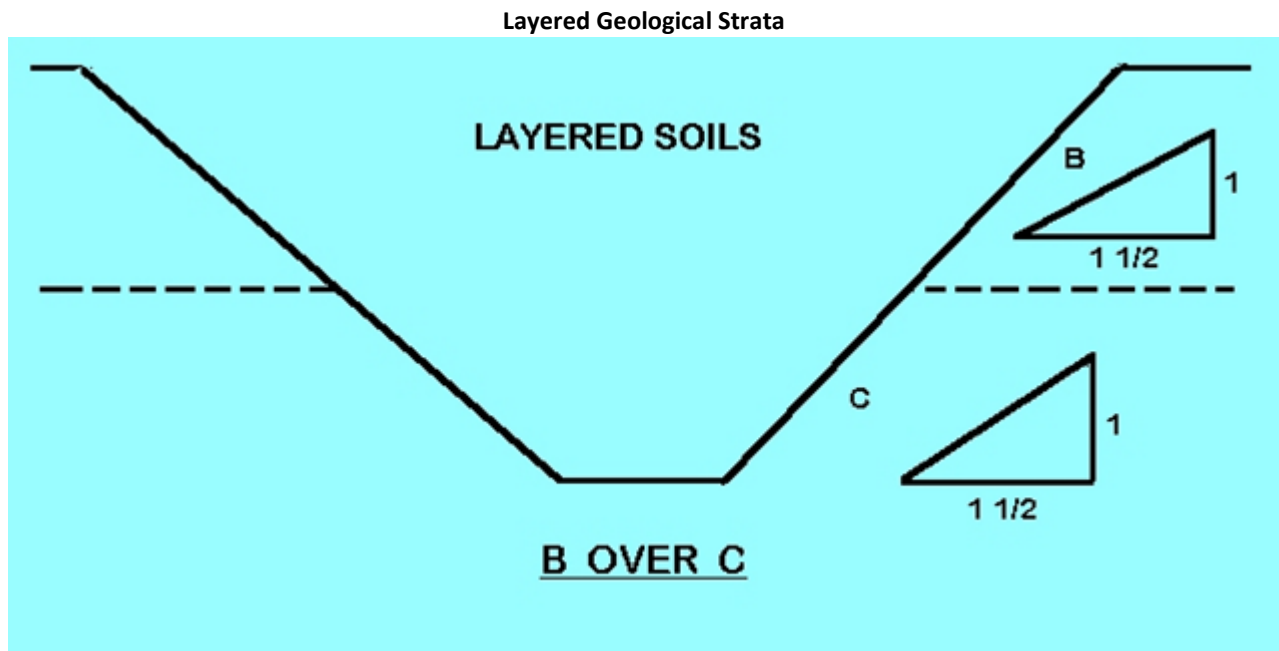
Type A -Most stable: clay, silty clay, and hardpan (resists penetration). No soil is Type A if it is fissured, is subject to vibration of any type, has previously been disturbed, or has seeping water.

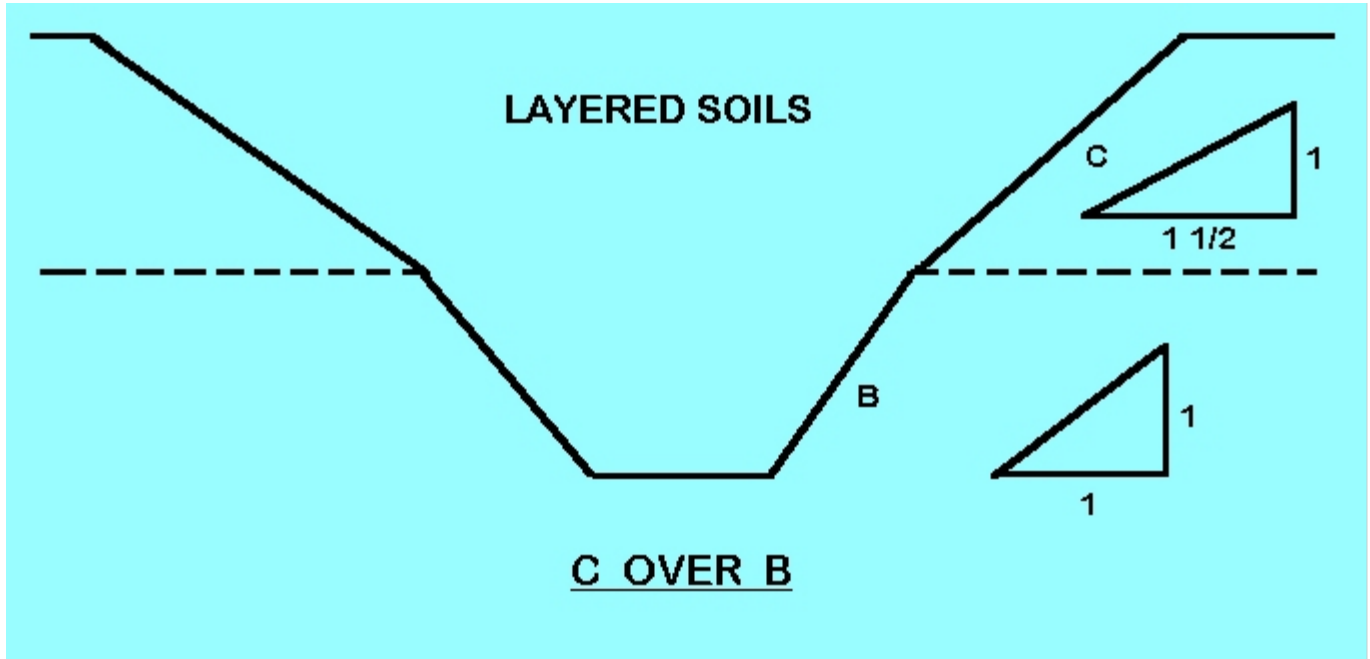
Type B - Medium stability: silt, sandy loam, medium clay and unstable dry rock; previously disturbed soils unless otherwise classified as Type C; soils that meet the requirements of Type A soil but are fissured or subject to vibration.

Type C - Least stable: gravel, loamy sand, soft clay, submerged soil or dense, heavy unstable rock, and soil from which water is freely seeping.

Layered geological strata- The soil must be classified on the basis of the soil classification of the weakest soil layer. Each layer may be classified individually if a more stable layer lies below a less stable layer, i.e. where a Type C soil rests on top of stable rock.

Because most excavations will be conducted in order to repair / replace existing pipelines or equipment (i.e. the soil has been previously disturbed), excavations shall be made to meet the requirements for Type B or Type C soils only, as appropriate.





E. TESTING METHODS

The competent person in charge of the excavation shall be responsible for determining whether the soil is Type B or C. If the competent person wants to classify the soil as Type C, they do not need to do any tests. However, tests must be conducted to determine if the soil can be classified as Type B. To do this, the competent person shall use a visual test coupled with one or more manual tests.

1. Visual test

In addition to checking the items on the trench inspection form, the competent person should perform a visual test to evaluate the conditions around the site. In a visual test, the entire excavation site is observed, including the soil adjacent to the site and the soil being excavated. The competent person also checks for any signs of vibration.

During the visual test, the competent person should check for crack-line openings along the failure zone that would indicate tension cracks, look for existing utilities that indicate that the soil has been previously disturbed, and, if so, what sort of backfill was used, and observe the open side of the excavation for indications of layered geologic structuring.

This person should also look for signs of bulging, boiling, or sloughing, as well as for signs of surface water seeping from the sides of the excavation or from the water table.

In addition, the area adjacent to the excavation should be checked for signs of foundations or other intrusions into the failure zone, and the evaluator should check for surcharging and the soil distance from the edge of the excavation.

F. SOIL

1. Temporary soil shall be placed no closer than 2 feet from the surface edge of the excavation, measured from the nearest base of the soil to the cut. This distance should not be measured from the crown of the soil deposit. This distance requirement ensures that loose rock or soil from the temporary soil will not fall

on employees in the trench.

Soil should be placed so that it channels rainwater and other run-off water away from the excavation. Soil should be placed so that it cannot accidentally run, slide, or fall back into the excavation.

2. Permanent soil should be placed some distance from the excavation.

G. SURFACE CROSSING OF TRENCHES

Surface crossing of trenches should not be made unless absolutely necessary. However, if necessary, they are only permitted under the following conditions:

- * Vehicle crossings must be designed by and installed under the supervision of a registered professional engineer.
- * Walkways or bridges must:
 - * have a minimum clear width of 20 inches,
 - * be fitted with standard rails, and
 - * extend a minimum of 24 inches past the surface edge of the trench.

H. INGRESS AND EGRESS

Trenches 4 feet or more in depth shall be provided with a fixed means of egress.

Spacing between ladders or other means of egress must be such that a worker will not have to travel more than 25 feet laterally to the nearest means of egress.

Ladders must be secured and extend a minimum of 36 inches above the landing.

Metal ladders should not be used when electric utilities are present.

I. EXPOSURE TO VEHICLES

Employees exposed to vehicular traffic shall be provided with and required to wear reflective vests or other suitable garments marked with or made of reflectorized or high-visibility materials.

Trained flag persons, signs, signals, and barricades shall be used when necessary.

J. EXPOSURE TO FALLING LOADS

All employees on an excavation site must wear hard hats.

Employees are not allowed to work under raised loads.

Employees are not allowed to work under loads being lifted or moved by heavy equipment used for digging or lifting.

Employees are required to stand away from equipment that is being loaded or unloaded to avoid being struck by falling materials or spillage.

Equipment operators or truck drivers may remain in their equipment during loading and unloading if the equipment is properly equipped with a cab shield or adequate canopy.

K. WARNING SYSTEMS FOR MOBILE EQUIPMENT

The following steps should be taken to prevent vehicles from accidentally falling into the trench:

- * Barricades must be installed where necessary,
- * Hand or mechanical signals must be used as required,
- * Trenches left open overnight shall be fenced and barricaded.

L. HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES AND CONFINED SPACES

Employees shall not be permitted to work in hazardous and/or toxic atmospheres. Such atmospheres include those with:

- * less than 19.5% oxygen,
- * a combustible gas concentration greater than 20% of the lower flammable limit, and,
- * Concentrations of hazardous substance that exceed those specified in the Threshold Limit Values for airborne contaminants established by the ACGIH.

All operations involving such atmospheres must be conducted in accordance with OSHA requirements for occupational health and environmental controls for personal protective equipment and for lifesaving equipment. Engineering controls (such as ventilation) and respiratory equipment may be required.

M. TESTING FOR ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANTS

If there is any possibility that the trench or excavation could contain a hazardous atmosphere, atmospheric testing must be conducted prior to entry. Conditions that might warrant atmospheric testing would be if the excavation was made in a landfill area or if the excavation was crossed by, was adjacent to, or contained pipelines containing a hazardous material (for example, natural gas lines).

Testing should be conducted before employees enter the trench and should be done regularly to ensure that the trench remains safe. The frequency of testing should be increased if equipment is operating in the trench.

Testing frequency should also be increased if welding, cutting, or burning is done in the trench.

Employees required to wear respiratory protection must be trained, fit-tested, and enrolled in a respiratory protection program.

Some trenches qualify as confined spaces. When this occurs, compliance with OSHA's Confined Space is also required.

N. STANDING WATER AND WATER ACCUMULATION

Methods for controlling standing water and water accumulation must be provided and should consist of the following if employees must work in the excavation:

- * Use of special support or shield systems approved by a registered professional engineer.
- * Water removal equipment, such as pumps, used and monitored by a competent person.
- * Employees removed from the trench during rainstorms
- * Trenches carefully inspected by a competent person after each rain and before employees are permitted to re-enter the trench.

O. BENCHING, SLOPING, SHORING, AND SHIELDING REQUIREMENTS

All excavations or trenches 4 feet or greater in depth shall be appropriately benched, shored, or sloped according to the procedures and requirements set forth in OSHA's Excavation standard, 29 CFR 1926.650, .651, and .652.

Excavations or trenches 20 feet deep or greater must have a protective system designed by a registered professional engineer.

Excavations under the base of footing of a foundation or wall requires a support system designed by a registered professional

engineer.

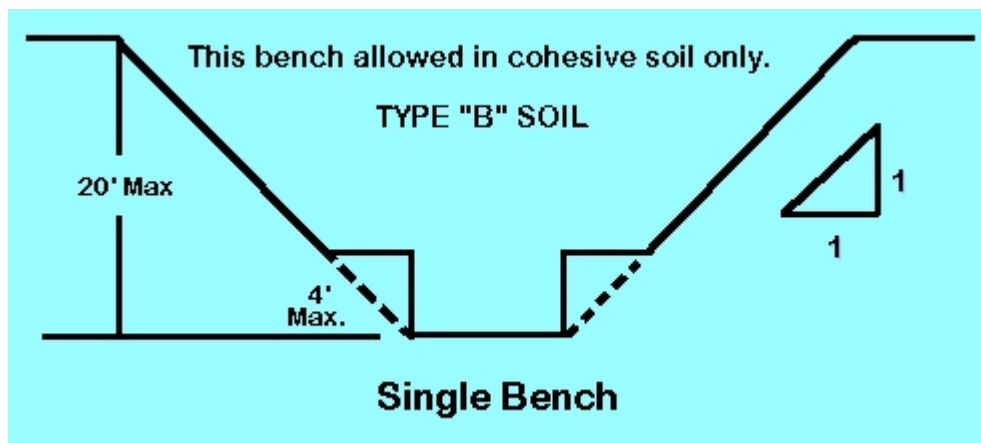
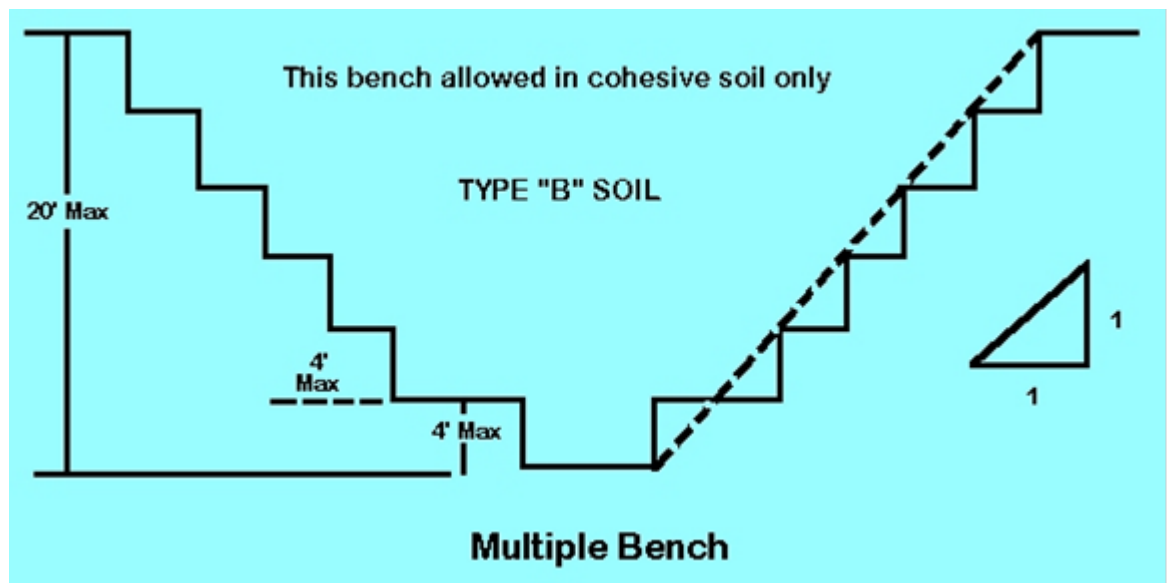
Sidewalks and pavement shall not be undermined unless a support system or another method of protection is provided to protect employees from their possible collapse.

P. BENCHING

There are two basic types of benching, single and multiple, which can be used in conjunction with sloping.

All benched excavations 20 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1:1.

Basic Types of Benching



In Type 8 soil, the vertical height of the benches must not exceed 4 feet. Benches must be below the maximum allowable slope for that soil type. In other words, a 10-foot deep trench in Type B soil must be benched back 10 feet in each direction, with the maximum of a 45-degree angle.

Benching is not allowed in Type C soil.

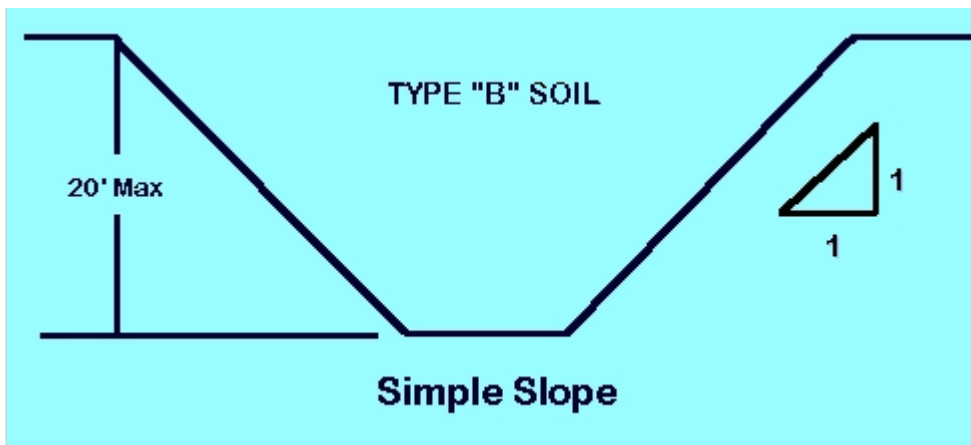
Q. SLOPING

Maximum allowable slopes for excavations less than 20' based on soil type and angle to the horizontal are as follows:

Sole Type	Height/depth ratio	Slope angle
Type B	1:1	45 degrees
Type C	1 1/2:1	34 degrees

A 10-foot-deep trench in Type B soil would have to be sloped to a 45-degree angle, or sloped 10 feet back in both directions. Total distance across a 10-foot-deep trench would be 20 feet, plus the width of the bottom of the trench itself. In Type C soil, the trench would be sloped at a 34-degree angle, or 15 feet back in both directions for at least 30 feet across, plus the width of the bottom of the trench itself.

Illustration of Simple Slope Trenching in B and C Type Soils



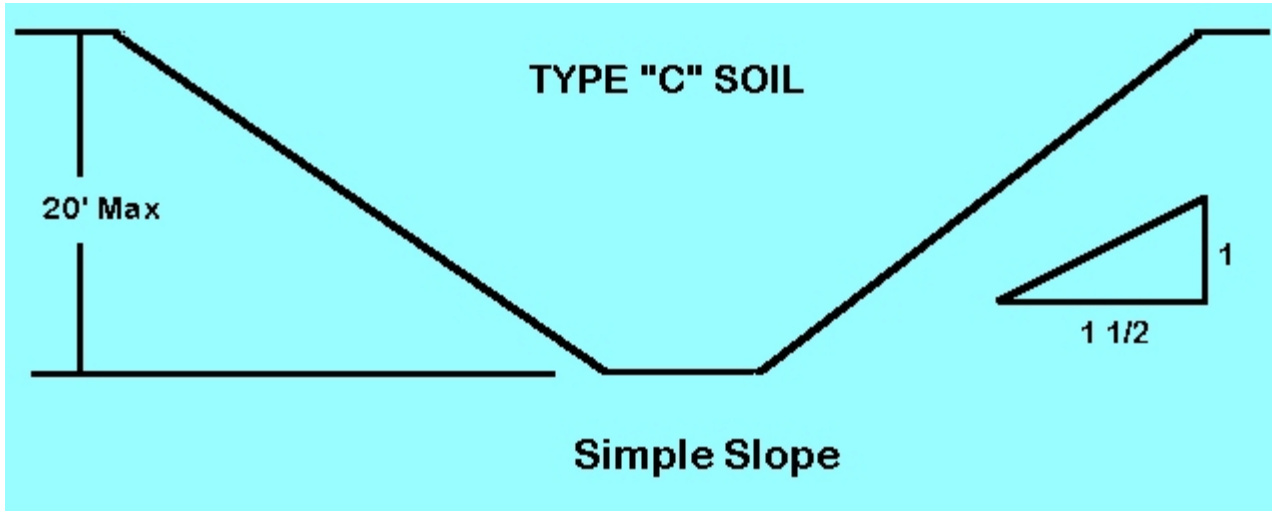
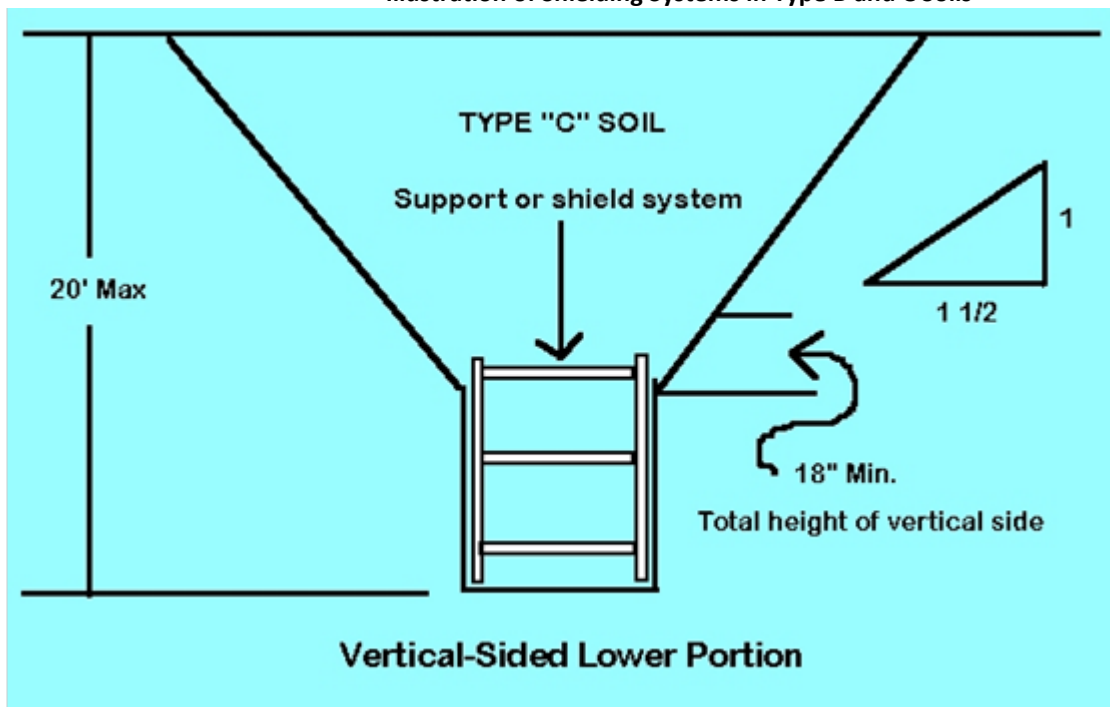
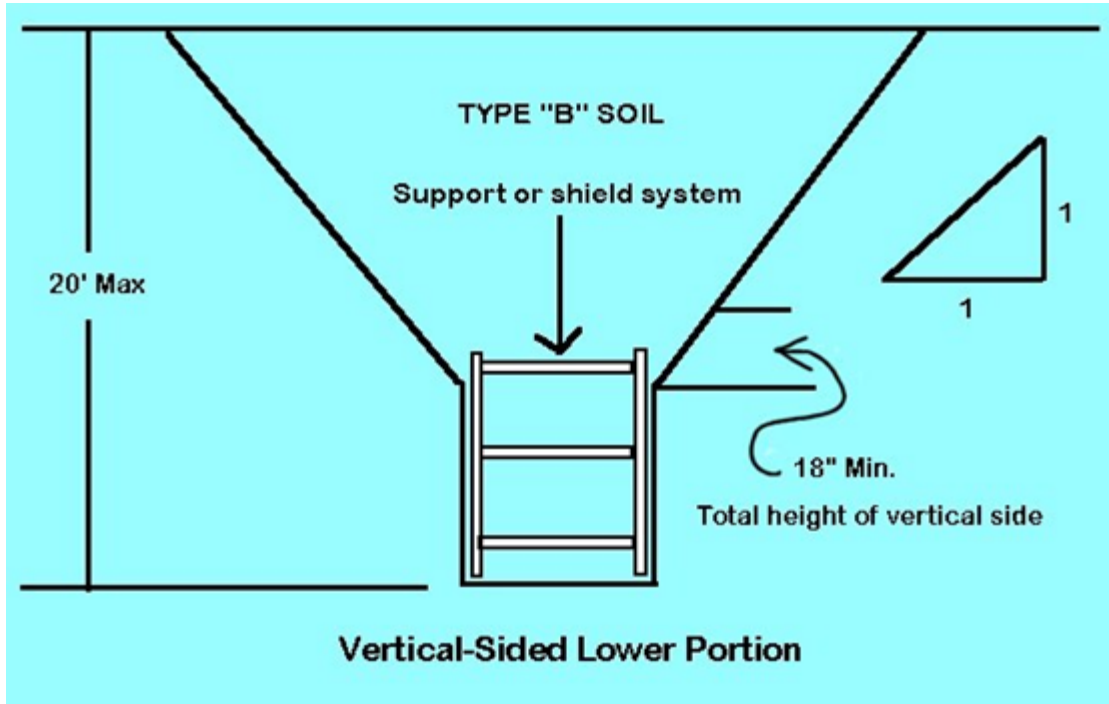


Illustration of Shielding Systems in Type B and C Soils





R. SHORING

Shoring or shielding is used when the location or depth of the cut makes sloping back to the maximum allowable slope impractical. There are two basic types of shoring, timber and aluminum hydraulic.

Because the Physical Plant has aluminum hydraulic shores, they will be the focus of this section. Hydraulic shoring provides a critical safety advantage over timber shoring because workers do not have to enter the trench to install them. They are also light enough to be installed by one worker; they are gauge-regulated to ensure even distribution of pressure along the trench line; and they can be adapted easily to various trench depths and widths. However, if timber shoring is used, it must meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.650, .651, and .652.

All shoring shall be installed from the top down and removed from the bottom up. Hydraulic shoring shall be checked at least once per shift for leaking hoses and/or cylinders, broken connections, cracked nipples, bent bases, and any other damaged or defective parts.

The top cylinder of hydraulic shoring shall be no more than 18 inches below the top of the excavation.

The bottom of the cylinder shall be no higher than four feet from the bottom of the excavation. (Two feet of trench wall may be exposed beneath the bottom of the rail or plywood sheeting, if used.)

Three vertical shores, evenly spaced, must be used to form a system.

Wales are installed no more than two feet from the top, no more than four feet from the bottom, and no more than four feet apart, vertically.

S. SHIELDING

Trench boxes are different from shoring because, instead of shoring up or otherwise supporting the trench face, they are intended primarily to protect workers from cave-ins and similar incidents.

The excavated area between the outside of the trench box and the face of the trench should be as small as possible. **The space between the trench box and the excavation side must be backfilled to prevent lateral movement of the box.** Shields may not be subjected to loads exceeding those which the system was designed to withstand.

Trench boxes are generally used in open areas, but they also may be used in combination with sloping and benching.

The box must extend at least 18 inches above the surrounding area if there is sloping toward the excavation. This can be accomplished by providing a benched area adjacent to the box.

Shields may ride two feet above the bottom of an excavation, provided they are calculated to support the full depth of the excavation and there is no caving under or behind the shield.

Workers must enter and leave the shield in a protected manner, such as by a ladder or ramp.

Workers may not remain in the shield while it is being moved.

T. DEFINITIONS

1. Aluminum hydraulic shoring

An engineered shoring system comprised of aluminum hydraulic cylinders (cross braces), used in conjunction with vertical rails (uprights) or horizontal rails (walers). Such a system is designed specifically to support the sidewalls of an excavation and prevent cave-ins.

2. Benching

A method of protecting employees from cave-ins by excavating the sides of an excavation to form one or a series of horizontal levels or steps, usually with vertical or near-vertical surfaces between levels.

3. Cave-in

The separation of a mass of soil or rock material from the side of an excavation, or the loss of soil from under a trench shield or support system, and its sudden movement into the excavation, either by falling or sliding, in sufficient quantity so that it could entrap, bury, or otherwise injure and immobilize a person.

4. Competent person

One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. All competent persons must complete the trenching and shoring class, successfully pass the exam, and be certified for successful completion of the class. A competent person should have and be able to demonstrate the following:

Training, experience, and knowledge of:

- * soil analysis,
- * use of protective systems, and
- * Requirements of 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P.

Ability to detect:

- * conditions that could result in cave-ins,
- * failures in protective systems,
- * hazardous atmospheres, and

- * other hazards including those associated with confined spaces.

Authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate existing and predictable hazards and to stop work when required.

5. Excavation

Any man-made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in an earth surface, formed by earth removal.

6. Registered professional engineer

A person who is registered as a professional engineer.

7. Shield (shield system)

A structure that is able to withstand the forces imposed on it by a cave-in and thereby protect employees with the structure. Shields can be permanent structure or can be designed to be portable and moved along as work progresses. Also known as trench box or trench shield.

8. Shoring (shoring system)

A structure such as a metal hydraulic, mechanical or timber shoring system that supports the sides of an excavation and which is designed to prevent cave-ins.

9. Sloping (sloping system)

A method of protecting employees from cave-ins by excavating to form sides of an excavation that are inclined away from the excavation so as to prevent cave-ins. The angle of incline varies with differences in such factors as the soil type, environmental conditions of exposure, and application of surcharge loads.

10. Trench (trench excavation)

A narrow excavation (in relation to its length) made below the surface of the ground. In general, the depth is greater than the width, but the width of a trench is not greater than 15 feet. If forms or other structures are installed or constructed in an excavation as to reduce the dimension measured from the forms or structure to the side of the excavation to 15 feet or less, the excavation is also considered to be a trench.

DOCUMENTATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH BEST PRACTICES

ALL EXCAVATIONS

NAME OF CONTRACTOR:	DATE AND TIME OF DAMAGE:
DATE(s) ONE-CALL NOTIFIED	TICKET #
NAME OF NON-MEMBERS NOTIFIED 1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6. CONTINUE ON REVERSE SIDE.
FACILITY DAMAGED:	SIZE:
LOCATE ACCURATE: YES NO	MEASUREMENT OFF BY: FEET INCHES
ROUTE WHITE LINED: YES NO	HAND DUG: 18" 24"
DIRT ABOVE MARKED FACILITY MECHANICALLY REMOVED: YES NO	NEW LOCATES REQUESTED: YES NO N/A
PHOTOS/VIDEOS TAKEN: YES NO	IF YES, SUBMIT COPIES



**PRE-EXCAVATION
CHECK LIST
DO NOT DIG WITHOUT LOCATE MARKS**

Complete and sign this sheet prior to excavation taking place.

BEFORE YOU LEAVE THE SHOP OBTAIN LOCATE NUMBERS AND:

- ☐ Check to see if locates has been completed (look at due date).
- ☐ Make sure you have a field sketch or if one was left at job site.

If you do not have what you need as listed above, do not leave the shop. See your Supervisor

ON THE JOB SITE

Pre-Survey (checking for locates)

- ☐ Check for field sketch.
- ☐ Check for all facility marks on ground.
- ☐ ___ Verify all service feeds from buildings and homes and that they have been ___ located and/or that they are aerial.
- ☐ ___ Draw a sketch of the marked facilities for future use.
- ☐ ___ Check for any visible signs of pedestal, riser, and new trench lines that may have been missed in your dig area.
- ☐ ___ Check to make sure that dig area is defined and is same on locate sketch when possible.
- ☐ ___ Check for any private facilities not located. If they are not located, locate them or contact someone to get them located.
- ☐ ___ If there are high priority facilities in your dig area, make sure facility ___ owner/locator is on job site and/or has been contacted for advice

If lines are not located completely, consult locate card and contact responsible party.

Public and Private Utilities

- ☐ Ask for assistance from homeowner and utilize locating equipment and use common sense.
- ☐ Locate septic lines.
- ☐ Locate water yard lines.
- ☐ Locate private power lines to sheds, wells, invisible fences, etc.
- ☐ Locate private gas or propane lines.
- ☐ Locate sprinkler lines and heads and drip systems.
- ☐ Draw a sketch of locations for all private facilities on job site.
- ☐ Locate telecommunication cable (TV, Telephone, fiber optics, etc.)

EXCAVATING

- ☐ If paralleling or working on a critical or high priority line, pot hole or use locating equipment to expose and verify location and depth of facility every 100'.
- ☐ Hand dig within 24 inches (or as required in your state) of lines, peds, pole risers, meters or other



structures.

- ☐ Bore away from facilities.
- ☐ Verify depth of any facilities boring across, change route or depth as required, notify supervisor.
- ☐ Do not place excavated dirt on locate marks, flags, whiskers, etc.
- ☐ Support all lines exposed during excavation to avoid kinks or other damage.

BACKFILLING

- ☐ Shade all lines placed or exposed with good fill dirt.
- ☐ Verify all fill dirt is free from rocks, cable trash, crew trash, and large dirt clods.

PLEASE DIG SAFELY

As an excavator, you are responsible for verifying that all facilities within the dig area have been located.

You are responsible for locating all private and public facilities. Have the homeowner assist you if needed.

COMPLETED BY: _____

Date: _____



Construction Facility Damage Report

_____ of _____

CONSTRUCTION FACILITY DAMAGE REPORT

DATE OF REPORT _____

MACHINE OPERATOR _____

DATE OF LOCATE _____

FACILITY OWNER _____

LIVE OR ABANDONED _____

MEASUREMENT OFF BY FEET INCHES

PICTURES TAKEN YES ____ NO ____

LOCATE SKETCH ATTACHED YES ____ NO ____

WAS HAND DIG COMPLETED 24" EACH SIDE OF MARK _____

WAS LINE FOUND AND EXPOSED BY HAND _____

CAUSE CODE _____

DATE AND TIME OF DAMAGE _____

TICKET # _____

NAME OF LOCATE COMPANY _____

FACILITY DAMAGED _____ SIZE _____

LOCATE ACCURATE YES ____ NO ____

LOCATES _____ PAINTED ____ FLAGGED _____

HOW MANY TAKEN _____

WAS LOCATE SKETCH ON JOB SITE YES ____ NO ____

DAMAGE BY HAND OR MACHINE _____

NAME OF MACHINE OPERATORS SUPERVISOR _____

WHAT HAPPENED TO CAUSE THIS DAMAGE

WHY DID THIS HAPPEN



WHAT IS BEING DONE TO INSURE THIS WILL NOT HAPPEN AGAIN

COMMENTS ON DAMAGES

MACHINE OPERATORS SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

MANAGER SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

OK TO PAY _____ DATE ____/____/____ DEPT. CODE _____

CLAIM NUMBER: _____ AMOUNT PAID: _____ DATE CLOSED: _____

CHECK NUMBER: _____ P.O. NUMBER: _____

CAUSE CODES LOCATE ERROR

- LO1 Facility not marked
- LO2 Abandoned facility
- LO3 Mark off, but facility was not damaged
- LO4 Locate marks off
- LO5 Other (Explain)

CAUSE CODES DIG ERROR

- D02 Out of dig area
- D03 No locate requested
- D04 Expired locate
- D05 Digging prior to locate
- D06 Hit on locate - within 24" of mark
- D07 Marks destroyed - drawing incorrect
- D08 Unable to investigate/not notified
- D09 Found all cables marked
- D10 Other (Explain)

WELDING AND CUTTING

A. GENERAL

The company will ensure that work practices that involve Welding, Cutting and Brazing equipment/operations are evaluated to determine if proper safety precautions are instituted. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recommends that certain guidelines be adhered to regarding these hazards. Our training program is intended to address comprehensively the issues of; using, evaluating and identifying the specific hazards where hot work is performed, communicating information concerning these hazards, and establishing appropriate procedures, and protective measures for our employees.

B. RESPONSIBILITY

The Operation Manager is solely responsible for all aspects of this program and has full authority to make necessary decisions to ensure success of the program. The company has expressly authorized the Safety Coordinator to halt any operation where there is danger of serious personal injury.

FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

Fire and explosion pose a serious risk to our employees during welding, cutting, and brazing operations. Sparks can travel as much as 35', and spatter can bounce on the floor or fall through openings creating hazards in other work areas of our facility.

1. BASIC SAFETY PRECAUTIONS. The below listed basic safety precautions will be followed by all employees performing welding, cutting, brazing operations. The basic precautions for fire prevention in welding or cutting work are:
 - a. Fire hazards. If the object to be welded or cut cannot readily be moved, all movable fire hazards in the vicinity shall be taken to a safe place.
 - b. Guards. If the object to be welded or cut cannot be moved and if all the fire hazards cannot be removed, then guards shall be used to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards.
 - c. Restrictions. If the requirements stated for Fire hazards and Guards cannot be followed then welding and cutting shall not be performed.
2. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS. When the nature of the work to be performed requires the use of guarding devices certain additional precautions may be necessary:
 - a. Combustible material. Wherever there are floor openings or cracks in the flooring that cannot be closed, precautions shall be taken so that no readily combustible materials on the floor below will be exposed to sparks which might drop through the floor. The same precautions shall be observed with regard to cracks or holes in walls, open doorways and open or broken windows.
 - b. Fire extinguishers. Suitable fire extinguishing equipment shall be maintained in a state of readiness for instant use. Such equipment may consist of pails of water, buckets of sand, hose or portable extinguishers depending upon the nature and quantity of the combustible material exposes.

- c. Fire watch.
 - 1) Fire watchers shall be required whenever welding or cutting is performed in locations where other than a minor fire might develop, or any of the following conditions exist:
 - a) Appreciable combustible material, in building construction or contents, closer than 35' to the point of operation.
 - b) Appreciable combustibles are more than 35' away but are easily ignited by sparks.
 - c) Wall or floor openings within a 35' radius expose combustible material in adjacent areas including concealed spaces in walls or floors.
 - d) Combustible materials are adjacent to the opposite side of metal partitions, walls, ceilings, or roofs and are likely to be ignited by conduction or radiation.
 - 2) Fire watchers shall have fire extinguishing equipment readily available and be trained in its use. They shall be familiar with facilities for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire. They shall watch for fires in all exposed areas, try to extinguish them only when obviously within the capacity of the equipment available, or otherwise sound the alarm. A fire watch shall be maintained for at least a half hour after completion of welding or cutting operations to detect and extinguish possible smoldering fires.
- d. Authorization. Before cutting or welding is permitted, the area shall be inspected by the individual responsible for authorizing cutting and welding operations. He/she shall designate precautions to be followed in granting authorization to proceed preferably in the form of a written permit.
- e. Floors. Where combustible materials such as paper clippings, wood shavings, or textile fibers are on the floor, the floor shall be swept clean for a radius of 35'. Combustible floors shall be kept wet, covered with damp sand, or protected by fire-resistant shields. Where floors have been wet down, personnel operating arc welding or cutting equipment shall be protected from possible shock.
- f. Prohibited areas. Cutting or welding shall not be permitted in the following situations:
 - 1) In areas not authorized by management.
 - 2) In sprinklered buildings while such protection is impaired.
 - 3) In the presence of explosive atmospheres (mixtures of flammable gases, vapors, liquids, or dusts with air), or explosive atmospheres that may develop inside uncleaned or improperly prepared tanks or equipment which have previously contained such materials, or that may develop in areas with an accumulation of combustible dusts.
 - 4) In areas near the storage of large quantities of exposed, readily ignitable materials such as bulk sulfur, baled paper, or cotton.
- g. Relocation of combustibles. Where practicable, all combustibles shall be relocated at least 35' from the work site. Where relocation is impracticable, combustibles shall be protected with flame-proofed covers or otherwise shielded with metal or asbestos guards or curtains.
- h. Ducts. Ducts and conveyor systems that might carry sparks to distant combustibles shall be suitably protected or shut down.
- i. Combustible walls. Where cutting or welding is done near walls, partitions, ceiling, or roof of combustible construction, fire-resistant shields or guards shall be provided to prevent ignition.
- j. Noncombustible walls. If welding is to be done on a metal wall, partition, ceiling, or roof, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition of combustibles on the other side, due to conduction or radiation, preferably by relocating combustibles. Where combustibles are not relocated, a fire watch on the opposite side from the work shall be provided.
- k. Combustible cover. Welding shall not be attempted on a metal partition, wall, ceiling, or roof having a combustible sandwich-type panel construction.
- l. Pipes. Cutting or welding on pipes or other metal in contact with combustible walls, partitions, ceilings or roofs shall not be undertaken if the work is close enough to cause ignition by conduction.
- m. Management. Management shall recognize its responsibility for the safe usage of all cutting and

welding equipment and:

- 1) Ensure that all cutters, welders and their supervisors are suitably trained in the safe operation of their equipment.
 - 2) Advise all contractors about flammable materials or hazardous conditions of which they may not be aware.
- n. Supervisor. The first line supervisor:
- 1) Shall be responsible for the safe handling and use of the cutting or welding equipment.
 - 2) Shall determine the combustible materials and hazardous areas present or likely to be present in the work location.
 - 3) Shall protect combustibles from ignition by the following:
 - a) Have the work moved to a location free from dangerous combustibles.
 - b) If the work cannot be moved, have the combustibles moved to a safe distance from the work or have the combustibles properly shielded against ignition.
 - c) See that cutting and welding are so scheduled that any processes or operations that might expose combustibles to ignition are not started during cutting or welding.
 - 4) Shall secure authorization before the cutting or welding operations begins.
 - 5) Shall ensure that fire protection and extinguishing equipment are properly located at the site.
 - 6) Where fire watches are required, he/she shall see that they are available at the site.
- o. Fire prevention precautions. Cutting or welding shall be permitted only in areas that are or have been made fire safe. When work cannot be moved practically, as in most construction work, the area shall be made safe by removing combustibles or protecting combustibles from ignition sources.

3. WELDING OR CUTTING CONTAINERS.

- a. Used containers. No welding, cutting, or other hot work shall be performed on used drums, barrels, tanks, or other containers until they have been cleaned so thoroughly as to make absolutely certain that there are no flammable materials present or any substances such as greases, tars, acids, or other materials which when subjected to heat, might produce flammable or toxic vapors. Any pipe lines or connections to the drum or vessel shall be disconnected or blanked.
- b. Venting and purging. All hollow spaces, cavities or containers shall be vented to permit the escape of air or gases before preheating, cutting or welding. Purging with inert gas is recommended.

4. CONFINED SPACES.

- a. Accidental contact. When arc welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time, such as during lunch or overnight, all electrodes shall be removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact cannot occur and the machine be disconnected from the power source.
- b. Torch valve. In order to eliminate the possibility of gas escaping through leaks or improperly closed valves, when gas welding or cutting, the torch valves shall be closed and the gas supply to the torch positively shut off at some point outside the confined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour or overnight. Where practicable, the torch and hose shall also be removed from the confined space.

PROTECTION OF PERSONNEL

1. GENERAL

- a. Railings. Employee's working on platforms, scaffolds, or runways shall be protected against falling. This may be accomplished by the use of railings, safety belts, life lines, or some other equally effective safeguards.
- b. Welding cables. Employee's shall place welding cables and other equipment so that it is clear of passageways, ladders, and stairways.

2. EYE PROTECTION

- a. Selection
 - 1) Helmets or hand shields shall be used during all arc welding or arc cutting operations, excluding submerged arc welding. Helpers or attendants shall be provided with proper eye protection.
 - 2) Goggles or other suitable eye protection shall be used during all gas welding or oxygen cutting operations. Spectacles without side shields, with suitable filter lenses are permitted for use during gas welding operation on light work, for torch brazing or for inspection.
 - 3) All operators and attendants of resistance welding or resistance brazing equipment shall use transparent face shields or goggles, depending on the particular job, to protect their faces or eyes, as required.
 - 4) Eye protection in the form of suitable goggles shall be provided where needed for brazing operations.
- b. Specifications for protectors
 - 1) Helmets and hand shields shall be made of material, which is an insulator for heat and electricity. Helmets, shields and goggles shall be not readily flammable and shall be capable of withstanding sterilization.
 - 2) Helmets and hand shields shall be arranged to protect the face, neck and ears from direct radiant energy from the arc.
 - 3) Helmets shall be provided with filter plates and cover plates designed for easy removal.
 - 4) All parts shall be constructed of a material, which will not readily corrode or discolor the skin.
 - 5) Goggles shall be ventilated to prevent fogging of the lenses as much as practicable.
 - 6) All glass for lenses shall be tempered, substantially free from streaks, air bubbles, waves, and other flaws. Except when a lens is ground to provide proper optical correction for defective vision, the front and rear surfaces of lenses and windows shall be smooth and parallel.
 - 7) Lenses shall bear some permanent distinctive marking by which the source and shade may be readily identified.
 - 8) The following is a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers. These recommendations may be varied to suit the individual's needs.

Welding Operation	Shade No.
Shielded metal-arc welding: 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch electrodes	10
Gas-shielded arc welding (nonferrous): 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch electrodes	11
Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous): 1/16-, 3/32-, 1/8-, 5/32-inch electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding:	

3/16-, 7/32-, 1/4 -inch electrodes	12
5/16-, 3/8-inch electrodes	14
Atomic hydrogen welding	10-14
Carbon arc welding	14
Soldering	2
Torch brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, 6 inches or over	5 or 6
Gas welding (light) up to 1/8 inch	4 or 5
Gas welding (medium) 1/8 inch to 1/2 inch	5 or 6
Gas welding (heavy) 1/2 inch and over	6 or 8

NOTE: In gas welding or oxygen cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter or lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the operation.

- 9) All filter lenses and plates purchased by your company shall meet the test for transmission of radiant energy prescribed by ANSI Z87.1—1968—American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection.
- c. Protection from arc welding rays. Where the work permits, the welder shall be enclosed in an individual booth painted with a finish of low reflectivity such as zinc oxide (an important factor for absorbing ultraviolet radiation) and lamp black, or shall be enclosed with noncombustible screens similarly painted. Booths and screens shall permit circulation of air at floor level. Workers or other persons adjacent to the welding areas shall be protected from the rays by noncombustible or flameproof screens or shields or shall be required to wear appropriate goggle.

3. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

General requirements. Supervisors will ensure that employees exposed to the hazards created by welding, cutting, or brazing operations be protected by personal protective equipment in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.132 (Personal Protective Equipment, General Requirements). Appropriate protective clothing required for any welding operation will vary with the size, nature and location of the work to be performed.

4. WORK IN CONFINED SPACES.

- a. General. As used herein, confined space is intended to mean a relatively small or restricted space such as a tank, boiler, pressure vessel, or small compartment of a ship.
- b. Ventilation. Ventilation is a prerequisite to work in confined spaces. Your company's confined space procedures will delineate ventilation requirements for specific operations where welding or cutting is required.
- c. Securing cylinders and machinery. When welding or cutting is being performed in any confined spaces that gas cylinders and welding machines shall be left on the outside. Before operations are started, heavy portable equipment mounted on wheels shall be securely blocked to prevent accidental movement.
- d. Lifelines. Where a welder must enter a confined space through a manhole or other small opening, means shall be provided for quickly removing him in case of emergency. When safety belts and lifelines are used for this purpose, they shall be so attached to the welder's body that his body cannot be jammed in a small exit opening. An attendant with a pre-planned rescue procedure (see company confined space procedures) shall be stationed outside to observe the welder at all times

- and be capable of putting rescue operations into effect.
- e. Electrode removal. When arc welding is to be suspended for any substantial period of time, such as during lunch or overnight, all electrodes shall be removed from the holders and the holders carefully located so that accidental contact cannot occur and the machine disconnected from the power source.
 - f. Gas cylinder shutoff. In order to eliminate the possibility of gas escaping through leaks of improperly closed valves, when gas welding or cutting, the torch valves shall be closed and the fuel-gas and oxygen supply to the torch positively shut off at some point outside the confined area whenever the torch is not to be used for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour or overnight. Where practicable the torch and hose shall also be removed from the confined space.
 - g. Warning signs. After welding operation are completed, the welder shall mark the hot metal or provide some other means of warning other workers.

HEALTH PROTECTION AND VENTILATION

1. GENERAL

- a. Contamination. The requirements for contamination control have been established on the basis of the following three factors in arc and gas welding which govern the amount of contamination to which welders may be exposed:
 - 1) Dimensions of space in which welding is to be done (with special regard to height of ceiling).
 - 2) Number of welders.
 - 3) Possible evolution of hazardous fumes, gases, or dust according to the metals involved.
- b. Screens. When welding must be performed in a space entirely screened on all sides, the screens shall be so arranged that no serious restriction of ventilation exists. It is desirable to have the screens so mounted that they are about 2' (0.61m) above the floor unless the work is performed at so low a level that the screen must be extended nearer to the floor to protect nearby workers from the glare of welding.
- c. Maximum allowable concentration. Local exhaust or general ventilating systems shall be provided and arranged to keep the amount of toxic fumes, gases, or dusts below the maximum allowable concentration as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1000 (Toxic and Hazardous Substances).
- d. Precautionary labels. A number of potentially hazardous materials are employed in fluxes, coatings, covering, and filler metals used in welding and cutting or are released to the atmosphere during welding and cutting. Supervisors will ensure employee's under their control are familiar with the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) applicable to the welding materials they are using.

2. VENTILATION FOR GENERAL WELDING AND CUTTING.

- a. General. Mechanical ventilation shall be provided when welding or cutting is done on metals other than the following; Fluorine compounds, Zinc, Lead, Beryllium, Cadmium, Mercury, and stainless steels.
 - 1) In a space of less than 10,000 cubic feet per welder.
 - 2) In a room having a ceiling height of less than 16 feet
 - 3) In confined spaces or where the welding space contains partitions, balconies, or other structural barriers to the extent that they significantly obstruct cross ventilation.
- b. Minimum rate. Such ventilation shall be at the minimum rate of 2,000 cubic feet per minute per welder, except where local exhaust hoods and booths provide an equivalent or better rate, or airline respirators approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, pursuant to the provisions of 30 CFR part 11, are

provided. Natural ventilation is considered sufficient for welding or cutting operations where the following restrictions are not present.

- 1) In a space of less than 10,000 cubic feet per welder.
- 2) In a room having a ceiling height of less than 16 feet.
- 3) In confined spaces or where the welding space contains partitions, balconies, or other structural barriers to the extent that they significantly obstruct cross ventilation.

3. **LOCAL EXHAUST HOODS AND BOOTHES.** Mechanical local exhaust ventilation may be by means of either of the following:

- a. **Hoods.** Freely movable hoods intended to be placed by the welder as near as practicable to the work being welded and provided with a rate of air-flow sufficient to maintain a velocity in the direction of the hood of 100 linear feet per minute in the zone of welding when the hood is at its most remote distance from the point of welding. The rates of ventilation required to accomplish this control velocity using a 3 inch wide flanged suction opening are shown in the following table:

Welding Zone	Minimum air flow *(1) cubic feet/ minute	Duct diameter, inches *(2)
4 to 6 inches from arc to torch	150	3
6 to 8 inches from arc to torch	275	3 ½
8 to 10 inches from arc to torch	425	4 ½
10 to 12 inches from arc to torch	600	5 ½

*(1) When brazing with cadmium bearing materials or when cutting on such materials increased rates of ventilation may be required.

*(2) Nearest half-inch duct diameter bases on 4,000 feet per minute velocity in pipe.

- b. **Fixed enclosure.** A fixed enclosure with a top and not less than two sides which surround the welding or cutting operations and with a rate of airflow sufficient to maintain a velocity away from the welder of not less than 100 linear feet per minute.

4. **VENTILATION IN CONFINED SPACES**

- a. **Air replacement.** All welding and cutting operation carried on in confined spaces shall be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of toxic materials or possible oxygen deficiency. This applies not only to the welder but also to helpers and other personnel in the immediate vicinity. All replacement air shall be clean and respirable.
- b. **Airline respirators.** In such circumstances where it is impossible to provide such ventilation, airline respirators or hose masks approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, shall be used.
- c. **Self-contained units.** In areas immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH), hose masks with blowers or self-contained breathing equipment shall be used. The breathing equipment shall be approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- d. **Outside helper.** Where company welding operations are carried on in confined spaces and where welders and helpers are provided with hose masks, hose masks with blowers, or self-contained breathing equipment approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, a worker shall be stationed on the outside of such confined spaces to insure the safety of those working within. This will be done in accordance with the company's confined space standard practice instructions.
- e. **Oxygen for ventilation.** Because of its flammable properties, Oxygen shall never be used for ventilation.

5. FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

- a. General. In confined spaces, welding or cutting involving fluxes, covering, or other materials which contain fluorine compounds shall be done in accordance with the safety precautions and work practices delineated on the MSDS.
- b. Maximum allowable concentration. The need for local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators for welding or cutting in other than confined spaces will depend upon the individual circumstances. However, experience has shown such protection to be desirable for fixed-location production welding and for all production welding on stainless steels.

6. ZINC.

- a. Confined spaces. In confined spaces welding or cutting involving zinc-bearing base or filler metals or metals coated with zinc-bearing materials shall be done in accordance with the "Ventilation in confined space" section of this program
- b. Indoors. Indoors, welding or cutting involving zinc-bearing base or filler metals coated with zinc-bearing materials shall be done in accordance with the "Local exhaust hoods and booths" section of this program.

7. LEAD

- a. Confined spaces. In confined spaces, welding involving lead-base metals (erroneously called lead-burning) shall be done in accordance with the "Ventilation in confined space" section of this program.
- b. Indoors. Indoors, welding involving lead-base metals shall be done in accordance with the "Local exhaust hoods and booths" section of this program.
- c. Local ventilation. In confined spaces or indoors, welding or cutting involving metals containing lead, other than as an impurity, or involving metals coated with lead-bearing materials, including paint shall be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators. Outdoors such operations shall be done using respiratory protective equipment approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. In all cases, workers in the immediate vicinity of the cutting operation shall be protected as necessary by local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators.

8. BERYLLIUM. Welding or cutting indoors, outdoors, or in confined spaces involving beryllium-containing base or filler metals shall be done using local exhaust ventilation and airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions have established that the workers' exposure is within the acceptable concentrations defined by 29 CFR 1910.1000. In all cases, workers in the immediate vicinity of the welding or cutting operations shall be protected as necessary by local exhaust ventilation or airline respirator.

9. CADMIUM

- a. General. Welding or cutting indoors or in confined spaces involving cadmium-bearing or cadmium-coated base metals shall be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions have established that the workers' exposure is within the acceptable concentrations defined by 29 CFR 1910.1000. Outdoors such operation

shall be done using respiratory protective equipment such as fume respirators approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

- b. Confined space. Welding (brazing) involving cadmium-bearing filler metals shall be done using ventilation in accordance with the "Ventilation in confined space" and the "Local exhaust hoods and booths" section of this program.
- 10. MERCURY. Welding or cutting indoors or in a confined space involving metals coated with mercury-bearing materials including paint, shall be done using local exhaust ventilation or airline respirators unless atmospheric tests under the most adverse conditions have established that the workers' exposure is within the acceptable concentrations defined by 29 CFR 1910.1000. Outdoors such operations shall be done using respiratory protective equipment approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- 11. CLEANING COMPOUNDS
 - a. Manufacturer's instructions. In the use of cleaning materials, because of their possible toxicity or flammability, appropriate precautions such as manufacturers instructions shall be followed.
 - b. Degreasing. Degreasing and other cleaning operations involving chlorinated hydrocarbons shall be so located that no vapors from these operations will reach or be drawn into the atmosphere surrounding any welding operation. In addition, trichloroethylene and perchlorethylene should be kept out of atmospheres penetrated by the ultraviolet radiation of gas-shielded welding operations.
- 12. CUTTING OF STAINLESS STEELS. Oxygen cutting, using either a chemical flux or iron powder or gas-shielded arc cutting of stainless steel, shall be done using mechanical ventilation adequate to remove the fumes generated.
- 13. FIRST-AID EQUIPMENT. First-aid equipment shall be available at all times. All injuries shall be reported to your supervisor in accordance with the policy as soon as possible for medical attention. First aid shall be rendered until medical attention can be provided.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

- 1. TRANSMISSION PIPELINE
 - a. General. The requirements of the "Protection of personnel" and the "Health protection and ventilation" sections of this program shall be observed.
 - b. Field shop operations. Where field shop operations are involved for fabrication of fittings, river crossings, road crossings, and pumping and compressor stations the requirements of the "fire prevention and protection", "Protection of personnel" and the "Health protection and ventilation" sections of this program shall be observed.
 - c. Electric shock. When arc welding is performed in wet conditions, or under conditions of high humidity, special protection against electric shock shall be supplied.
 - d. Pressure testing. In pressure testing of pipelines, the workers and the public shall be protected against injury by the blowing out of closures or other pressure restraining devices. Also, protection shall be provided against expulsion of loose dirt that may have become trapped in the pipe.
 - e. Construction standards. The welded construction of transmission pipelines shall be conducted in accordance with the Standard for Welding Pipe Lines and Related Facilities, API Std. 1104--1968.
 - f. Flammable substance lines. The connection, by welding of branches to pipelines carrying

flammable substances shall be performed in accordance with Welding or hot Tapping on Equipment Containing Flammables, API Std. PSD No. 2201—1963.

- g. X-ray inspection. The use of X-rays and radioactive isotopes for the inspection of welded pipeline joints shall be carried out in conformance with the American National Standard Safety Standard for Non-Medical X-ray and Sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, ANSI Z54.1—1964

2. MECHANICAL PIPING SYSTEMS

- a. General. The requirements of the “Fire prevention and protection”, “Protection of personnel” and the “Health protection and ventilation” sections of this program shall be observed.
- b. X-ray inspection. The use of X-rays and radioactive isotopes for the inspection of welded piping joints shall be in conformance with the American National Standard Safety Standard for Non-Medical X-ray and Sealed Gamma-Ray Sources, ANSI Z54.1—1963.

TRAINING

- 1. Types of training. Supervisors will determine whether training required for specific jobs will be conducted in a classroom or on-the-job. The degree of training provided shall be determined by the complexity of the welding, brazing, or cutting requirements of the individual job and the associated hazards.
 - a. Initial training. Prior to job assignment, you shall provide training to supervisors, welders, cutters or any other related position to ensure that the hazards associated with all forms of burning, welding, brazing, and cutting operations including arc welding oxy/acetylene welding are understood by all employees related and that the knowledge and skills required for the safe application, usage, of work place equipment, are acquired by employees. The training shall include the following:
 - 1) Each authorized or supervisory employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable hazards involved with particular job. The methods and means necessary for safe work.
 - 2) Each affected employee (welders and cutters) shall be instructed in the purpose and use of the confined space entry procedure (where needed).
 - 3) All other employees whose work operations are or may be in an area where welding, brazing, or cutting is to be performed, shall be instructed about the procedure, and about the prohibitions relating to working in that area.
 - 4) In addition, any personnel assigned must be trained and familiar with the operation and maintenance of equipment as per 1910.254 as well as procedure in AWS A6-1 involving the use of gas shielded or arc welding.
 - b. Refresher training. Scheduled refresher training will be conducted on an as needed basis.
 - 1) Retraining shall be provided for all authorized and affected employees whenever there is a change in their job assignments, a change in welding equipment, equipment or processes that present a new hazards, when their work takes them into hazardous areas, or when there is a change in the confined space entry procedures (when used).
 - 2) Additional retraining shall also be conducted whenever a periodic inspection reveals, or whenever you have reason to believe, that there are deviations from or inadequacies in the employee’s knowledge of known hazards, or use of equipment or procedures.
 - 3) The retraining shall reestablish employee proficiency and introduce new equipment, or revised control methods and procedures, as necessary.
 - c. Certification. The company shall certify that all employee training has been accomplished and is being kept up to date. The certification shall contain a synopsis of the training conducted, each employee’s name, job, and dates of training.

SELECTION AND USE OF WORK PRACTICES.

Supervisors shall develop and ensure use of standardized safety-related work practices to prevent injuries resulting from hot work accidents. The specific safety-related work practices shall be consistent with the nature and extent of the associated hot work hazards.

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

General requirements for safely handling compressed gas cylinders. The Interstate Commerce Commission defines a compressed gas as “that gas having a pressure in the container of 40 psia or greater at 70 degrees F, regardless of the pressure at 70 degrees F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 degrees F. In addition, it includes any liquid flammable material having a Reid vapor pressure exceeding 40 psia at 100 degrees F. A multitude of gases are available commercially, all having different properties and hazards associated with them. Their usage introduces hazards of flammability, explosion, chemical reaction, toxicity, and serious interference with manual fire-fighting efforts. The one common hazard shared by all compressed gases is pressure. There have been documented instances where a cylinder of gas has been damaged to such an extent that the instantaneous release of gas has rocketed the cylinder through a brick wall, propelling it several hundred feet away before coming to rest. Any and all workers in charge of oxygen and fuel gas supply, including piping systems must be trained and certified competent in the following:

a. Safe Use of Compressed Gas Cylinders

The following requirements must be observed when using, storing or handling compressed gas cylinders.

- 1) Know the cylinder contents; be sure identification labels are in place. Colors differ/also covers change.
- 2) Know the properties of the contents. MSDS's for the compressed gas being used, stored or handled should be reviewed with area personnel by the supervisor. The review should include information on physical data, fire and explosion data, reactivity, health hazards, special personal protection, and storage, spill and disposal procedures. MSDS's may be obtained from the supplier of the compressed gas, Safety Office, and/or purchasing.

b. Responsibility and Procedures

All operators of equipment should report any equipment defect or safety hazard and discontinue its use until it is safely repaired or replaced. If repairs are made they should be done by either the manufacturer or qualified person. The following are guidelines to follow in using and inspecting equipment.

- 1) Cylinder contents must be properly identified with appropriate label. Do not accept any cylinder that is not clearly labeled with its contents. Do not deface or remove any markings, labels, decals, tags, or stencil marks used for identification of content.
- 2) If a cylinder leaks and the leak cannot be remedied by simply tightening a valve gland or packing nut, close the valve and attach a tag stating that the cylinder was moved outdoors to a well ventilated location. If the gas is flammable or toxic, place an appropriate sign near the cylinder warning against these hazards and notify the Safety Observer or Supervisor. Notify the gas supplier and follow his instructions as to the immediate return of the cylinder.
- 3) Do not ship a leaking cylinder by a common or contract carrier whether charged or partially charged. Do not ship compressed gas cylinders that have been exposed to fire. Consult your

supplier for advice under these circumstances.

- 4) Before returning empty cylinders, close the valve and see that cylinder valve protective caps and outlet caps or plugs, if used, are replaced. Mark or tag cylinder as "EMPTY".
- 5) Cylinders containing compressed gases should not be subjected to a temperature above 125 degrees F. A flame should never be permitted to come in contact with any part of a compressed gas cylinder.
- 6) Cylinders should not be subjected to artificially created low temperatures without the approval of the supplier. Many steels undergo decreased ductility at low temperatures.
- 7) Never attempt to repair or alter cylinders, valves or safety relief devices.
- 8) Never use cylinders as rollers or supports, or for any purpose other than to contain the material as received.
- 9) Keep the cylinder valve closed at all times, except when the cylinder is in active use.
- 10) Notify the owner of the cylinder if any condition has occurred which might permit any foreign substance to enter the cylinder or valve, giving details and cylinder serial number.
- 11) Do not place cylinders where they might become part of an electric circuit. When the cylinders are used in conjunction with electric welding, precautions must be taken against accidentally grounding compressed gas cylinders and allowing them to be burned by an electric arc.
- 12) Do not repaint cylinders.
- 13) When in doubt about the proper handling of a compressed gas cylinder or its contents consult the Safety Director of the manufacturer or supplier of the gas.

c. Moving Cylinders

- 1) Where removable caps are provided for valve protection, such caps should be kept on cylinders at all times except when cylinders are in use.
- 2) Do not lift cylinder by the cap.
- 3) Never drop cylinders nor permit them to strike against each other or against the surface violently.
- 4) Never handle a cylinder with a lifting magnet. Slings, ropes, or chains should not be used unless provisions have been made on the cylinder for appropriate lifting attachments, such as lugs. A crane may be use when a safe cradle or platform is provided to hold the cylinders.
- 5) Avoid dragging or sliding cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck, fork truck, roll platform, or similar device with the cylinder firmly secured for transporting and loading/unloading.

d. Storing Cylinders

- 1) Cylinder storage areas should be prominently posted with the names of the gases to be stored. Cylinders should be grouped by types of gas.
- 2) Oxygen cylinders in storage shall be separated from fuel, gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease) by a minimum of 20 feet or by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet high having a fire resistance rating of at lease one-half hour.
- 3) Charged and empty cylinders should be stored separately with empty cylinders clearly marked.
- 4) Storage area shall be fire-resistant, dry and well ventilated.
- 5) Secure cylinders by chain or straps to a rigid support.
- 6) Inside storage of full containers shall not be located near exits, stairways, or in areas normally used or intended for the safe exit of people.

e. Using Cylinders

- 1) Secure to rigid support before using.

- 2) Use the regulator specified by the manufacturer for a special gas. Be sure the system pressure rating will handle regulator discharge pressure.
- 3) Insure that all connections are free of leaks. Never use a flame to detect flammable gas leaks, use leak detector or soapy water.
- 4) Do not use oil or grease on valves, reducers, regulators, or lines in an oxygen system.
- 5) Open cylinder valves slowly. Point the valve opening and/or the glass-covered gauge faced away from yourself or other persons. Close cylinder valves when stopping work, moving cylinders, or when cylinders are empty.
- 6) Never mix different gases in cylinder.
- 7) Acetylene cylinders should be used and stored in an upright position to avoid loss of acetone.

PPE PROGRAM

Procedure

General

Provide protective equipment, including personal protective equipment (for head, eyes, face, and extremities), respiratory devices, protective clothing, and protective shields and barriers. This protective equipment must be used wherever injury or impairment of function of any body part (through absorption, inhalation or physical contact) is likely that because of process or environmental hazards, radiological hazards, chemical hazards, or mechanical irritants. All PPE shall be provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition.

Employees are NOT allowed to use employee-owned equipment, except prescription safety glasses and safety footwear. Ensure that employee-owned safety glasses and footwear are adequate, and maintain and clean them.

Defective or damaged equipment shall not be used and must be tagged or destroyed and replaced.

All issued personal protective equipment will be cost-free to the employee. All employees must understand and follow the procedures identified in this program.

Eye Protection

When exposed to facial or eye hazards from flying fragments, chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, melted metal, or chemical gases or vapours, employees must use the required eye or face protection. PPE used to protect the eyes and face must be in compliance with ANSI Standard Z87.1-2003 (Z87+), *Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protective Devices*.

Safety Glasses

While on company property, employees, subcontractors, and visitors must at all times wear safety glasses with side shields that meet ANSI Z-87.1-2003 standards with "high Impact lenses". Requirements as described below:

- In shops and warehouses, and at field locations, except in striped safety zones that have been designated and approved.
- In all yard work zones. Everyone in the vicinity of loading or unloading equipment. All employees who perform mechanic or maintenance work, operate equipment (e.g., forklift and welding), test stand operations, or do any work that may potentially cause an eye injury.
- In a restroom, office, or any other building when performing work that may potentially cause an eye injury.
- Provide with visitor glasses. If approved prescription safety glasses are not available for an individual, they must wear "Over the glass" type safety goggles or glasses over their regular prescription glasses until they obtain approved prescription safety glasses.
- When assisting welders, employees must wear absorbent safety glasses to protect the assistant from ultra-violet (UV) and/or infrared rays (IR).
- No employee is allowed to wear dark shaded lens (sunglasses) darker than # 1 shade unless welding or assisting a welder.
- The requirement to wear safety eyewear will be exempt only based on a written "exceptions for medical reasons" from a doctor.

- Employees are not required to wear safety glasses:
 - Inside an office.
 - In parking lots when traveling to and from vehicles, or office buildings using main doors that do not enter shops.

Goggles

- When handling or mixing liquid chemicals, solvents, paints, etc., employees must wear chemical splash proof goggles as recommended on the Material Safety Data Sheet for the material being handled.
- When blowing equipment down with air the employee must wear dust proof goggles. They must also be worn when the employee is performing a job task where safety glasses do not do an adequate job of preventing airborne particles from entering the openings around the lenses and side shields.

Face Shields

- When operating a hand held or immobile grinder with a wire or abrasive wheel the employee must wear a full face shield over safety glasses. The full face shield must also be used when chipping paint or concrete. Also, when performing job tasks where flying objects may potentially strike the face, if safety glasses or goggles do not provide adequate protection, the employee must wear a full face shield over safety glasses.

Head Protection

When working in areas where a head injury is possible due to employee initiated impact, or impact from falling or other moving objects, employees must wear protective helmets. Helmets must be in compliance with ANSI Standard Z89.1-1997 Class E, *American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection* for Type II head protection, or must be equally effective.

- Hardhats must be worn when working in areas where head injury is possible from falling objects.
- Hardhats must be worn at all warehouse, field, and shop locations, or any location where it is determined to be necessary as per the location's PPE Hazard Assessment.
- Never alter hardhats in any way.
- Never paint or apply unauthorized stickers, name plates, etc. on hardhats.
- Never drill, cut, bend, or apply heat to a hardhat.
- Never alter the suspension system of a hardhat.
- Employees must inspect hardhat regularly for chips, scratches, cracks, signs of heat exposure (sun cracks), etc.
- Immediate replace any defective hardhats.
- Never place a hardhat in the rear window of a vehicle (they will be exposed to the sun or may become a projectile in a vehicle accident).
- Hardhats must be made available to visitors.

- Provide hardhats.
- Train employees in the use, care and maintenance of head protection equipment.

Hearing Protection

While in posted “High Noise” areas, all employees, subcontractors, and visitors must wear hearing protection.

All areas that are known, or suspected to have, noise levels in excess of 85 dBA (constantly or intermittently) must have warning signs posted.

When noise caused by machinery, tools, etc., prevents normal conversations to be clearly heard, employees shall wear hearing protection even if warning signs are not posted.

General rule of thumb: If you must yell to be heard, you require hearing protection.

Types

- Preformed Inserts (ear plugs)
- Canal Caps (head band type)
- Muff, either headband or hard hat mounted
- Supply ear muffs and ear plugs employees in sizes and configurations that are comfortable for the employee.

Care and Maintenance

- Employees must inspect hearing protection before each use.
- Keep hearing protection clean to prevent ear infections.
- Discard disposable ear plugs when they become dirty, greasy, or cracked.
- Replace any ear muffs that have cracked seals, deteriorated foam inserts, or are defective.

Fit

- Because everyone is different, hearing protection must be selected for the individual. The employee must try a variety of styles to find one that is comfortable and provides adequate protection.
- Instruct employees in how to obtain the proper fit.

Hand Protection

Gloves

- When performing work tasks that may expose the hands to extreme temperatures, cuts and abrasions, or exposure to chemicals, employees must wear gloves.
- Welding: When performing arc welding or oxy/gas cutting, employees must wear welding gloves made of leather or other heat resistant materials.

- Chemical: When handling chemicals that specify gloves as PPE, the employee must impervious (chemical resistant) gloves.
- To select the correct glove type, refer to the specific chemical's Material Safety Data Sheet.
- Employees who work with chemicals, i.e., solvent vats, will be issued their own gloves for hygienic purposes.
- Leather: When working with sharp materials, or when handling rigging equipment, employees must wear leather gloves.
- Cloth: When handling objects or materials that could cause blisters, splinters, cuts, etc., the employee must wear cloth gloves.
- Heat Resistant: When handling hot bearings, races, or other materials or objects (heated beyond room temperature), employees must wear heat resistant gloves.
- Insulated: To prevent frostbite in extreme cold climates, employees must wear insulated gloves.
- Glove Inspections
 - Prior to each use, inspect gloves for holes, tears, and worn areas.
 - Periodically air test chemical gloves for pinholes by tightly twisting the cuff, expand the glove by applying low air pressure, and submersing the glove in water to check for bubbles.
 - Immediately discard any defective gloves.
- Exception: While working with rotating machinery, machinists are exempt from wearing gloves.

Foot Protection

All employees with regular duties at field locations, in shops and warehouses must wear safety footwear.

- Visitors and office workers entering these areas infrequently are not required to wear foot protection as long as they stay away from the work being performed.
- If visitors or office workers must be in the close proximity to the work, the work must be stopped while in the area or safety footwear must be worn.
- When in shops, warehouses, field locations and parts departments, employees must wear leather or equivalent boots (lace up or pull up).
- Boots must provide ankle protection, and have must have soles that are designed to protect the feet from punctures, and must have defined heels for climbing ladders.
- When job tasks there is a risk of equipment or material crushing the foot, toe guards must be worn.
- Safety footwear must comply with ANSI Z41-1999 standards.
- Some client locations may require everyone to wear safety footwear. Before visiting field locations, check with the

local supervisor for client requirements.

Fall Protection

When performing certain elevated jobs (over six feet), employees must use personal fall protection. Refer to Fall Protection Program.

Electrical Protection

Refer to Electrical Safety Program.

Worksite Hazard Assessment

Hazard assessments must be performed, signed and documented. If it is determined that a hazard exists or is likely to exist, a PPE must be used. Following are some hazard sources that may be identified:

- High or low temperatures
- Chemical exposure (see MSDS for guidance)
- Flying fragments, melted metal or other face, eye, or skin hazards
- Falling objects, or the possibility of dropping an object
- Employee falling from a height in excess of 6'
- Sharp objects
- Rolling or pinching that could crush hands or feet
- Electrical hazards

Anytime that these hazards may cause injury to employees, PPE must be selected to eliminate or substantially reduce the potential for injury. Employees will be notified for the selection and reason.

Each affected employee will be apprised of the results of this assessment, and a copy of the assessment will be kept at the local office.

Each affected employee must be fitted with the selected/identified PPE. The Training section of this program addresses fitting (including proper donning, and doffing), cleaning and maintenance of PPE. All PPE use exemptions must be supported by the PPE hazard assessment.

Monitoring

Site managers and supervisors must monitor worksite tasks to identify changes in hazards, or the introduction of new hazards. If the site manager or supervisor discovers a new hazard, they must advise the SAFETY Manager. The SAFETY Manager conducts a hazard assessment for appropriate PPE for the new hazard.

The SAFETY Manager monitors how effective the PPE Procedure is, and recommends improvements to management.

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Exposure Control Plan Access

Employees shall have access to a copy of the exposure control plan by request from their supervisor or the safety manager who will supply it in a reasonable time, place and manner.

Procedure Reviews and Updates

The exposure control procedure must be reviewed on an annual basis and updated whenever a new procedure, activity or function with the potential to expose employees to biohazards is introduced into a worksite.

Universal Precautions

Your employees shall observe universal precautions by treating all human blood and certain human body fluids as if they are known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other pathogens even under circumstances where exposure is highly unlikely.

Exposure Controls

Exposure controls are designed to reduce or eliminate employee exposure to blood or potentially infectious materials and should be re-evaluated and revised if necessary on a regular basis to maximize their effectiveness in controlling employee exposure. Therefore:

- Hand washing facilities are readily available at all work locations except those that cannot support or simply do not have such facilities. In these cases, appropriate antiseptic solutions and / or towelettes are available for use.
- All sharps containers shall have a biohazard-warning label or a specific color to identify it as a biohazard, shall be resistant to punctures and shall be leak proof. The same characteristics shall apply to all secondary sharps containers.

Safe Work Practices

Safe work practices are designed to support exposure controls and further minimize or eliminate occupational exposure. Therefore:

- Employees must wash hands and other applicable body parts as soon as potentially contaminated gloves or other PPE are removed to further prevent contamination.
- If any part of the body has contact with blood or any other infectious material, employees must wash hands and other exposed body parts with soap and water immediately.
- Only trained and authorized personnel are allowed to handle sharps, sharps containers and any other potentially sharp and infectious needles or equipment.
- Activities such as applying make up, handling contact lenses, smoking or any other hand and eye, mouth, nose, ear or other body part contact is prohibited in areas where exposure to biohazards is possible.
- Storage areas such as pantries, freezers, refrigerators and others that may contain potentially infectious materials shall not contain food or drink.
- All equipment and surfaces that have had contact with blood or other infectious materials must be properly cleaned and decontaminated.
- All biological specimens must be contained in leak proof containers for handling, storage and transport to minimize potential contact with other surfaces and employees.
- In cases where the exterior surface of the specimen container is contaminated; the container must be placed into another leak proof container, which shall be labeled as "for handling and storage".

- All emergency responder, first aid or other potentially infectious supplies must be disposed of immediately and appropriately after contamination.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE shall be provided by your company at no cost to the employee and must be of proper fit, adequate for the task at hand and readily available. Defective or damaged PPE must be discarded / replaced or repaired in order to ensure maximum effectiveness.

The following safe work practices shall be followed with regard to biohazards and PPE:

- Protective garments that are penetrated by blood or other infectious materials must be removed and properly disposed of immediately.
- PPE that may be contaminated must be removed and properly stored / contained before leaving the work area.
- PPE such as protective gloves must be worn whenever contact with potentially infectious material exposure is anticipated.
- Disposable PPE such as rubber gloves must be replaced as soon as practical when contamination has occurred or when they are rendered ineffective by a tear, puncture or other occurrence.
- Masks and eye protection (such as goggles, face shields, etc.) are used whenever splashes or sprays may generate droplets of infectious materials.
- Whenever infectious material splashes, sprays or other similar occurrences are possible, PPE such as face shields, goggles, head garments or other appropriate PPE shall be used to protect face, eyes etc.
- Adequate PPE must be used unless temporarily declined by the employee and approved by the safety manager.
- PPE should be cleaned, laundered & properly disposed of if contaminated.
- All PPE must be cleaned, maintained, used, stored and disposed of properly when applicable.

Post-Exposure Requirements

All potential blood or infectious material exposure incidents shall be investigated by the employer thoroughly to ensure that hazards are abated and that affected employees receive the necessary treatment needed to minimize the impact of potential or actual exposure.

All reported exposure incidents shall be formally investigated by the exposure control officer / safety manager or supervisor when the safety manager cannot be present. A detailed report of the incident outlining root cause, corrective actions and the current status of affected employees is then completed and reviewed by employer to help prevent re-occurrence. Additionally, the following confidential information shall be provided to exposed employees:

- All documentary reports and information of the exposure incident and its circumstances.
- The identity of the exposure source individual unless applicable laws prevent such identification.

Upon completion of the above procedures, the exposed employee shall be appointed to a qualified healthcare professional who will evaluate the exposed employee, provide information to the employee about his or her medical status and initiate treatment where applicable.

Employer shall provide the following information to the healthcare professional:

- A copy of the biohazards standard.
- A detailed description of the exposure incident.

- Additional information that is relevant to the healthcare professional.

The following information will be provided to the employer by the healthcare professional as a “written report” and copied to the exposed employee upon completion of the healthcare professional’s evaluation of exposed employee:

- If a Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for the exposed employee.
- If the exposed employee has received the Hepatitis B vaccination since the incident.
- Verification that the exposed employee has received results information of the medical evaluation.
- Verification that the exposed employee was made aware of medical conditions caused by the exposure incident that require additional medical evaluation or treatment.

* All other medical information remains confidential and will not be a part of the written report.

* The Hepatitis B vaccine will be made available to all employees with occupational exposure at no cost.

HEAT ILLNESS AND PREVENTION

All managers and supervisors will implement and maintain the Heat Illness Program in their respective work areas. High heat procedures are to be followed when the temperature exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit. High heat procedures shall include, but are not limited to:

- Effective communication by voice, observation or electronic means,
- Will observe employees for alertness and signs/symptoms of heat illness often,
- Reminding employees to drink water throughout the shift,
- Closely supervise new employees for their first 14 days of employment,
- The provisions of this procedure.

Provision of Water

Employees shall have access to potable drinking water. Where it is not plumbed or otherwise continuously supplied, it shall be provided in sufficient quantity at the beginning of the work shift.

Access to Shade

Employees must have access to shade. At or below 85 degrees Fahrenheit the employee shall have timely access to shade upon request. For temperatures at or above 85 degrees Fahrenheit, one or more areas with shade shall be provided at all times while employees are present. There should be enough shade for at least 25% of employees on the shift at any one time to use.

Employees suffering from heat illness or those who believe a preventative recovery period is needed shall be provided access to an area with shade that is either open to the air or provided with ventilation or cooling for a period of no less than five minutes. Such access to shade shall be permitted at all times. See definition of "Shade".

Written Procedures

The heat prevention program/procedures shall be in writing and shall be made available to employees.

Each work site shall develop site specific procedures which shall include the minimum:

- Make available at least 2 quarts of water per employee at the start of the shift. The supervisors or designated persons will monitor water containers every 30 minutes. Employees are encouraged to report to the supervisor/designated person water that is dirty or an inadequate water supply.
- Supervisors will provide frequent reminders to employees to drink frequently.
- Workers will be reminded every morning of the importance of frequent consumption of water throughout the shift during hot weather.
- Place water containers as close as possible to the workers.
- Water levels should not fall below the point that will provide adequate water for all employees during the time necessary to effect replenishment.
- Disposable/single use drinking cups will be provided to employees or provisions will be made to supply employees their own cups.
- Supervisors will set-up an adequate number of umbrellas, canopies or other portable devices at the start of the shift and will relocate them to be closer to the crew, as needed.
- Non-agricultural employers can use other cooling measures if they demonstrate that these methods are as effective



as shade.

Working hours will be modified to work during the cooler hours of the day, when possible.

More water and rest breaks will be provided when a modified or shorter work-shift is not possible.

Supervisors will continuously monitor all employees and stay alert to the presence of heat related symptoms.

Supervisors will carry cell phones or other means of communication, to ensure that emergency services can be called.

They will check that all means of communication are functional at the work-site prior to each shift.

Every morning, workers will be reminded about the address and directions to their work-site so as to inform medical responders.

All newly hired workers will be assigned a buddy or experienced coworker to ensure they receive proper training and are following the company procedures in regards to heat illness prevention.

SCAFFOLDS

General Requirements

When work cannot be performed safely from the ground, or from solid construction, scaffolds must be supplied and erected according to the applicable standards for the employees involved. In the case that ladders are used, the work must conform to ladder safety standards.

Scaffolds must be erected by a qualified individual (someone who can certify that the scaffolding is safe to use).

Scaffolds must be set on footings or anchored to material that is sound, rigid, and able to support the maximum intended load without settling or shifting. Never use unstable objects such as loose boards, barrels, or boxes to support scaffolds or planks.

Only use scaffolds (and components) that are capable supporting (without failure) at least four times the maximum intended load. All scaffold components must comply with OSHA requirements 29 CFR 1910.28 and 29 CFR 1926.451.

If using wood scaffold planks, they must be cross-supported every 8 feet. Cleat, wire or nail scaffold deck boards into place.

You must completely floor all working levels of scaffolds except where space is required for openings for internal ladders.

Maintenance of scaffolds and other components described in this program is required to keep them in safe condition. Never alter or move (horizontally) a scaffold that is occupied.

Immediately repair any damaged or weakened scaffold. Never use a damaged or weakened scaffold until repairs have been completed.

Never load a scaffold in excess of the working load that it is intended for.

Always use properly sized bolts in the construction of scaffolds, and use sufficient number at each connection to create the designed strength of the scaffold.

Always overlap platforms (minimum of 12 inches) and secure them from any movement.

Always provide an access ladder or equivalent safe access.

Always extend scaffold planks over their end supports by not less than 6 inches and not more than 18 inches.

Ensure that poles, legs, and uprights of scaffolds are plumb, and are rigidly braced and secured to prevent swaying and shifting.

Always apply a tag line to materials being hoisted onto a scaffold.

Always provide overhead protection workers on a scaffold if they are exposed to overhead hazards.

If a scaffold or platform is erected over 6 feet off the ground, always install toe boards and guardrails. Where workers are required to work or pass under the scaffold, always install a screen between the toe board and the guardrail (along the entire opening), consisting of No. 18 gauge wire one-half inch mesh or the equivalent.

Never perform work on a scaffold during storms or high winds.

Never perform work on a scaffold that is covered with snow or ice, unless all the snow and ice is removed and planking is

sanded to prevent slipping.

Do not accumulate tools, material, and debris on a scaffold such that it presents a hazard.

Inspections

Scaffolding must be inspected by a qualified individual as per the manufacturer's recommendations. The qualified individual must also conduct inspections prior to each use and periodically throughout each shift.

- A qualified individual inspects the scaffold after it is erected, prior to the start of the work day, and at the beginning of a shift change to ensure the scaffold is safe prior to and during use. At a minimum, the following shall be inspected:
 - Ensure there is no settling in the ground or surface footing.
 - Check for any signs of damage, missing pins, bolts and any locks and/or safety keepers on all main supports and cross braces.
 - Check for damage, proper placement and any possible movement of all walking surfaces and/or planks.
 - Check that all walkways and planks are secure to prevent movement.
- The inspection will ensure that the scaffold is stable, and movement is prevented.
- If a defect or damage to the scaffold is discovered during the inspection, the scaffold must be tagged out by the qualified individual. Use of the scaffold will be prohibited until the necessary repairs are made.

Mandatory Signs and Tags

Signs and tags must be visible at all times when performing work, and must be promptly removed or covered when the hazard are abated. Tags shall also be used when defective equipment or unsafe conditions are found.

The qualified individual will tag out any defective or unsafe equipment or conditions (e.g., improper footings) shall using a weather resistant tag that is secured to the scaffolding structure on all four sides.

Only use danger signs where an immediate hazard exists. To alert other workers of possible danger from falling objects, post danger signs in the immediate area of the scaffold.

Caution - To mark off a larger area around scaffolding and warn other workers to use caution, use signs and/or barricade tape.

Modifications

A qualified person must perform all modifications and repairs. This qualified person must be able to certify that the scaffolding is safe to use to ensure that non-qualified personnel do not create additional hazards.

Only employees who are trained and certified shall perform modifications or repairs. Unqualified employees who fail to comply may receive disciplinary action and or termination.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

To assist in the identification and correction of hazards, the company has developed the following procedures. These procedures are representative only and are not exhaustive of all the measures and methods that will be implemented to guard against injury from recognized and potential hazards in the workplace. As new hazards are identified or improved work procedures developed, they will be promptly incorporated into our Safety Manual. The following methods will be utilized to identify hazards in the workplace:

- Loss analysis of accident trends
- Accident investigation
- Employee observation
- Employee suggestions
- Regulatory requirements for our industry
- Outside agencies such as the fire department and insurance carriers
- Periodic safety inspections

Loss Analysis

Periodic loss analyses will be conducted by the safety program administrator. These will help identify areas of concern and potential job hazards. The results of these analyses will be communicated to management, supervision, and employees through safety meetings and other appropriate means.

Accident Investigations

All accidents and injuries will be investigated in accordance with the guidelines contained in this program. Accident investigations will focus on all causal factors and corrective action including the identification and correction of hazards that may have contributed to the accident.

Employee Observation

Superintendents and foremen shall be continually observing employees for unsafe actions and taking corrective action as necessary.

Employee Suggestions

Employees are encouraged to report any hazard they observe to their supervisor. No employee is to ever be disciplined or discharged for reporting any workplace hazard or unsafe condition. However, employees who do NOT report potential hazards or unsafe conditions that they are aware of will be subject to disciplinary action.

Regulatory Requirements

All industries are subject to government regulations relating to safety. Many of these regulations are specific to our type of business. Copies of pertinent regulations can be obtained from the Safety Program Administrator.

Outside Agencies

Several organizations may assist us in identifying hazards in our workplace. These include safety officers from other contractors, insurance carrier safety and health consultants, private industry consultants, the fire department, and State OSH Consultants.

Periodic Safety Inspections

Periodic safety inspections ensure that physical and mechanical hazards are under control and identify situations that may become potentially hazardous. Inspections shall include a review of the work habits of employees in all work areas. These inspections will be conducted by the Supervisor, Manager, Program Administrator or other designated individual.

Periodic safety inspections will be conducted:

- * When new substances, process, procedures or equipment are used.
- * When new or previously unrecognized hazards are identified.
- * Periodically by the Supervisor.
- * Periodically by the Safety Program Administrator.

These inspections will focus on both unsafe employee actions as well as unsafe conditions. The following is a partial list of items to be checked.

- The proper use, condition, maintenance and grounding of all electrically operated equipment.
- The proper use, condition, and maintenance of safeguards for all power-driven equipment.
- Compliance with the Code of Safe Practices.
- Housekeeping and personal protective equipment.
- Hazardous materials.
- Proper material storage.
- Provision of first aid equipment and emergency medical services.

Any and all hazards identified will be corrected as soon as practical in accordance with the company hazard correction policy.

If imminent or life threatening hazards are identified, which cannot be immediately corrected, all employees must be removed from the area, except those with special training required to correct the hazard, who will be provided necessary safeguards.

Documentation of Inspections

Safety inspections will be documented to include the following:

- Date on which the inspection was performed.
- The name and title of person who performed the inspection.
- Any hazardous conditions noted or discovered and the steps or procedures taken to correct them.
- Signature of the person who performed the inspection.

One copy of the completed form should be sent to the office. All reports shall be kept on file for a minimum of two (2) years.

HAZARD PREVENTION, CORRECTION, AND CONTROL

The following procedures will be used to evaluate, prioritize and correct identified safety hazards. Hazards will be corrected in order of priority: the most serious hazards will be corrected first.

Hazard Evaluation

Factors that will be considered when evaluating hazards include:

- * Potential severity - The potential for serious injury, illness or fatality
- * Likelihood of exposure - The probability of the employee coming into contact with the hazard
- * Frequency of exposure - How often employees come into contact with the hazard
- * Number of employees exposed
- * Possible corrective actions - What can be done to minimize or eliminate the hazard
- * Time necessary to correct - The time necessary to minimize or eliminate the hazard

Techniques for Correcting Hazards

1. Engineering Controls: Could include machine guarding, ventilation, noise reduction at the source, and provision of material handling equipment. These are the first and preferred methods of control.
2. Administrative Controls: The next most desirable method would include rotation of employees or limiting exposure time.
3. Personal Protective Equipment: Includes back support belts, hearing protection, respirators and safety glasses. These are often the least effective controls for hazards and should be relied upon only when other controls are impractical.

Documentation of Corrective Action

All corrective action taken to mitigate hazards should be documented. Depending on the circumstances, one of the following forms should be used:

- * Safety Contact Report
- * Safety Meeting Report
- * Memo or letter
- * Safety inspection form

All hazards noted on safety inspections will be rechecked on each subsequent inspection and notations made as to their status.

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals and substances identified and evaluated, and that the information concerning their hazards is communicated to employees, emergency response organizations, state and federal agencies, and other employers and contractors, as necessary. This hazard information will be clearly communicated, and displayed in accordance with this Hazard Communication Program.

Our company is firmly committed to providing each of its employees a safe and healthy work environment. It is recognized that workers may use chemicals or substances that have potentially hazardous properties. When using these substances, workers must be aware of the identity, toxicity or hazardous properties of a chemical or substance. We believe an informed employee is more likely to be a safe employee. To this end, we have established and implemented a written Hazard Communication Program.

Scope

This program is applicable to all employees who may come in contact with hazardous chemicals while working. This document is to be followed by all employees and contractors on company owned premises. In addition, this program is to be used in the event an operator program does not exist or is less stringent than our own.

Definitions

Chemical - any element, chemical compound, or mixture of elements and/or compounds.

Chemical Inventory List - a list of chemicals used at this facility, or by personnel that report to this facility.

Electronic Access – using electronic media (telephone, fax, internet, etc.) to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets or health information.

Facility - an establishment at one geographical location containing one or more work areas.

(GHS) Globally Harmonized System - The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) is an international approach to hazard communication, providing agreed criteria for classification of chemical hazards, and a standardized approach to label elements and safety data sheets. NOTE: Most new GHS requirements apply to substance manufacturers or distributors since they are responsible for including safety data sheets with purchased substances. However, all employers are still required to train each employee on the new label elements and safety data sheets format. Specific training information can be found at: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/>

Hazardous Chemical - any chemical that is a physical hazard, a health hazard, or has a Permissible Exposure Limit established for it.

Hazardous Substance - see hazardous chemical.

Hazard Communication Program Coordinator - the person who has overall responsibility at a facility for that facility's Hazard Communication Program.

Health Hazard - a substance for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic adverse health effects may occur in exposed employees.

IDLH - immediately dangerous to life and health.



Immediate Use - the chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.

Job Site - an area remote from a facility where hazardous chemicals are stored or used and employees are present for the purpose of business.

(MSDS) Material Safety Data Sheet - a written or printed document containing chemical hazard and safe handling information, prepared in accordance with the OSHA Occupational Safety & Health Standards, Section 1910.1200, paragraph (g). Recently referred to as (SDS) "Safety Data Sheets" under 2013 GHS HAZCOM update.

(NFPA) National Fire Protection Association Labeling - a common industry labeling method developed by the National Fire Protection Association to identify the hazards associated with a particular chemical.

(PEL) Permissible Exposure Limit - the maximum eight-hour time weighted average of any airborne contaminant to which an employee may be exposed.

Readily Available - when an employee has access during the course of his/her normal work shift.

(SDS) Safety Data Sheet – a written or printed document containing chemical hazard and safety handling info, prepared in accordance with the new HAZCOM GHS requirements.

Substance - see Chemical.

(TLV) Threshold Limit Value - the airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is believed that nearly all normal workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.

Work Area - a room or defined space in a facility where hazardous chemicals are stored or used and where one or more employees are present.

Workplace - see Facility.

Workplace Chemical List - see Facility Chemical List.

Responsibilities

A written hazard communication program shall be developed, implemented and maintained at each workplace. The program will describe how labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets and employee information will be kept, maintained, and disseminated.

The Safety Manager is responsible for developing and implementing the Hazard Communications Program. Managers are responsible for maintaining Material Safety Data Sheets and the Chemical Inventory List for their respective locations. The Safety Manager reviews the MSDS files and Chemical Inventory List at each location at least annually to ensure they are current and complete.

The Safety Manager is also responsible for ensuring that all containers from manufacturers or distributors have the correct and updated labels per the new GHS requirements and for ensuring that all applicable employees are trained on the new label elements and safety data sheets format. Training info can be found here: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/>

Employees are responsible for following the requirements set forth in the Hazard Communication Program, to use proper personal protective equipment, to report containers without labels immediately to their supervisor and to never deface any label.



Any employee who transfers any material from one container to another is responsible for labeling the new container with all required information.

All employees are responsible for learning the requirements of this section and for applying them to their daily work routine.

Requirements

Introduction

This Hazard Communication Program was prepared for use by your company to explain how we meet the requirements of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). It spells out how we inventory chemicals stored and used, how we obtain and use material safety data sheets, how we maintain labels on chemical substances, and how we train employees about the hazards of chemicals they are likely to come in contact with on the job.

Preparation of this program indicates our continuing commitment to safety among our employees in all of our locations.

- Each facility is expected to follow this program and maintain its work areas in accordance with these requirements.
- Employees, their designated representatives, and government officials must be provided copies of this program upon request.
- As part of our ongoing hazard communication effort, we will make available other information in addition to the program to any worker requesting it.
- Asking to see this information is an employee's right,
- Using this information is part of our shared commitment to a safe, healthy workplace.

List of Hazardous Chemicals

Maintains a listing of all known hazardous chemicals known to be present at each job site by using the identity it is referenced by on the appropriate material safety data sheet (MSDS). This identity is often a common name, such as the product or trade name (i.e., Lime-A-Way).

The Chemical Inventory List is updated annually by the Hazard Communication Program Coordinator or their designee with additional updates being made when necessary.

The facility Chemical Inventory List must be available for review upon request. Additionally, a written hazard communication program must be developed, implemented & maintained at each workplace.

Material Safety Data Sheets | Now "Safety Data Sheets" due to the new GHS requirements.

Chemical manufacturers are responsible for developing MSDS's, now SDS's. Company shall have an SDS for each chemical used with the exception of consumer products. SDS's must be obtained for each required chemical from the chemical manufacturer, supplier, or vendor. The purchasing of any potentially hazardous chemical products from any supplier that does not provide an appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet in a timely fashion is strictly prohibited.

MSDS's now known as SDS's shall be maintained and readily accessible in each workplace. SDS's can be maintained at the primary work site, however, they should be immediately available in case of emergency. SDS's must be made available upon request to employees, their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary of Labor, and to the Director of OSHA.

Safety Data Sheets are filed alphabetically, and by material classification, in the SDS Book. A Chemical Inventory List is provided in the front of the MSDS Book, listing all MSDS' contained therein. This inventory serves as the index of the MSDS Book. The SDS Book shall be displayed in a prominent location in the work area where it is accessible to all employees.

A copy of a SDS request form is located in the first section of the SDS Book. An employee may use a copy of this form to request an SDS or he may ask the Manager for one. In either case, the requested SDS must be given to the employee within

24 hours of being requested.

The Safety Data Sheet must be kept in the SDS library for as long as the chemical is used by the facility.

Electronic access (telephone, fax, Internet, etc.) may be used in the acquisition of any needed SDS and to maintain SDS libraries and archives.

The Manager is responsible for seeing that the Chemical Inventory List inventory is maintained, is current, and is complete. He will review and update the inventory and the SDS Book at least annually. When a hazardous material has been permanently removed from the work place, its SDS is to be removed from the SDS's Book and the Chemical Inventory List. The SDS is then placed in a "dead file" in case it is needed in the future.

SDS's for hazardous materials to which employees have been exposed must be maintained after the employee leaves your employment.

Employees will be advised of all special instructions, PPE, and the hazards associated with chemicals-including chemicals contained in unlabeled pipes-in their work areas. The Manager will inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks by presenting a copy of the site specific hazardous materials list, ensuring that the employee is aware of their presence should a non-routine task with unfamiliar materials present itself.

Employees have the right to request MSDS on any chemical, which must then be provided without any issues.

Labels, Labeling and Warnings:

The Manager will ensure that all hazardous chemicals used or stored in the facility are properly labeled.

- Damaged labels or labels with incomplete information shall be reported immediately,
- Damaged labels on incoming containers of chemicals will not be removed,
- New labels shall be provided as needed so that all containers are labeled correctly,
- Only containers into which an employee transfers a chemical for their own immediate use will not require labeling,
- Employees who are unsure of the contents of any container, vessel, or piping must contact their supervisor for information regarding the substance including:
 - The name of the substance,
 - The hazards associated with the substance,
 - The safety precautions required for working with the substance.

Labels, tags, or markings on containers shall use the following 16-section (GHS) formatting convention and headings:

- Identification
- Hazard(s) identification
- Composition/information on ingredients
- First-Aid measures
- Fire-fighting measures
- Accidental release measures
- Handling & Storage
- Exposure controls/personal protection
- Physical and chemical properties
- Stability and reactivity
- Toxicological information
- Ecological information
- Disposal considerations

- Transport information
- Regulatory information
- Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

All containers must be labeled correctly under the new GHS HAZCOM standard (this responsibility usually falls upon the manufacturers shoulders. However, if labels are not present for any reason, employers are responsible for labeling containers. Upon transferring the content of one container to another, the employee must label the new container with all required information. This information can be obtained from the labeling of the original container or from the material's SDS. Any container of a potentially hazardous material that will not be emptied during one shift must be labeled, without exception.

Personnel in the Shipping and Receiving Departments are responsible for the proper labeling of all containers shipped by company and for the inspection of all incoming materials for correct labeling. Chemicals received from vendors that are improperly labeled must be rejected.

NFPA Standard 704 labels shall be the preferred hazard identification method used in company facilities and on materials containers used on client sites. All employees, clients, subcontractors, and visitors who may come in contact with a hazardous substance must be briefed to ensure understanding of the NFPA 704 labeling system.

Training

Employees shall be provided with appropriate, effective information and training on the hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and upon the introduction of a new physical or health hazard into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenics) or specific chemicals. However, chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets.

Additional training will be provided whenever a new chemical hazard is introduced into the work area. Supervisors will conduct supplementary training when deemed necessary in order to reinforce the importance of the proper use and handling of chemicals.

Only facility employees and individuals knowledgeable with company Hazard Communication program will conduct training sessions.

The Manager shall ensure records of employee training are maintained properly.

When an outside contractor, such as a pest control worker or a carpenter, enters a company site in order to perform a service for company, they must first present MSDS' for any and all hazardous chemicals which will be used. These MSDS' will be treated with the same training requirements as the MSDS' kept on site for regularly used chemicals and materials. The Manager will be responsible for contacting each contractor prior to work commencing, in order to gather and disseminate any information concerning chemical hazards the contractor is bringing into the work place.

The Hazard Communication Program documented training shall, as a minimum, include:

- Requirements, details, and rights of the employee as contained in the Hazard Communication regulation,
- Operations and work areas where hazardous chemicals are present,
- Location of the written Hazard Communication Program, SDS's and the Chemical Inventory List,
- How to access SDS's or SDS information,
- How to read labels and Material Safety Data Sheets for pertinent hazard information,
- How employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information,
- Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals by use of monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor,
- The physical & health hazards of chemicals in the immediate work area,

- Protection measures utilized for the prevention of hazards related to exposure,
- Appropriate work practices,
- Emergency procedures,
- The use of proper PPE.

Multiple Work Sites

Where employees must travel between work places during a work shift, the written HAZCOM Program shall be kept at a primary job site. If there is no primary job site, then the program shall be sent with employees.

The program shall be made available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary, and the Director in accordance with requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1020(e).

Multiple Employer Job Sites

A pre-job briefing shall be conducted with the contractor before work commences on site.

- During this pre-job briefing, contractors shall provide to company current copies of all Safety Data Sheets along with the label information for every hazardous substance brought on-site.
- Must notify and provide required MSDS and label information for all hazardous materials the contractor may encounter on the job,
- Labeling systems and precautionary measures to be taken by the contractor during both normal conditions and emergencies shall be addressed,
- By providing such information to other employers, company does not assume any obligations that other employers have for the safety of their employees,
- In this regard, other employers working on company property, or for company on client's property, remain fully responsible for developing and implementing their own compliant hazard communication programs.

Hazard Warnings / NFPA 704

The NFPA 704 Diamond is a means of disseminating hazard warning and information for a specific material. The diamond is divided into four sections. Each of the first three colored sections has a number in it associated with a particular hazard. The higher the number is, the more hazardous a material is for that particular characteristic. The fourth section includes special hazard information. The four sections and an explanation of the numbers in them are provided as a reference below:

NFPA Rating Explanation Guide					
RATING NUMBER	HEALTH HAZARD	FLAMMABILITY HAZARD	INSTABILITY HAZARD	RATING SYMBOL	SPECIAL HAZARD
4	Can be lethal	Will vaporize and readily burn at normal temperatures	May explode at normal temperatures and pressures	ALK	Alkaline
3	Can cause serious or permanent injury	Can be ignited under almost all ambient temperatures	May explode at high temperature or shock	ACID	Acidic
2	Can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury	Must be heated or high ambient temperature to burn	Violent chemical change at high temperatures or pressures	COR	Corrosive
1	Can cause significant irritation	Must be preheated before ignition can occur	Normally stable. High temperatures make unstable	OX	Oxidizing
0	No hazard	Will not burn	Stable	Radioactive	Reacts violently or explosively with water
				W	Reacts violently or explosively with water and oxidizing

SUBCONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to continue to better subcontractor health, safety and environmental achievement and to create a standard for pre-qualification, assessment/selection and improvement of our subcontractors.

General Requirements

Manage all subcontractors according to this program.

Must pre-approve the use of subcontractors. Requirements for this approval include:

- Your company safety department performs a formal safety review of the subcontractor.
- The scope of this safety review was appropriate based on the hazards and risk exposure.
- The subcontractor is (or will be) trained in company's safety policies, expectations and requirements.
- The subcontractor consents that they will follow company's Drug and Alcohol policy and onsite safety rules through the work term.

Do not use any subcontractor with a "Non-Approved" safety status any job site.

Procedure

Pre-Qualification of Subcontractors

Company will review the subcontractor's safety programs, safety training documents and safety statistics to pre-qualify them.

How Acceptable Safety Metrics Will be Used as a Criteria for Selecting Subcontractors

Subcontractors will be pre-qualified using a criteria of safety metrics. The metrics and scoring considers:

- A review of responses to Subcontractor Safety Pre-Qualification Form and subcontractor safety program documents - 60% (Rated from 0-60 total points)
- A review of subcontractor safety training documents - 20% (Rated from 0-20 total points)
- A review of subcontractor safety statistics (ie TRIR, EMR, DART, Fatality Rate - 20% (Rated from 0-20 total points)

Evaluation Rating and Acceptance

The rating system of subcontractors has five designations:

- 90 points or greater = A – no restrictions.
- 85 to 89 points = B – A documented mitigation plan must be approved by company Safety.
- 81 to 84 points = C – A documented mitigation plan must be approved by company Safety; requires written management approval.
- 71 to 80 points = D – Must have a commitment meeting with subcontractor senior management present; documented mitigation plan must be approved by company.
- Safety; requires written management approval; regardless of number of workers, trained subcontractor safety personnel must on site during work.
- 70 points or less = F – do not use.

After evaluating and scoring subcontractors, company safety provides the scores/ranking to management.

If the subcontractor does not progress sufficiently towards an acceptable mitigation plan (or other agreed upon criteria), company has the right to change their status to “Non-Approved”.

Subcontractor Involvement

While performing work at worksites, subcontractors must follow the work practices and systems described below:

- Prior to beginning any work, attend a safety orientation, pre-job or kick-off meeting provided by company
- Observe employees for signs of substance abuse, reporting nonconformities to general contractor
- Ensure employees are adequately trained and competent to their work
- Take part in tailgate safety meetings, hazard assessments or job safety analysis and work-site safety inspections.
- Conduct a pre-job safety inspection including equipment
- Take part in the Behavior Based Safety hazard reporting system
- Report any spills, injuries, property damage incidents, as well as any near misses
- Follow worksite and Owner Client safety rules
- Utilize applicable safety practices and processes
- After the job is complete, clean up and restore the worksite
- Always comply with regulations
- Will conduct post job safety performance reviews for subcontractors.

SUBCONTRACTOR SAFETY PRE-QUALIFICATION FORM

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Subcontractor Information:			
Subcontractor Name:		Telephone Number:	
Street Address:		Fax Number:	
City:		Website Address:	
Province/State:		Postal Code/Zip:	
2. Organization Officers			
President:			
Vice President:			
Treasurer:			
3. How many years has your organization been in business under your present firm's name?			
4. Parent Firm Name:			
City:	Province/State:	Postal Code/Zip:	
Subsidiaries:			
5. Under current management since (Date): (please enter date as mm/dd/yyyy)			
6. Contact for Insurance Information:			
Title:	Telephone:	Fax:	Email:
7. Insurance Carrier(s):			
Name	Type of Coverage	Telephone	
8. Worker's Compensation Account Status (Enclose a copy of your workers compensation insurance certificate)			
Account Number:		Industry Code:	
9. Contact for requesting bids:			
Title:	Telephone:	Fax:	Email:
10. Contractor Evaluation form completed by:			
Title:	Telephone:	Fax:	Email:

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Health, Safety and Environmental Performance

Provide the following information for your COMPANY using safety forms from the past three (3) years.
If the data is not available enter Not Available - N/A.

Safety Performance Definitions and Guidance

- a. Hours Worked Hours the employee worked in the last three years. Please report scheduled total hours worked and total overtime hours worked. If actual hours worked is unavailable for some individuals, you can estimate the hours worked. (You can use 2000 hours per individual per year as an estimate.)
- b. Recordable Incidents Recordable incidents include any work-related injury or illness, including death but do not include first-aid injuries.
- c. Lost Workday Cases These involve fatalities, days away from work, or restricted work activity cases.
 - Days Away from Work Case This includes cases where the employee is absent from a scheduled work day for one or more days after a work related injury or illness (not including the day of the incident). If the total days away reaches 180, or if employee leaves the firm, stop counting.
 - Restricted Work Activity Case This includes cases where, as a result of work-related injury or illness, the employee:
 - ◊ Is assigned to another job (temporarily or permanently)
 - ◊ Does their normal job but for less than a full day
 - ◊ Cannot perform regular functions associated with their normal job
 Do not count the day of the incident as a Restricted Duty day. If the total restricted work days reaches 180, or if employee leaves the firm, stop counting.
- d. Motor Vehicle Incident This includes incidents that involve a motor vehicle (owned, leased or rented by the firm) that results in injury, death or property damage except if the vehicle was properly parked. A motor vehicle includes any mechanically or electrically powered devices - excluding those that are moved by human power – that can transport a person or property on a land roadway.

Health and Safety Incidents	2012	2011	2010
a. Total Hours Worked			
b. Total Recordable Incidents			
# Fatalities			
# Medical Aids			
# Days Away from Work Cases			
# Restricted Work Activity Cases			
c. Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) <u>Total # Recordable Incidents x 200,000</u> Total # Hours worked			
d. Lost Workday Cases (LWC)			
# Fatalities			
# Days Away from Work Case			
# Restricted Work Activity Case			
e. Lost Workday Incident Rate (LWDR) <u>Total # Lost Workday Incidents x 200,000</u> Total # Hours Worked			

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE			
Health and Safety Incidents - continued	2012	2011	2010
f. Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVI) # Motor Vehicles Incidents # Kilometers/Miles driven			
g. Motor Vehicle Incident Frequency Rate (MVIFR) <u>Total # of Firm's Motor Vehicle Incidents x 1,000,000</u> Total # Kilometers/Miles driven			
Environmental Incidents	2012	2011	2010
<u>Total # Spills to Water</u> a. Petroleum Spills # spills Sheen (est. volume as 0.1 bbl. To < 1bbl.) # spills 1 bbl. To < 100 bbls. # spills 100 bbls. or more b. Chemical Spills # spills 1 bbl./160 kg. to < 100 bbls./16,000 kg. # spills 100 bbls./16,000 or more			
<u>Total # Spills to Land</u> a. Petroleum spills # spills 1 bbl. To < 100 bbls. # spills 100 bbls. or more b. Chemical Spills # spills 1 bbl./160 kg. to < 50 bbls./8,000 kg # spills 50 bbls./8,000 kg. or more			
Enforcement Actions	2012	2011	2010
<u>Citations</u> # Health and Safety # Environmental Please provide details			
<u>Fines</u> Total # Fines Total \$\$ Paid Please provide details			

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Highest ranking HSE professional in the firm:

Name/Title:

Email:

Telephone Numbers

Do you have a documented Basic Safety / HSE Program?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Does your Basic Safety/HSE Program include the following?

- a. HSE Policy statement signed by management
- b. Management Commitment and Involvement
- c. Hazard Identification and Risk Control
- d. Rules and Work Procedures
- e. Training
- f. Communications
- g. Accident/Incident Reporting and Investigation

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Does the program include work practices and procedures such as?

- a. Permit to Work including Energy Isolation
- b. Confined Space Entry
- c. Injury and Illness Recording
- d. Fall Protection
- e. Personal Protective Equipment
- f. Portable Electrical/Power Tools
- g. Motor Vehicle/Driving Safety
- h. Compressed Gas Cylinders
- i. Electrical Equipment Grounding Assurance
- j. Powered Industrial Vehicles (Cranes, Forklifts, Etc.)
- k. Housekeeping
- l. Accident/Incident Reporting and Investigations
- m. Unsafe Condition Reporting
- n. Emergency Preparedness, Including Evacuation Plan
- o. Waste Disposal and Pollution Prevention
- p. Regular Workplace Inspection / Audits

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Do you have a Drug and Alcohol program?

- a. Pre-employment Testing
- b. Reasonable Cause Testing
- c. Post-rehabilitation/Return to Work Testing

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Yes ☐

No ☐

Do you have a Job Safety Analysis (JSA) process in place?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a Root Cause Analysis process used for environmental spills, near misses, and investigations?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is there a Management of Change (MOC) Process in place?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have programs for the following?			
a. Respiration Protection		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Where applicable, have employees been:			
• Trained		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
• Fit tested		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
• Medically approved		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Hazard communication/WHMIS		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
d. Potential high hazard work such as Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Explosives and Blasting Agents		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you have a corrective action process to address individual/employee safety and health performance deficiencies?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Medical			
a. Do you conduct medical examinations for:			
• Pre-placement Job Capability		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
• Pulmonary		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
• Respiratory		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Describe how you intend to provide first aid and other medical services while on-site.			
Do you have personnel trained to perform first aid and CPR?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)			
a. Is applicable PPE provided for employees?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Do you have a program to ensure that PPE is inspected and maintained?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
HSE Meetings			Frequency
a. Do you hold site HSE meetings for?			
• Field Supervisors	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
• Employees	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
• New Hires	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
• Subcontractors	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
Inspections and Audits			Frequency
a.	Do you conduct internal HSE Inspections?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Do you conduct internal HSE program audits?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Are corrections or deficiencies to internal HSE program or equipment communicated and documented until closure?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment and Materials:			
a.	Do you own or lease Equipment and Materials? If yes, please complete the following questions:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Do you have a system for establishing applicable health, safety, and environmental specifications when acquiring materials and equipment?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Do you conduct inspections on operating equipment (e.g., cranes, forklifts) to comply with regulatory requirements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
d.	Do you maintain operating equipment in compliance with regulatory requirements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Do you keep the applicable inspection and maintenance certification records for operating equipment?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Do you document corrections or deficiencies from equipment inspections and maintenance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Subcontractor Management			
a.	Do you subcontract any work? If the answer is yes, please complete the following questions:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	Do you have a written contractor safety management process?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Do you use HSE performance criteria in selection of subcontractors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
d.	As part of the selection process, do you evaluate the ability of subcontractors to comply with applicable HSE requirements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Do your subcontractors have a written HSE Program?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Do you include your subcontractors in:		
	• HSE Orientation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• HSE Meetings	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• HSE Equipment Inspections	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• HSE Program Audits	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	• Are corrections or deficiencies documented	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT				
Employee and Trades Training		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
a. Have employees been trained in appropriate job skills?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Are employee job skills certified where required by regulatory or industry consensus standards?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
c. List trades/crafts which have been certified:				
Health, Safety and Environmental Orientation		New Hires		Supervisors
a. Do you have an HSE Orientation Program for new hires and newly hired or promoted supervisors?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the program provide instruction on the following:				
• Orientation		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Safe Work Practices		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Safety Supervision		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Toolbox meetings		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Emergency Procedures		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• First Aid Procedures		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Fire Protection and Prevention		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Safety Intervention		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
• Hazard Communication/WHMIS		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Health, Safety and Environmental Training		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
a. Do you know the regulatory HSE training requirements for your employees?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have your employees received the required HSE training and re-training?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Do you have a specific HSE training program for supervisors?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
Training Records		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
a. Do you have HSE and training records for your employees?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Do the training records include the following:				
• Date of training		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
• Name of trainer		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
• Employee identification		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
• Method used to verify understanding		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. How do you verify understanding of training? (Check all that apply)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Written test <input type="checkbox"/> Oral test <input type="checkbox"/> Performance test <input type="checkbox"/> Job Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Other (List)				



FIRST AID AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The company will ensure the availability of emergency medical services for its employees at all times. We will also ensure the availability of a suitable number of appropriately trained persons to render first aid. The Safety Program Administrator will maintain a list of trained individuals and take steps to provide training for those that desire it.

First-Aid Kits

Every work site shall have access to at least one first-aid kit in a weatherproof container. The first-aid kit will be inspected regularly to ensure that it is well stocked, in sanitary condition, and any used items are promptly replaced. The contents of the first-aid kit shall be arranged to be quickly found and remain sanitary. First-aid dressings shall be sterile and in individually sealed packages.

Drugs, antiseptics, eye irrigation solutions, inhalants, medicines, or proprietary preparations shall not be included in first-aid kits unless specifically approved, in writing, by an employer-authorized, licensed physician. Other supplies and equipment, if provided, shall be in accordance with the documented recommendations of an employer-authorized licensed physician upon consideration of the extent and type of emergency care to be given based upon the anticipated incidence and nature of injuries and illnesses and availability of transportation to medical care.

First Aid

The designated first aid person on each site will be available at all times to render appropriate first aid for injuries and illnesses. Proper equipment for the prompt transportation of the injured or ill person to a physician or hospital where emergency care is provided, or an effective communication system for contacting hospitals or other emergency medical facilities, physicians, ambulance and fire services, shall also be provided. The telephone numbers of the following emergency services in the area shall be posted near the job telephone, or otherwise made available to the employees where no job site telephone exists:

1. A company authorized physician or medical clinic, and at least one alternate if available.
2. Hospitals.
3. Ambulance services.
4. Fire-protection services.

Prior to the commencement of work at any site, the Supervisor or Manager shall locate the nearest preferred medical facility and establish that transportation or communication methods are available in the event of an employee injury.

Each employee shall be informed of the procedures to follow in case of injury or illness through our new employee orientation program, Code of Safe Practices, and safety meetings.

Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious or corrosive materials, suitable facilities for drenching the body or flushing the eyes with clean water shall be conspicuously and readily accessible.

Accident Procedures

These procedures are to be followed in the event of an employee injury in the course of employment.



1. For severe accidents call 911 and request the Paramedics.
2. Employees must report all work related injuries to their Supervisor immediately. Even if they do not feel that it requires medical attention. Failure to do so may result in a delay of Workers' Compensation benefits and disciplinary action.
3. The Supervisor, employee, and first aid person, should determine whether or not outside medical attention is needed. When uncertainty exists on the part of any individual, the employee should be sent for professional medical care.
4. If medical attention is not desired or the employee refuses treatment, you must still fill out a company "Accident Report" in case complications arise later.
5. In all cases, if the employee cannot transport himself or herself for any reason, transportation should be provided.
6. In the event of a serious accident involving hospitalization for more than 24 hours, amputation, permanent disfigurement, loss of consciousness or death, phone contact should be made with the main office. Contact must also be made with the nearest Federal or State (if applicable) OSHA office.

ACCIDENT / EXPOSURE INVESTIGATION

The Supervisor, Manager, or other designated individual will investigate all work-related accidents in a timely manner. This includes minor incidents and "near accidents", as well as serious injuries. An accident is defined as any unexpected occurrence that results in injury to personnel, damage to equipment, facilities, or material, or interruption of normal operations.

Responsibility for Accident Investigation

Immediately upon being notified of an accident, the Supervisor, Manager, or other designated individual shall conduct an investigation. The purpose of the investigation is to determine the cause of the accident and corrective action to prevent future reoccurrence; not to fix blame or find fault. An unbiased approach is necessary in order to obtain objective findings.

The Purpose of Accident Investigations:

- * To prevent or decrease the likelihood of similar accidents.
- * To identify and correct unsafe work practices and physical hazards. Accidents are often caused by a combination of these two factors.
- * To identify training needs. This makes training more effective by focusing on factors that are most likely to cause accidents.

What Types of Incidents Do We Investigate?

- * Fatalities
- * Serious injuries
- * Minor injuries
- * Property damage
- * Near misses

Procedures for Investigation of Accidents

Immediately upon being notified of an accident the Supervisor, Manager, or other designated individual will:

1. Visit the accident scene, as soon as possible, while facts and evidence are still fresh and before witnesses forget important details and to make sure hazardous conditions to which other employees or customers could be exposed are corrected or have been removed;
2. Provide for needed first aid or call 911 for the injured employee(s).
3. If possible, interview the injured worker at the scene of the accident and verbally "walk" him or her through a re-enactment. All interviews should be conducted as privately as possible. Interview all witnesses individually and talk with anyone who has knowledge of the accident, even if they did not actually witness it.
4. Report the accident to the main office. Accidents will be reported by the office to the insurance carrier within 24 hours. All serious accidents will be reported to the carrier as soon as possible.

5. Consider taking signed statements in cases where facts are unclear or there is an element of controversy.
6. Thoroughly investigate the accident to identify all accident causes and contributing factors. Document details graphically. Use sketches, diagrams and photos as needed. Take measurements when appropriate.
7. All accidents involving death, disfigurement, amputation, loss of consciousness or hospitalization for more than 24 hours must be reported to Federal or State (if applicable) OSHA immediately.
8. Focus on causes and hazards. Develop an analysis of what happened, how it happened, and how it could have been prevented. Determine what caused the accident itself, not just the injury.
9. Every investigation must also include an action plan. How can such accidents be prevented in the future?
10. In the event a third party or defective product contributed to the accident, save any evidence as it could be critical to the recovery of claim costs.

Accurate & Prompt Investigations

- * Ensures information is available
- * Causes can be quickly corrected
- * Helps identify all contributing factors
- * Reflects management concern
- * Reduces chance of recurrence

Investigation Tips

- * Avoid placing blame
- * Document with photos and diagrams, if needed
- * Be objective, get the facts
- * Reconstruct the event
- * Use open-ended questions

Questions to Ask

When investigating accidents, open-ended questions such as who?, what?, when?, where?, why?, and how? will provide more information than closed-ended questions such as "Were you wearing gloves?"

Examples include:

- * How did it happen?
- * Why did it happen?
- * How could it have been prevented?
- * Who was involved?
- * Who witnessed the incident?
- * Where were the witnesses at the time of the incident?
- * What was the injured worker doing?
- * What was the employee working on?
- * When did it happen?
- * When was the accident reported?
- * Where did it happen?

- * Why was the employee assigned to do the job?

The single, most important question that must be answered as the result of any investigation is:

"What do you recommend be done (or have you done) to prevent this type of incident from recurring?"

Once the Accident Investigation is Completed

- * Take or recommend corrective action
- * Document corrective action
- * Management and the Safety Program Administrator will review the results of all investigations
- * Consider safety program modifications

Information obtained through accident investigations can be used to update and improve our current program.

TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION

Every new employee will be given instruction by their Supervisor in the general safety requirements of their job. A copy of our Safety Program is electronically provided to each employee.

Managers, Supervisors, and employees will be trained throughout the year on various accident prevention topics.

Training provides the following benefits:

- * Makes employees aware of job hazards
- * Teaches employees to perform jobs safely
- * Promotes two way communication
- * Encourages safety suggestions
- * Creates interest in the safety program
- * Fulfills Federal or State (if applicable) OSHA requirements

Employee training will be provided at the following times:

1. All new employees will receive a safety orientation their first day on the job.
2. All new employees will be given a copy of our safety policies and documents and required to read and sign for them.
3. All employees given a new job assignment for which training has not been previously provided will be trained before beginning the new assignment.
4. Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment that represent a new hazard are introduced into the workplace.
5. Whenever the company is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard.
6. Whenever management believes that additional training is necessary.
7. After all serious accidents.
8. When employees are not following safe work rules or procedures.

Training topics will include, but not be limited to:

- * Employee's safety responsibility
- * General safety rules
- * Code of Safe Practices
- * Safe job procedures
- * Ergonomics
- * Use of hazardous materials
- * Use of equipment
- * Emergency procedures
- * Safe lifting and material handling practices
- * Contents of safety program

Documentation of Training

All training will be documented.

The following training method should be used. Actual demonstrations of the proper way to perform a task are very helpful in most cases.

- * Tell them how to do the job safely
- * Show them how to do the job safely
- * Have them tell you how to do the job safely
- * Have them show you how to do the job safely

Follow up to ensure they are still performing the job safely

FIRE PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

The company has developed the following emergency plan to cover those designated actions that must be taken to ensure employee safety from fire and during other emergencies. Any questions about this plan should be directed to The Safety Program Administrator.

Facility Emergency Evacuation and Fire Prevention

The Safety Program Administrator is responsible for ensuring the following:

1. That all required emergency exits are clearly identified in the office, shop, and warehouse and that all required fire-fighting and emergency equipment is available and in good condition.

The following items will be maintained:

- * First aid kit
 - * Drinking water
 - * Flashlight
 - * Portable battery powered radio and batteries
 - * Fire extinguishers
 - * Wrench to shut off the main gas valve
 - * Pry bars, axes, saws, tools or similar devices for employee rescue
2. Creating a facility map designating all emergency evacuation routes and the locations of all fire-fighting equipment and emergency supplies and equipment. These maps will be posted in at least two locations in the facility.
 3. Training all exposed employees on the procedures to be followed in the event of fire, earthquake or other emergency including how to properly notify other affected employees.
 4. Identifying potential fire hazards in the office, shop and warehouse and ensuring that adequate steps are taken to prevent fires.
 5. Ensuring that combustible trash and materials are removed promptly from the facility, and that all flammable and combustible liquids are properly stored and handled.

During an Emergency

In the event of an emergency such as earthquake or fire, all employees are expected to evacuate the premises immediately. The Safety Program Manager or Safety Committee members may assign some employees the task of shutting off the gas or electricity, if needed. At no time will any employee be expected to jeopardize their own safety to do this.

Employees will be notified of emergencies through one of the following:

- * Fire alarm
- * Intercom
- * Emergency horn
- * Direct voice communication



After the emergency evacuation has been completed, a head count will be taken to ensure everyone is out of the building.

If necessary, the Safety Program Administrator or Safety Committee members may assign some employees to rescue trapped employees.

Fire Prevention in Shops and Warehouses

The following procedures will be used to prevent fires in shops and warehouses.

1. All accumulated combustible trash and debris will be removed as soon as practical.
2. Flammable liquids will only be stored and dispensed from UL approved safety containers designed for that purpose.
3. All rags soaked with flammable or combustible liquids will be properly stored in closed metal containers.
4. Appropriate precautions will be taken to prevent fires when torch cutting, welding or soldering.
5. Compressed gas cylinders containing flammable or explosive gasses will be properly stored in the upright position with their caps on and protected from heat or puncture. Fuel gas and oxygen shall be separated at least 20 feet when stored.
6. Smoking or open lights are prohibited within 50 feet of flammable liquid or gas storage and dispensing areas.
7. Flammable solvents will not be used for cleaning purposes.
8. A fire extinguisher, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided for each 3,000 square feet of the floor area, or fraction thereof. Where the floor area is less than 3,000 square feet, at least one extinguisher shall be provided.
9. Travel distance from any point of the protected area to the nearest fire extinguisher shall not exceed 75 feet.
10. At least one fire extinguisher, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided on each floor. In multi-story buildings, at least one fire extinguisher shall be located adjacent to the stairway at each floor level.
11. A fire extinguisher, rated not less than 10B, shall be provided within 50 feet of wherever more than 5 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids or 5 pounds of flammable gas are being used on the job site. This requirement does not apply to the integral fuel tanks of motor vehicles.
12. Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected monthly, or at more frequent intervals by the employer, and serviced at least annually by a person licensed or registered by the State Fire Marshal. NOTE: Inspection is a "quick check" that an extinguisher is available and will operate. It is intended to give reasonable assurance that the extinguisher is fully charged and operable. This is done by seeing that it is in its designated place, that it has not been actuated or tampered with, and that there is no obvious or physical damage or condition to prevent operation.
13. Suitable fire control devices, such as portable fire extinguishers, shall be available at locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.
14. At least one portable fire extinguisher, having a rating of not less than 20-B units, shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for flammable liquid storage.
15. At least one portable fire extinguisher, having a rating of not less than 20-B units, shall be located not less than 25 feet, nor more than 75 feet, from any flammable liquid storage area located outside.

FLEET AND DRIVER SAFETY

This policy applies to all Ebert Inc. owned vehicles. Our Driver Vehicle Policy has been instituted to promote safe driving, and outline the expectations pertaining to company owned vehicles. Proper driver conduct will also promote a positive company and public image.

We will provide safe and reliable transportation for authorized drivers and the resources for proper maintenance. It is the driver's responsibility to ensure proper vehicle maintenance, exercise defensive driving, maintain a good driving record, and adhere to the safe driving expectations and objectives of this policy.

Note: DOT Safety Regulations apply to Commercial Motor Vehicles over 10,000 lbs. GVWR, and drivers of these vehicles should be familiar with these requirements.

Policy includes:

- Cell Phone Usage Regulations
- Driver Evaluation
- Driver Safety Guidelines
- Definition of an Unacceptable Motor Vehicle Record
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Trailer Maintenance
- Accident Reporting
- Acknowledgement Form

Cell Phone Regulations

The US Department of Transportation regulates the use of cell phones by drivers who are driving/ pulling a combined gross weight of over 10,000 lbs. These drivers are banned from holding, dialing, or reaching for a hand held cell phone. Hands free features must be set up and used. A driver can only initiate, answer or terminate a call while driving if it can be done by touching a single button. Violation of this rule can result in fines for the individual driver and the company.

Driver Evaluation

Employees assigned company owned vehicles or regularly operating personal vehicles for Ebert Inc. are expected to maintain acceptable driving records as seen in this policy. Allowing the use of Ebert Inc. vehicles and the operation of non-owned vehicles by employees with poor driving records potentially exposes Ebert Inc to significant liability. Therefore, a driver evaluation procedure has been implemented with the following parameters.

- Prospective employee (whose job requires operation of an Ebert Inc. vehicle) may be hired only on the condition of obtaining an "acceptable" Motor Vehicle Record (MVR). If the MVR proves to be unacceptable (refer to "definition of unacceptable driving record"), the conditional offer of employment may be withdrawn.
- Driving records of current employees operating Ebert vehicles will be audited at least annually *and* after any vehicle accident. Drivers who have unacceptable driving records (refer to "definition of unacceptable driving record") may be subject to disciplinary procedures.
- Drivers are required to report an accident or moving violations to their supervisor immediately following the occurrence.

Driver Safety Guidelines

- Practice defensive techniques and obey all traffic laws to avoid vehicle accidents and traffic violations.
- Keep vehicles well maintained. You will be expected to keep track of maintenance in accordance with the *Vehicle Maintenance* section of this policy.
- Exercise courtesy to other drivers and pedestrians. Other drivers who call Ebert Inc. to complain about a driver will be documented and stored in employee personnel files. This information will be utilized to identify your driving habits and will be used in your evaluations.
- DO NOT use drugs or alcohol when operating a company vehicle. Check with your physician about possible adverse effects of prescription drugs.
- Transport authorized passengers only. Picking up “hitchhikers” is strictly forbidden. Only the assigned driver or other Ebert personnel engaged in the course of their job functions are permitted in company vehicles.
- Always use seat belts and ensure passengers do as well. Remember that air bags are only as good as the restraints used to keep you in your seat.
- Maintain a safe following distance. The vehicle may be larger than a typical automobile, and therefore take longer to stop. To avoid collisions, always maintain a safe following distance. In the case of bad weather, or poor road conditions, the distance should be increased.
- Personal use of Ebert vehicles is not permitted without prior management approval.
- Ebert, Inc. is NOT responsible for injuries sustained to any non-company passenger in your vehicle in the event of an accident.
- As a driver, your first responsibility is to pay attention to the road. Act responsibly when using a cell phone or any other company provided device(s). Don’t get caught in a dangerous situation because you are talking, reading or writing and not paying attention to the road or nearby vehicles.
 - Understand your phone/ and other company provided devices.
 - When available, use a hands free device
 - Keep your cell phone within reach
 - Suspend conversations during hazardous conditions
 - Avoid taking notes or looking up numbers while driving
 - Dial sensibly and assess traffic- pull off the road when possible
- It is illegal to text message with any device while driving. This includes sending, receiving, and/or reading messages. This is considered a petty misdemeanor.
- It is illegal to be accessing the internet while driving. This is considered a petty misdemeanor.
- All traffic violations received while operating the assigned vehicle will be paid by the employee.
- Vehicle defects will be promptly reported to the Shop Manager so that necessary repairs can be made.



Definition of an Unacceptable Motor Vehicle Record

An Unacceptable Motor Vehicle Record for any applicant or current employee is one with **ANY** of the following occurring from the date of inquiry:

1. Any **ONE** major violation in previous (5) years defined as:
 - a) Any felony in which a vehicle is used including homicide resulting from the operation of any unreasonable risk or with a high degree negligence.
 - b) (DWI/DUI) Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or illegal drug.
 - c) Refusal to take a breath analyzer test.
 - d) Failure to stop, report or comply with state statutes when involved in an accident.
 - e) Driving while license is suspended or revoked.
 - f) Reckless or dangerous driving which results in injury to a person.
 - g) Racing.
 - h) Passing a stopped school bus with the stop arm extended and red lights flashing.
2. Any **THREE (3)** or more moving violations in the previous (3) years not specifically listed above.
3. Any **TWO (2)** or more at-fault accidents in the previous (3) years.
4. Any **ONE (1)** at fault accident and **TWO (2)** moving violations in the previous (3) years not specifically listed above.

Notice regarding the ordering of Motor Vehicle Records

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) provides individuals with certain rights regarding consumer reports and places certain obligations on employers using consumer reports for employment –related purposes. Consistent with the FCRA’s requirements, this notice is provided to you in order to inform you that Ebert Construction may, for employment-related purposes due to assigned duties, obtain a copy of your Motor Vehicle Report with your signed authorization.

Vehicle Maintenance

Employees operating Ebert vehicles are expected to monitor required maintenance such as oil changes. Drivers are also expected to complete and turn in a monthly maintenance report.

Trailer Maintenance

If the employee is given a trailer, they are expected to monitor required maintenance on their trailer. Employee’s should be completing a monthly report and turning them into the shop manager.

Accident Reporting

In the event of an auto accident, DO NOT admit fault.

First, check all those involved to determine if there are injuries. Call 911 if necessary. While at the accident scene, do the following:

- Get name, address, phone number, make of vehicles, driver’s license number, license plate numbers, and names of other passengers and witnesses.
- Carefully examine damage to all vehicles involved.

- Discuss the accident with the police only.
- Obtain a police report at the scene if possible. If not, find out when and where to obtain one.
- Report the accident immediately to your supervisor.

FALL PROTECTION

The company has the following requirements for fall protection at all of our worksites.

Fall Protection is Required

When working where there is a hazard of falling more than 6 feet from the perimeter of a structure, unprotected sides and edges, leading edges, through shaft ways and openings, sloped roof surfaces steeper than 7:12, or other sloped surfaces steeper than 40 degrees not otherwise adequately protected. Fall protection is also required when working in boom lifts.

Fall Protection Types

One of the following four types of fall protection systems will be used when our employees are exposed to fall hazards in excess of 6 feet:

1. Standard guardrails, cables or floor hole covers
2. Personal fall arrest system
3. Positioning devices
4. Fall restraint systems

Standard Guardrails, Safety Cables, or Covers

These are the easiest and most cost effective methods of providing fall protection and have a very high success rate. Standard guardrails, safety cables, floor hole and sky light covers are our preferred means of fall protection on job sites. The following rules will be followed when using them:

1. Railings shall be constructed of wood, or in an equally substantial manner from other materials, and shall consist of a top rail not less than 42 inches or more than 45 inches in height measured from the upper surface of the top rail to the floor, platform, runway or ramp level and a mid-rail. The mid rail shall be halfway between the top rail and the floor, platform, runway or ramp. "Selected lumber" free from damage that affects its strength, shall be used.
2. Wooden posts shall be not less than 2 inches by 4 inches in cross section, spaced at 8-foot or closer intervals.
3. Wooden top railings shall be smooth and of 2-inch by 4-inch or larger material. Double, 1-inch by 4-inch members may be used for this purpose, provided that one member is fastened in a flat position on top of the posts and the other fastened in an edge-up position to the inside of the posts and the side of the top member. Mid rails shall be of at least 1-inch by 6-inch material.
4. The rails shall be placed on the side of the post that will afford the greatest support and protection.
5. All guardrails, including their connections and anchorage, shall be capable of withstanding a load of 13 pounds per linear foot applied either horizontally or vertically downward at the top rail.
6. Railings receiving heavy stresses from employees trucking or handling materials shall be provided additional strength by the use of heavier stock, closer spacing of posts, bracing, or by other means.
7. Floor, roof and skylight openings shall be guarded by a standard railing and toe boards or cover. Covering shall be capable

of safely supporting the greater of the weight of a 200-pound person or the weight of worker(s) and material(s) placed thereon.

8. Coverings shall be secured in place to prevent accidental removal or displacement, and shall bear a pressure sensitized, painted, or stenciled sign with legible letters not less than one inch high, stating: "Opening--Do Not Remove." Markings of chalk or keel shall not be used.
9. Ladder way floor openings or platforms shall be guarded by standard railings with standard toe boards on all exposed sides, except at the entrance to the opening, with the passage through the railing either provided with a swinging gate or so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the opening.
10. Floor holes, into which persons can accidentally walk, shall be guarded by either a standard railing with standard toe boards on all exposed sides, or a floor hole cover of standard strength and construction that is secured against accidental displacement. While the cover is not in place, the floor hole shall be protected by standard railings.
11. Wall openings, from which there is a drop of more than 4 feet, and the bottom of the opening is less than 3 feet above the working surface, shall be guarded with either a standard rail or intermediate rail or both.
12. An extension platform outside a wall opening onto which materials can be hoisted for handling shall have side rails or equivalent guards of standard specifications. One side of an extension platform may have removable railings in order to facilitate handling materials.
13. Wall opening protection barriers shall be of such construction and mounting that, when in place at the opening, the barrier is capable of withstanding a load of at least 200 pounds applied in any direction (except upward).
14. All elevator shafts in which cages are not installed and which are not enclosed with solid partitions and doors shall be guarded on all open sides by standard railings and toe boards.
15. A full body harness and lanyard are required when using boom lifts.

Personal Fall Arrest Systems

Personal fall arrest systems consist of a full body harness and a shock-absorbing lanyard attached to suitable anchorage. They are also an effective means of preventing fall accidents. The system does not actually stop you from falling, but catches you and safely stops you from hitting the level below. Fall arrest systems will be our preferred means of protection when standard guardrails, safety cables, or covers are not practical. The following rules, in addition to the manufacturer's requirements and OSHA regulations, will be observed:

1. Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body harnesses shall be made from synthetic fibers except when they are used in conjunction with hot work where the lanyard may be exposed to damage from heat or flame.
2. Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and under the supervision of a qualified person.
3. The attachment point of the body belt shall be located in the center of the wearer's back. The attachment point of the body harness shall be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level, or above the wearer's head.
4. Where practical, the anchor end of the lanyard shall be secured at a level not lower than the employee's waist, limiting

the fall distance to a maximum of 4 feet.

5. Harnesses, lanyards, and other components shall be used only for employee protection as part of a personal fall arrest system and not to hoist materials.
6. Personal fall arrest systems and components subjected to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection until inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.
7. The company shall provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or shall assure that employees are able to rescue themselves.
8. Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
9. Any lanyard, safety harness, or drop line subjected to in-service loading, as distinguished from static load testing, shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee safeguarding.
10. Personal fall arrest systems shall not be attached to guardrails, unless the guardrail is capable of safely supporting the load.
11. Each personal fall arrest system shall be inspected not less than twice annually by a competent person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The date of each inspection shall be documented.
12. Personal fall arrest systems will be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 4 feet, nor contact any lower level.
13. Personal fall arrest systems will bring an employee to a complete stop. They will also limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet and have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet, or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.

Positioning Device Systems

Positioning device systems are designed to allow employees to work with both hands free at elevated locations. By their very nature, they provide some level of fall protection. They are not as effective as railings or fall arrest systems. Positioning device systems may be used together with a fall arrest system for greater safety. Their use shall conform to the following provisions:

1. Positioning devices shall be rigged such that an employee cannot free fall more than 2 feet.
2. Positioning device systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration and defective components shall be removed from service.
3. Body belts, harnesses, and components shall be used only for employee protection (as part of a personal fall arrest system or positioning device system) and not to hoist materials.
4. The use of non-locking snap hooks is prohibited.
5. Anchorage points for positioning device systems shall be capable of supporting two times the intended load or 3,000 pounds, whichever is greater.

Personal Fall Restraint

Fall restraint systems are designed to prevent the wearer from reaching the edge or danger area and thus prevent them from falling. Body belts or harnesses may be used for personal fall restraint.

1. Body belts shall be at least one and five-eighths (1 5/8) inches wide.
2. Anchorage points used for fall restraint shall be capable of supporting 4 times the intended load.
3. Restraint protection shall be rigged to allow the movement of employees only as far as the sides of the working level or working area.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Occasionally our work may necessitate the use of respirators to protect against air contaminants. Due to the limitations of respirators and their uncomfortable nature, the company will make every effort to provide other means of protection, such as local exhaust ventilation, or substitution of less hazardous material, prior to requiring employees to wear them.

When it is clearly impractical to remove harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases at their source, or where emergency protection against occasional and/or relatively brief exposure is needed, the company will provide, and the employee exposed to such hazard shall use, approved respiratory equipment.

Whenever respirators are required to be used to control harmful exposures, only respiratory equipment approved for that purpose shall be used and such equipment shall be approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Only parts approved for the specific respirator system shall be used for replacement.

General Respiratory Protection Guidelines:

1. Atmospheric contamination will be prevented wherever feasible through engineering controls such as enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local exhaust ventilation, or substitution of less toxic materials. When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used.
2. The company shall identify and evaluate the respiratory hazard(s) in the workplace; this evaluation shall include a reasonable estimate of employee exposures to respiratory hazard(s) and an identification of the contaminant's chemical state and physical form. Where we cannot identify or reasonably estimate the employee exposure, the atmosphere shall be considered to be immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).
3. Respirators shall be provided when such equipment is necessary to protect the health of the employee.
4. Only NIOSH-certified respirators shall be used. The respirator shall be used in compliance with the conditions of its certification.
5. The company will provide respirators that are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended. We shall select and provide an appropriate respirator based on the respiratory hazard(s) to which the worker is exposed and workplace and user factors that affect respirator performance and reliability.
6. Respirators shall be selected from a sufficient number of respirator models and sizes so that the respirator is acceptable to, and correctly fits, the user.
7. The safety program administrator is qualified by appropriate training or experience that is commensurate with the complexity of the program to administer or oversee the respiratory protection program and conduct the required evaluations of program effectiveness.
8. The company will provide respirators, training, and medical evaluations at no cost to the employee.
9. The company will provide a medical evaluation to determine the employee's ability to use a respirator, before the employee is fit tested or required to use the respirator in the workplace. We may discontinue an employee's medical evaluations when the employee is no longer required to use a respirator.
10. The company will ensure that employees using a tight-fitting facepiece respirator pass an appropriate qualitative fit test (QLFT) or quantitative fit test (QNFT).

11. The company will establish and implement procedures for the proper use of respirators. These requirements include prohibiting conditions that may result in facepiece seal leakage, preventing employees from removing respirators in hazardous environments, taking actions to ensure continued effective respirator operation throughout the work shift, and establishing procedures for the use of respirators in IDLH atmospheres.
12. We shall provide each respirator user with a respirator that is clean, sanitary, and in good working order. The Supervisor or Manager shall ensure that respirators are cleaned and disinfected.
13. All filters, cartridges and canisters used in the workplace must be legibly labeled and color-coded with the NIOSH approval label that must not be removed.
14. Training and information will be provided to employees who are required to use respirators. The training will be comprehensive, understandable, and recur annually, or more often if necessary.
15. The safety program administrator shall conduct evaluations of the workplace to ensure that the written respiratory protection program is being properly implemented, and to consult with employees to ensure that they are using the respirators properly.
16. Written information regarding medical evaluations, fit testing, and the respirator program shall be retained indefinitely. This information will facilitate employee involvement in the respirator program, assist us in auditing the adequacy of the program, and provide a record for compliance determinations by OSHA.
17. Where respirator use is not required by a particular standard or hazard, the company may provide respirators at the request of employees or permit employees to use their own respirators, if we determine that such respirator use will not in itself create a hazard. If voluntary respirator use is permissible, we shall provide the respirator users with the information contained in Appendix D of section 5144 8CCR. ("Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard.")

Respirator Selection Requirements

The proper respirator for the job and hazard shall be selected. This selection will be made in accordance with ANSI Z88.2-1980 standards. The correct respirator shall be specified for each job. The individual issuing them shall be adequately instructed to insure that the correct respirator is used.

The manufacturers' recommendations and literature will also be reviewed to determine if the respirator provides protection against the expected contaminants. For instance, dust masks do not provide protection against gasses or vapors.

The safety program administrator or another qualified individual shall review and approve all breathing air compressors and installations for compliance with appropriate OSHA regulations and safety procedures prior to use.

Respirators for IDLH atmospheres.

We shall provide the following respirators for employee use in IDLH atmospheres:

- A full face piece pressure demand SCBA certified by NIOSH for a minimum service life of thirty minutes, or
- A combination full face piece pressure demand supplied-air respirator (SAR) with auxiliary self-contained air supply.
- Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.
- All oxygen-deficient atmospheres shall be considered IDLH.

Respirators for atmospheres that are not IDLH.

The company shall provide a respirator that is adequate to protect the health of the employee and ensure compliance with all other OSHA statutory and regulatory requirements, under routine and reasonably foreseeable emergency situations. The respirator selected shall be appropriate for the chemical state and physical form of the contaminant.

For protection against gases and vapors:

- An atmosphere-supplying respirator, or
- An air-purifying respirator, provided that the respirator is equipped with an end-of-service-life indicator (ESLI) certified by NIOSH for the contaminant; or if there is no ESLI appropriate for conditions in the workplace, we will implement a change schedule for canisters and cartridges that is based on objective information or data that will ensure that canisters and cartridges are changed before the end of their service life.

For protection against particulates:

- An atmosphere-supplying respirator; or
- An air-purifying respirator equipped with a filter certified by NIOSH under 30 CFR part 11 as a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter, or an air-purifying respirator equipped with a filter certified for particulates by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84; or
- For contaminants consisting primarily of particles with mass median aerodynamic diameters (MMAD) of at least 2 micrometers, an air-purifying respirator equipped with any filter certified for particulates by NIOSH.

Medical Evaluation Procedures

1. Employees shall not be assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators unless it has been determined that they are physically able to perform the work while using the required respiratory equipment.
2. The company shall identify a physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP) to perform medical evaluations.
3. The medical evaluation shall include any medical tests, consultations, or diagnostic procedures that the PLHCP deems necessary to make a final determination.
4. Medical questionnaires and examinations shall be administered confidentially during the employee's normal working hours or at a time and place convenient to the employee.
5. The employee shall have an opportunity to discuss the examination results with the PLHCP.
6. The following information must be provided to the PLHCP before the PLHCP makes a recommendation concerning an employee's ability to use a respirator:
 - The type and weight of the respirator to be used by the employee;
 - The duration and frequency of respirator use (including use for rescue and escape);
 - The expected physical work effort;
 - Additional protective clothing and equipment to be worn; and
 - Temperature and humidity extremes that may be encountered.

7. The company shall provide the PLHCP with a copy of this written respiratory protection program and a copy of the OSHA regulations if they do not already have them.
8. In determining the employee's ability to use a respirator, the company shall obtain a written recommendation regarding the employee's ability to use the respirator from the PLHCP. The recommendation shall provide only the following information:
 - Any limitations on respirator use related to the medical condition of the employee, or relating to the workplace conditions in which the respirator will be used, including whether or not the employee is medically able to use the respirator;
 - The need, if any, for follow-up medical evaluations; and
 - A statement that the PLHCP has provided the employee with a copy of the PLHCP's written recommendation.
9. If the respirator is a negative pressure respirator and the PLHCP finds a medical condition that may place the employee's health at increased risk if the respirator is used, the company shall provide a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) if the PLHCP's medical evaluation finds that the employee can use such a respirator; if a subsequent medical evaluation finds that the employee is medically able to use a negative pressure respirator, then we are no longer required to provide a PAPR.
10. The company shall provide additional medical evaluations that comply with the requirements of this section if:
 - An employee reports medical signs or symptoms that are related to ability to use a respirator;
 - A PLHCP, supervisor, or the respirator program administrator informs the employer that an employee needs to be reevaluated;
 - Information from the respiratory protection program, including observations made during fit testing and program evaluation, indicates a need for employee reevaluation; or
 - A change occurs in workplace conditions (e.g., physical work effort, protective clothing, temperature) that may result in a substantial increase in the physiological burden placed on an employee.

Fit Testing

1. The company shall ensure that an employee using a tight-fitting face piece respirator is fit tested prior to initial use of the respirator, whenever a different respirator face piece (size, style, model or make) is used, and at least annually thereafter.
2. We shall conduct an additional fit test whenever the employee reports, or the employer, PLHCP, supervisor, or program administrator makes visual observations of, changes in the employee's physical condition that could affect respirator fit. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, facial scarring, dental changes, cosmetic surgery, or an obvious change in body weight.
3. If after passing a QLFT or QNFT, the employee subsequently notifies the program administrator, supervisor, or PLHCP that the fit of the respirator is unacceptable, the employee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to select a different respirator face piece and to be retested.
4. The fit test shall be administered using an OSHA-accepted QLFT or QNFT protocol.

Usage Rules

1. The company shall not permit respirators with tight-fitting face pieces to be worn by employees who have:
 - Facial hair that comes between the sealing surface of the face piece and the face or that interferes with valve function; or
 - Any condition that interferes with the face-to-face piece seal or valve function.
2. If an employee wears corrective glasses or goggles or other personal protective equipment, we shall ensure that such equipment is worn in a manner that does not interfere with the seal of the face piece to the face of the user.
3. For all tight-fitting respirators, we shall ensure that employees perform a user seal check each time they put on the respirator.
4. Appropriate surveillance shall be maintained of work area conditions and degree of employee exposure or stress. When there is a change in work area conditions or degree of employee exposure or stress that may affect respirator effectiveness, we shall reevaluate the continued effectiveness of the respirator.
5. Respiratory equipment shall not be passed on from one person to another until it has been cleaned and sanitized. Respirators individually assigned should be marked to indicate to whom it was assigned. This mark shall not affect the respirator performance in any way. The date of issuance should be recorded.
6. When not in use, respirators shall be stored to protect against dust, sunlight, extreme temperatures, excessive moisture, or damaging chemicals. Plastic zip lock bags are suitable for storage.
7. The company shall ensure that employees leave the respirator use area:
 - To wash their faces and respirator facepieces as necessary to prevent eye or skin irritation associated with respirator use; or
 - If they detect vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the facepiece; or
 - To replace the respirator or the filter, cartridge, or canister elements.
8. If the employee detects vapor or gas breakthrough, changes in breathing resistance, or leakage of the facepiece, we will replace or repair the respirator before allowing the employee to return to the work area.
9. For all IDLH atmospheres, the company shall ensure that:
 - One employee or, when needed, more than one employee is located outside the IDLH atmosphere;
 - Visual, voice, or signal line communication is maintained between the employee(s) in the IDLH atmosphere and the employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere;
 - The employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere are trained and equipped to provide effective emergency rescue;
 - The Supervisor or designee is notified before the employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmosphere enter the IDLH atmosphere to provide emergency rescue;
 - The Supervisor or designee authorized to do so by the company, once notified, provides necessary assistance appropriate to the situation;
 - Employee(s) located outside the IDLH atmospheres are equipped with pressure demand or other positive pressure SCBAs, or a pressure demand or other positive pressure supplied-air respirator with auxiliary SCBA; and either appropriate retrieval equipment for removing the employee(s) who enter(s) these hazardous atmospheres where retrieval equipment would contribute to the rescue of the employee(s) and would not increase the overall risk resulting from entry; or equivalent means for rescue where retrieval equipment is not required.

Maintenance, Inspection and Care of Respirators

1. The company shall ensure that respirators are cleaned and disinfected using procedures recommended by the respirator manufacturer, provided that such procedures are of equivalent effectiveness to OSHA regulations. The respirators shall be cleaned and disinfected at the following intervals:
 - Respirators issued for the exclusive use of an employee shall be cleaned and disinfected as often as necessary to be maintained in a sanitary condition;
 - Respirators issued to more than one employee shall be cleaned and disinfected before being worn by different individuals;
 - Respirators maintained for emergency use shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use; and
 - Respirators used in fit testing and training shall be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
2. All respirators shall be stored to protect them from damage, contamination, dust, sunlight, extreme temperatures, excessive moisture, and damaging chemicals, and they shall be packed or stored to prevent deformation of the face piece and exhalation valve.
3. Emergency respirators shall be:
 - Kept accessible to the work area;
 - Stored in compartments or in covers that are clearly marked as containing emergency respirators; and
 - Stored in accordance with any applicable manufacturer instructions.
4. All respirators used in routine situations shall be inspected before each use and during cleaning;
5. All respirators maintained for use in emergency situations shall be inspected at least monthly and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and shall be checked for proper function before and after each use; and
6. Emergency escape-only respirators shall be inspected before being carried into the workplace for use.
7. The company shall ensure that respirator inspections include the following:
 - A check of respirator function, tightness of connections, and the condition of the various parts including, but not limited to, the face piece, head straps, valves, connecting tube, and cartridges, canisters or filters; and
 - A check of elastomeric parts for pliability and signs of deterioration.
8. In addition to the requirements above, self-contained breathing apparatus shall be inspected monthly.
9. Air and oxygen cylinders shall be maintained in a fully charged state and shall be recharged when the pressure falls to 90% of the manufacturer's recommended pressure level. The employer shall determine that the regulator and warning devices function properly.
10. For respirators maintained for emergency use, the company shall:
 - Certify the respirator by documenting the date the inspection was performed, the name (or signature) of the person who made the inspection, the findings, required remedial action, and a serial number or other means of identifying the inspected respirator; and
 - Provide this information on a tag or label that is attached to the storage compartment for the respirator, is kept with the respirator, or is included in inspection reports stored as paper or electronic files. This information shall be maintained until replaced following a subsequent certification.

11. Repairs. The company shall ensure that respirators that fail an inspection or are otherwise found to be defective are removed from service, and are discarded or repaired or adjusted in accordance with the following procedures:
 - Repairs or adjustments to respirators are to be made only by persons appropriately trained to perform such operations and shall use only the respirator manufacturer's NIOSH-approved parts designed for the respirator;
 - Repairs shall be made according to the manufacturer's recommendations and specifications for the type and extent of repairs to be performed; and
 - Reducing and admission valves, regulators, and alarms shall be adjusted or repaired only by the manufacturer or a technician trained by the manufacturer.

Training

1. The company shall ensure that each employee required to use a respirator can demonstrate knowledge of at least the following:
 - Why the respirator is necessary and how improper fit, usage, or maintenance can compromise the protective effect of the respirator;
 - What the limitations and capabilities of the respirator are;
 - How to use the respirator effectively in emergency situations, including situations in which the respirator malfunctions;
 - How to inspect, put on and remove, use, and check the seals of the respirator;
 - What the procedures are for maintenance and storage of the respirator;
 - How to recognize medical signs and symptoms that may limit or prevent the effective use of respirators; and
2. The training shall be conducted in a manner that is understandable to the employee.
3. The training shall be provided prior to requiring the employee to use a respirator in the workplace.
4. Retraining shall be administered annually, and when the following situations occur:
 - Changes in the workplace or the type of respirator render previous training obsolete;
 - Inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of the respirator indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill; or
 - Any other situation arises in which retraining appears necessary to ensure safe respirator use.

Program Evaluation

1. The safety program administrator shall conduct evaluations of the workplace as necessary to ensure that the provisions of the current written program are being effectively implemented and that it continues to be effective.
2. The safety program administrator shall regularly consult employees required to use respirators to assess the employees' views on program effectiveness and to identify any problems. Any problems that are identified during this assessment shall be corrected. Factors to be assessed include, but are not limited to:
 - Respirator fit (including the ability to use the respirator without interfering with effective workplace performance);
 - Appropriate respirator selection for the hazards to which the employee is exposed;
 - Proper respirator use under the workplace conditions the employee encounters; and

- Proper respirator maintenance.

Recordkeeping

1. Records of medical evaluations must be retained and made available to regulatory agencies.
2. The company shall establish a record of the qualitative and quantitative fit tests administered to an employee including:
 - The name or identification of the employee tested;
 - Type of fit test performed;
 - Specific make, model, style, and size of respirator tested;
 - Date of test; and
 - The pass/fail results for QLFTs or the fit factor and strip chart recording or other recording of the test results for QNFTs.
 - Fit test records shall be retained for respirator users until the next fit test is administered.
3. Program records shall be made available upon request to affected employees and to governing or regulatory agencies for examination and copying.

Procedures for Cleaning Respirators

1. Remove filters, cartridges, or canisters. Disassemble face pieces by removing speaking diaphragms, demand and pressure-demand valve assemblies, hoses, or any components recommended by the manufacturer. Discard and replace any defective parts.
2. Wash components in warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum) water with a mild detergent or with a cleaner recommended by the manufacturer. A stiff bristle (not wire) brush may be used to facilitate the removal of dirt.
3. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain.
4. When the cleaner used does not contain a disinfecting agent, respirator components should be immersed for two minutes in one of the following:
 - Hypochlorite solution (50 ppm of chlorine) made by adding approximately one milliliter of laundry bleach to one liter of water at 43 deg. C (110 deg. F); or,
 - Aqueous solution of iodine (50 ppm iodine) made by adding approximately 0.8 milliliters of tincture of iodine (6-8 grams ammonium and/or potassium iodide/100 cc of 45% alcohol) to one liter of water at 43 deg. C (110 deg. F); or,
 - Other commercially available cleansers of equivalent disinfectant quality when used as directed, if their use is recommended or approved by the respirator manufacturer.

5. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm (43 deg. C [110 deg. F] maximum), preferably running water. Drain. The importance of thorough rinsing cannot be overemphasized. Detergents or disinfectants that dry on face pieces may result in dermatitis. In addition, some disinfectants may cause deterioration of rubber or corrosion of metal parts if not completely removed.
6. Components should be hand-dried with a clean lint-free cloth or air-dried.
7. Reassemble face piece, replacing filters, cartridges, and canisters where necessary.
8. Test the respirator to ensure that all components work properly.

Mandatory Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirators limitations.
2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors,

or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.

4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.

ELECTRICAL & LOCK-OUT / TAG-OUT PROGRAM

The company has developed the following procedures to protect our employees and reduce the risk of accidents. We will also conduct a periodic review of electrical safety, energy control procedures, and lock-out / tag-out, at least annually, to ensure that the procedure and the requirements of this section are being followed.

This procedure is binding upon all employees. All employees will be instructed in the significance of electrical safety, energy control procedures, and lock-out / tag-out. Each new employee shall be instructed by their Supervisor in the purpose and use of these procedures.

All Equipment and Installations

1. Only trained, qualified, and authorized employees will be allowed to make electrical repairs or work on electrical equipment or installations.
2. All electrical equipment and systems shall be treated as energized until tested or otherwise proven to be de-energized.
3. All energized equipment and installations will be de-energized prior to the commencement of any work. If the equipment or installation must be energized for test or other purposes, special precautions will be taken to protect against the hazards of electric shock.
4. All equipment shall be locked out to protect against accidental or inadvertent operation when such operation could cause injury to personnel. Do not attempt to operate any switch, valve, or other energy-isolating device bearing a lock.
5. Safety grounds shall always be used where there is a danger of shock from back feeding or other hazards.
6. Polyester clothing or other flammable types of clothing shall not be worn near electrical circuits. Cotton clothing is much less likely to ignite from arc blast. Employees working on live circuits shall be provided Nomex or equivalent fire resistant clothing.
7. Suitable eye protection must be worn at all times while working on electrical equipment.
8. Always exercise caution when energizing electrical equipment or installations. Take steps to protect employees from arc blast and exploding equipment in the event of a fault.
9. All power tools will be grounded or double insulated. Tools with defective cords or wiring shall not be used.
10. Suitable temporary barriers or barricades shall be installed when access to open enclosures containing exposed energized equipment is not under the control of an authorized person.

Energized Equipment or Systems

Work shall not be performed on exposed energized parts of equipment or systems until the following conditions are met:

1. Responsible supervision has determined that the work is to be performed while the equipment or systems are energized.
2. Involved personnel have received instructions on the work techniques and hazards involved in working on energized equipment and appropriate equipment to perform the job has been provided.

3. Suitable personal protective equipment has been provided and is used. Suitable insulated gloves shall be worn for voltages in excess of 300 volts, nominal.
4. Suitable eye protection, including face shield and safety glasses or goggles, has been provided and is used.
5. Fire resistant clothing such as Nomex suits is worn.
6. Where required, suitable barriers, barricades, tags, or signs are in place for personnel protection.

After the required work on an energized system or equipment has been completed, an authorized person shall be responsible for:

1. Removing from the work area any personnel and protective equipment.
2. Reinstalling all permanent barriers or covers.

De-energized Equipment or Systems

A qualified person shall be responsible for completing the following before working on de-energized electrical equipment or systems, unless the equipment is physically removed from the wiring system:

1. Notifying all involved personnel.
2. Locking the disconnecting means in the "open" position with the use of lockable devices, such as padlocks, combination locks or disconnecting of the conductor(s) or other positive methods or procedures which will effectively prevent unexpected or inadvertent energizing of a designated circuit, equipment or appliance.
3. Tagging the disconnecting means with suitable accident prevention tags.
4. Effectively blocking the operation or dissipating the energy of all stored energy devices which present a hazard, such as capacitors or pneumatic, spring-loaded and like mechanisms. This may require the installation of safety grounds.
5. Testing the equipment to ensure it is de-energized.

Energizing (or Re-energizing) Equipment or Systems

A qualified and authorized person shall be responsible for completing the following before energizing equipment or systems that have been de-energized:

1. Determining that all persons are clear from hazards which might result from the equipment or systems being energized including arc blast or explosions caused by unexpected faults.
2. Removing locking devices and tags. Only the employee who placed them may remove locking devices and tags. Locking devices and tags shall be removed upon completion of the work and after the installation of the protective guards and/or safety interlock systems.

Accident Prevention Tags

Suitable accident prevention tags shall be used to control a specific hazard. Such tags shall provide the following minimum information:

1. Reason for placing tag.
2. Name of person placing the tag and how that person may be contacted.
3. Date tag was placed.

Lock-out / Tag-out

Machinery or equipment capable of movement shall be stopped and the power source de-energized or disengaged, and locked out. If necessary, the moveable parts shall be mechanically blocked or secured to prevent inadvertent movement during cleaning, servicing or adjusting operations unless the machinery or equipment must be capable of movement during this period in order to perform the specific task. If so, the hazard of movement shall be minimized.

Equipment or power driven machines equipped with lockable controls, or readily adaptable to lockable controls, shall be locked out or positively sealed in the "off" position during repair work and setting-up operations. In all cases, accident prevention signs and/or tags shall be placed on the controls of the equipment or machines during repair work.

The company will provide a sufficient number of accident prevention signs or tags and padlocks, seals or other similarly effective means that may be required by any reasonably foreseeable repair.

Sequence of Lockout Procedure

1. Notify all affected employees that a lockout is required and the reason therefore.
2. If the equipment is operating, shut it down by the normal stopping procedure (such as: depress stop button, open toggle switch).
3. Operate the switch, valve, or other energy isolating devices so that the energy source(s) (electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, & other) is disconnected or isolated from the equipment.
4. Stored energy, such as that in capacitors, springs, elevated machine members, rotating fly wheels, hydraulic systems, and air, gas, steam or water pressure, must also be dissipated or restrained by methods such as grounding, repositioning, blocking, bleeding down.
5. Lockout energy isolating devices with an assigned individual lock.
6. After ensuring that no personnel are exposed and as a check on having disconnected the energy sources, operate the push button or other normal operating controls to make certain the equipment will not operate. CAUTION: Return operating controls to neutral position after the test.

Procedure Involving More Than One Person

If more than one individual is required to lock out equipment, each shall place his/her own personal lock on the energy

isolating device(s). One designated individual of a work crew or a Supervisor, with the knowledge of the crew, may lock out equipment for the whole crew. In such cases, it may be the responsibility of the individual to carry out all steps of the lockout procedure and inform the crew when it is safe to work on the equipment. Additionally, the designated individual shall not remove a crew lock until it has been verified that all individuals are clear.

Testing Equipment during Lockout

In many maintenance and repair operations, machinery may need to be tested, and for that purpose energized, before additional maintenance work can be performed. This procedure must be followed:

1. Clear all personnel to safety.
2. Clear away tools and materials from equipment.
3. Remove lockout devices and re-energize systems, following the established safe procedure.
4. Proceed with tryout or test.
5. Neutralize all energy sources once again, purge all systems, and lockout prior to continuing work.

Equipment design and performance limitations may dictate that effective alternative worker protection be provided when the established lock-out procedure is not feasible.

Restoring Equipment to Service

After the work is completed and the equipment is ready to be returned to normal operation, this procedure must be followed:

1. Remove all non-essential items.
2. See that all equipment components are operationally intact, including guards and safety devices. Repair or replace defective guards before removing lockouts.
3. Remove each lockout device using the correct removal sequence.
4. Make a visual check before restoring energy to ensure that everyone is physically clear of the equipment.

CONFINED SPACE OPERATIONS

Occasionally in our work, we may encounter confined spaces. Confined space work requires special safety precautions to ensure that employees are not overcome by dangerous air contaminants or oxygen deficiency. In some cases, there may be fire or explosion hazards in confined spaces that do not exist in open areas. Many workers have been killed or seriously injured in confined spaces. To avoid this, employees must adhere to the following rules. This section prescribes minimum standards for preventing employee exposure to dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency in confined spaces. In some cases, extra precautions may be necessary. As always, if you are unsure, ask for assistance.

Definitions

A confined space has the following properties:

1. Existing ventilation is insufficient to remove dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency that may exist or develop.
2. Ready access or egress for the removal of a suddenly disabled employee is difficult due to the location and/or size of the opening(s).
3. The area is not designed for continuous human occupancy.

Dangerous air contamination means an atmosphere presenting a threat of causing death, injury, acute illness, or disablement due to the presence of flammable and/or explosive, toxic, or otherwise injurious or incapacitating substances.

Dangerous air contamination due to the flammability of a gas or vapor is defined as an atmosphere containing the gas or vapor at a concentration greater than 20 percent of its lower explosive (lower flammable) limit.

Dangerous air contamination due to a combustible particulate is defined as a concentration greater than 20 percent of the minimum explosive concentration of the particulate.

Dangerous air contamination due to the toxicity of a substance is defined as the atmospheric concentration immediately hazardous to life or health. This definition of dangerous air contamination due to the toxicity of a substance does not preclude the requirement to control harmful exposures to toxic substances at concentrations less than those immediately hazardous to life or health.

Oxygen deficiency: An atmosphere containing oxygen at a concentration of less than 19.5 percent by volume.

Oxygen rich: An atmosphere containing oxygen at a concentration of more than 22 percent by volume. This creates additional fire hazards.

Typical Confined Spaces:

- * Vaults
- * Pits
- * Tubs
- * Vats
- * Ducts
- * Boilers

- * Silos
- * Sewers
- * Compartments

Prior to Confined Space Entry

1. Written, understandable operating and rescue procedures shall be developed and shall be provided to affected employees. The operating procedures shall include provision for the surveillance of the surrounding area to avoid hazards such as drifting vapors from tanks, piping and sewers.
2. All employees, including standby persons if needed, will be trained in the operating and rescue procedures, including instructions as to the hazards they may encounter.
3. Any lines, pipes or hoses which may convey flammable, injurious, or incapacitating substances into the space shall be disconnected, blinded, or blocked off by other positive means to prevent the development of dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency within the space. The disconnection or blind shall be so located or done in such a manner that inadvertent reconnection of the line or removal of the blind are effectively prevented.
4. The space shall be emptied, flushed, or otherwise purged of flammable, injurious or incapacitating substances to the extent feasible.
5. The air shall be tested with an appropriate device or method to determine whether dangerous air contamination and/or an oxygen deficiency exists and a written record of such testing results shall be made and kept at the work site for the duration of the work. Affected employees and/or their representative shall be afforded an opportunity to review and record the testing results.
6. Where interconnected spaces are blinded off as a unit, each space shall be tested and the results recorded. The most hazardous condition found shall govern the entry procedures to be followed.

Confined Space Entry if Tests Show No Hazard

If dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency does not exist within the space, as demonstrated by tests performed in accordance with the pre-entry procedures, entry into and work within the space may proceed subject to the following provisions:

1. Air testing, in accordance with the pre-entry procedures, shall be conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the development of dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency does not occur during the performance of any operation.
2. Work stops, employees exit, and additional precautions are taken if dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency does develop.

Confined Space Entry if Tests Show Hazards are Present or are Likely to Develop

Where the existence of dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency is demonstrated by tests performed in accordance with the pre-entry procedures or if the development of dangerous air contamination and/or an oxygen deficiency

is imminent, the following requirements shall also apply:

1. Existing ventilation shall be augmented by appropriate means.
2. When additional ventilation has removed dangerous air contamination and/or oxygen deficiency as demonstrated by additional testing conducted (and recorded), entry into and work within the space may proceed.
3. No source of ignition shall be introduced until the implementation of appropriate provisions of this section have ensured that dangerous air contamination due to flammable and/or explosive substances does not exist.
4. Whenever oxygen-consuming equipment such as welding torches, furnaces and the like are to be used, measures shall be taken to ensure adequate combustion air and exhaust gas venting.
5. To the extent feasible, provision shall be made to permit ready entry and exit.
6. Where it is not feasible to provide for ready exit from spaces equipped with automatic fire suppression systems employing harmful design concentrations of toxic or oxygen-displacing gases, or total foam flooding, such systems shall be deactivated. Where it is not practical or safe to deactivate such systems, the use of respiratory protective equipment, such as SCBA, shall apply during entry into and work within such spaces.

Confined Spaces Where Dangerous Air Contamination Cannot be Removed by Ventilation

It is the policy of the company to only work in a confined space if it can be made safe by the means listed above. We will not work in confined spaces where there is an ongoing hazard of air contamination or oxygen deficiency. These operations require extra measures and precautions beyond our immediate ability to perform. If such work does become necessary, a separate program will be developed.

FORKLIFTS

Each year about 100 workers are killed and almost 95,000 injured in industrial truck accidents across the country. To properly protect our employees from such accidents, the company has adopted the following Forklift Safety Program.

General

The company will ensure that each powered industrial truck operator is competent to operate a powered industrial truck safely, as demonstrated by the successful completion of the training and evaluation specified below.

Prior to permitting an employee to operate a powered industrial truck (except for training purposes), the company shall ensure that the employee has successfully completed a training program.

Training Program Implementation

Trainees may operate a powered industrial truck only:

- under the direct supervision of persons who have the knowledge, training, and experience to train operators and evaluate their competence
- Where such operation does not endanger the trainee or other employees.

Training shall consist of a combination of formal instruction (e.g., lecture, discussion, interactive computer learning, video tape, written material), practical training (demonstrations performed by the trainer and practical exercises performed by the trainee), and evaluation of the operator's performance in the workplace.

All operator training and evaluation shall be conducted by persons who have the knowledge, training, and experience to train powered industrial truck operators and evaluate their competence.

Note: This section does not require that the training be given by any particular individual or organization. The trainer must only be able to demonstrate that they have appropriate knowledge, training and experience to train others and evaluate their competence.

Training Program Content

Powered industrial truck operators shall receive initial training in the following topics.

- Operating instructions, warnings, and precautions for the types of truck the operator will be authorized to operate;
- Differences between the truck and the automobile;
- Truck controls and instrumentation: where they are located, what they do, and how they work;
- Engine or motor operation;
- Steering and maneuvering;
- Visibility (including restrictions due to loading);
- Fork and attachment adaptation, operation, and use limitations;

- Vehicle capacity;
- Vehicle stability;
- Any vehicle inspection and maintenance that the operator will be required to perform;
- Refueling and/or charging and recharging of batteries;
- Operating limitations;
- Any other operating instructions, warnings, or precautions listed in the operator's manual for the types of vehicle that the employee is being trained to operate.
- Workplace-related topics:
 - Surface conditions where the vehicle will be operated;
 - Composition of loads to be carried and load stability;
 - Load manipulation, stacking, and un stacking;
 - Pedestrian traffic in areas where the vehicle will be operated;
 - Narrow aisles and other restricted places where the vehicle will be operated;
 - Hazardous locations where the vehicle will be operated;
 - Ramps and other sloped surfaces that could affect the vehicle's stability;
 - Closed environments and other areas where insufficient ventilation or poor vehicle maintenance could cause a buildup of carbon monoxide or diesel exhaust;
 - Other unique or potentially hazardous environmental conditions in the workplace that could affect safe operation;
- The requirements of this section.

Refresher Training and Evaluation

Refresher training, including an evaluation of the effectiveness of that training, shall be conducted to ensure that the operator has the knowledge and skills needed to operate the powered industrial truck safely.

Refresher training in relevant topics shall be provided to the operator when:

- The operator has been observed to operate the vehicle in an unsafe manner;
- The operator has been involved in an accident or near-miss incident;
- The operator has received an evaluation that reveals that the operator is not operating the truck safely;
- The operator is assigned to drive a different type of truck; or
- A condition in the workplace changes in a manner that could affect safe operation of the truck.

An evaluation of each powered industrial truck operator's performance shall be conducted at least once every three years.

Avoidance of Duplicative Training

If an operator has previously received training in a topic specified above, and such training is appropriate to the truck and working conditions encountered, additional training in that topic is not required if the operator has been evaluated and found competent to operate the truck safely.

Note: This section reduces the training requirement for previously trained operators provided we can demonstrate that the operator knows the material. Since some of the required training is unique to the area where the lift will be operated, we must still cover these areas even if the employee was previously trained.



Certification

The company shall certify that each operator has been trained and evaluated as required by this paragraph (l). The certification shall include the name of the operator, the date of the training, the date of the evaluation, and the identity of the person(s) performing the training or evaluation.

RECORDKEEPING

The program administrator will ensure the maintenance of all Safety Program records, for the listed periods, including:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. New Employee Safety Orientation forms | length of employment |
| 2. Code of Safe Practices Receipt | length of employment |
| 3. Disciplinary actions for safety | 1 year |
| 4. Safety inspections | 2 years |
| 5. Safety meeting reports | 2 years |
| 6. Safety Contact Reports | 2 years |
| 7. Accident investigations | 5 years |
| 8. Federal or State OSHA log of injuries | 5 years |
| 9. Inventory of Hazardous Materials (if any) | forever |
| 10. Employee exposure or medical records | forever |

Records are available for review at the main office.

APPENDIXES

1. NEAR MISS INVESTIGATION FORM
2. ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION FORM
3. EMPLOYEE SAFETY CONTACT REPORT
4. SAFETY MEETINGS / TOOL BOX TALKS
5. SDS / CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT APP



NEAR-MISS REPORT FORM

RED	YELLOW	GREEN
Stop work & report	Use caution & report	Continue & report
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Location	Date	Time
----------	------	------

City/State

Ground Surface & Weather Condition

--

Reported by	Signature	Date
-------------	-----------	------

Supervisor review	Date
-------------------	------

--

Describe Near-Miss

--

Actions Taken

--

Root Causes

Were pictures taken	Yes	No
---------------------	-----	----

--



ACCIDENT REPORT

RED	YELLOW	GREEN
Stop work & report	Use caution & report	Continue & report
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date of Report

Report Completed By

Last Name of Injured Person

First Name

Job Title

Date of Accident

Time of Accident

Location of Accident

Supervisor's Name

Supervisor's Job Title

Name of Witness

Full Description of Injuries

Description of accident/incident or employee's account, including sequence of events preceding the accident

Basic cause and contributory causes. Explain fully unsafe act, unsafe condition, personal factor, other:

Recommended Corrective Measures:

Action By:

Names of Inspection Team Participants:

Were pictures taken

Yes

No

Management Review By:

Date to be Completed By:



EMPLOYEE SAFETY CONTACT REPORT

Work site: _____

Manager / Supervisor: _____

Employee name _____

Date _____

Job title _____

Safety concern:

Corrective action:

Signed: _____

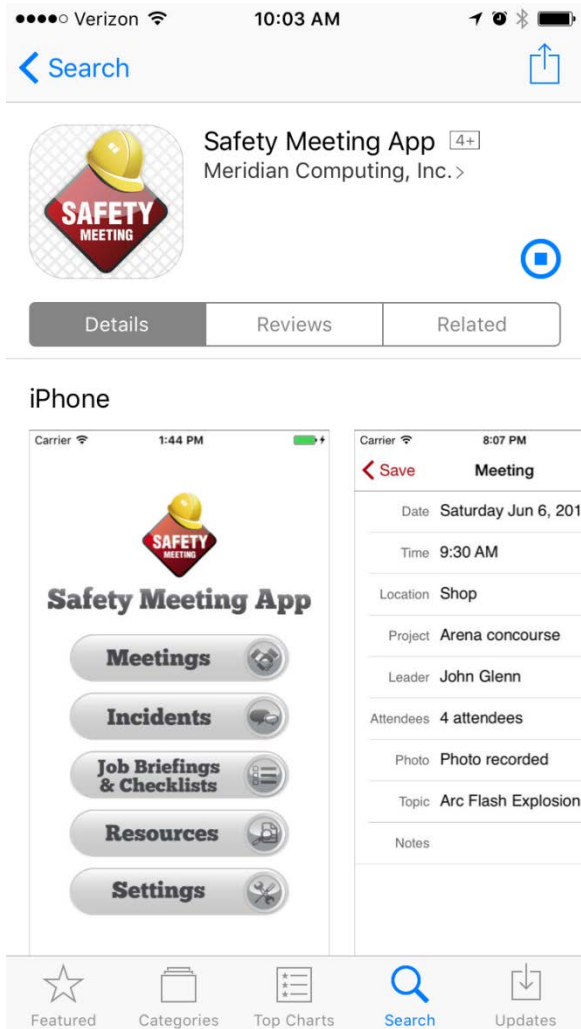
Employee

Signed: _____

Manager / Supervisor

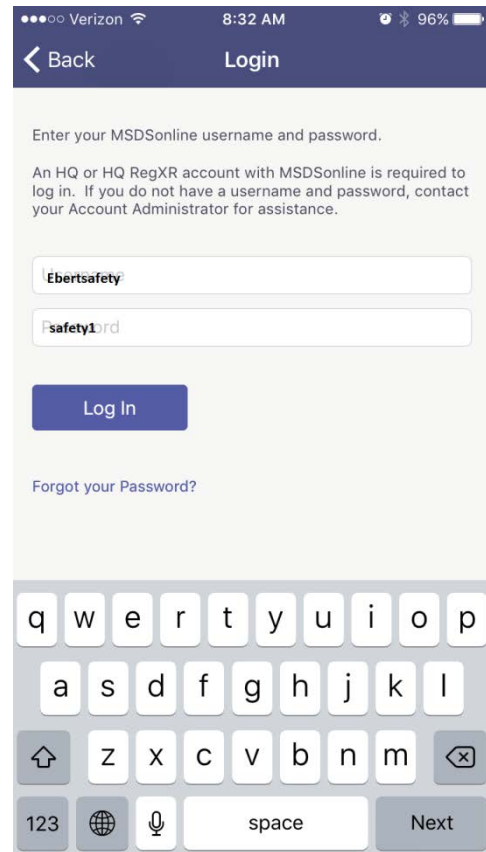
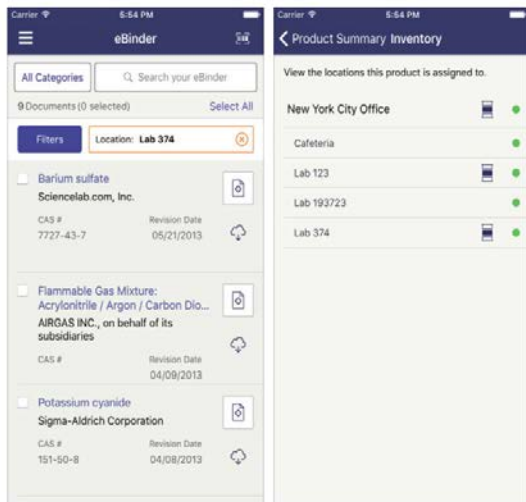
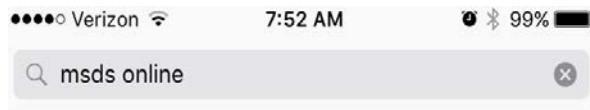
SAFETY MEETING APP / TOOL BOX TALKS

- a. You need to go to app store and enter in search **Safety Meeting App**
- b. Once Downloaded you will need to enter in the user name and password.
 - a. User Name: Ebertsafety
 - b. Password: safety1



SDS / CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT APP

- c. You need to go to app store and enter in search **SDS/ Chemical Management**
- d. Once Downloaded you will need to enter in the user name and password.
 - c. User Name: Ebertsafety
 - d. Password: safety1





A.W.A.I.R. & SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Ebert Construction Contractor Safety Program has been designed and is intended to reflect the Company's interest in the welfare and safety of all Ebert Construction employees and any job site personnel directly or indirectly under Ebert Construction's supervision.

SAFETY POLICY

It is the policy of Ebert Construction to maintain on its construction projects a working environment, which is in compliance with the safety provision of all applicable Federal, State and Municipal laws relating to the work being performed, and with all applicable orders, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, and Municipal officials and agencies.

Commitment- Safety Program Responsibilities & Duties:

To assure the success of our Safety Program and to promote safety, all employees of Ebert Construction play a critical role and are expected to accept responsibility for implementing this program. Following are basic responsibilities that are to be performed:



SAFETY COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Communication liaison between management and committee.
2. Conduct the safety and health committee meeting.
3. Delegate activities to committee members.
4. Establish necessary deadlines.
5. Follow-up on assigned responsibilities.
6. Develop agenda for meeting.
7. Actively promote safety and health.
8. Follow all established safety and health rules.
9. Introduce new members.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Ebert Construction's management team is committed to maintaining a safe environment for all employees. Their responsibilities include:

1. To maintain an "open-door" policy for any safety concerns. Do not hesitate to bring up any concerns to your supervisor or member of management.
2. Allow time for committee representative participation in meetings and assigned responsibilities.
3. To actively promote safety and health.
4. Ensuring that employees receive proper training in general and specific safety and health practices by either mailings or on site education visits.
5. To follow all established safety and health rules.
6. Give recognition where appropriate.
7. Back committee member if necessary.

SAFETY COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Attend all safety health meetings.
2. Communicate committee activities to employees.
3. Serve on appointed task force or sub-committee.
4. Carry out assigned responsibilities.
5. Actively participate in safety and health committee discussions.
6. Bring safety and health concerns (when necessary) to committee meeting.
7. To actively promote safety and health.
8. To follow all established safety and health rules.
9. Leave personalities out.
10. Pursue outside training.
11. Survey training needs.
12. Recommend improvements.



SECRETARY'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Record the minutes of the meeting.
2. Distribute the agenda to committee members.
3. Serve as a member to various task force or sub-committees.
4. To actively promote safety and health.
5. To follow all established safety and health rules.
6. Monitor time frame of meeting.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Superintendent has the direct responsibility for the safety performance and record keeping on an assigned project. He/ She has the authority to take whatever action is necessary to prevent accidents. He/ She is accountable to the Project Manager. In addition, the Superintendent is responsible for:

1. Enforcing all phases of the AWAIR Program and established company safety rules.
2. Maintains on site records as required by this program
3. Determines that adequate and necessary safety equipment and PPE is furnished.
4. Complete Accident Investigations following any workplace injury to identify hazards and take corrective action.
5. Ensures new hires understand their responsibility as it relates to this program.
6. The Safety Director will have authority to temporarily suspend activity, procedure or condition that may expose any person, who is or may be at the project site, to serious injury or death.

EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Follow all known safety rules and regulations.
2. Wear appropriate safety equipment as required.
3. Maintain equipment in good condition, with all safety guards in place when in operation.
4. Report all injuries immediately to management or your supervisor, no matter how minor.
5. Encourage co-workers to work safely and report to management any workers not following safe practices.
6. Report all unsafe or hazardous work conditions to your supervisor immediately.
7. Attend all required safety and health awareness meetings.

Communication

Ebert Construction will work to make sure all employees understand the importance of safety and accident prevention. We believe that all employees need to know about on-going safety information and our safety success. Following are some of the ways this will be communicated:

- ◆ We maintain an "open-door" policy for any safety concerns. Do not hesitate to bring up any concerns to your supervisor or member of management.
- ◆ New employees complete an orientation to receive training on this AWAIR Program, company rules and procedures, and equipment training.
- ◆ Ebert Construction will periodically distribute safety bulletins, memos, and other written materials.



- ◆ Affected employees will receive specific training on equipment and applicable OSHA standards. Some of these standards include: Minnesota's Right-to-Know Act, Fall Protection, Scaffolding Safety, etc.

Relationship with Other Contractors

Whenever, in the opinion of the Company, any of its subcontractors have not taken sufficient precaution for the safety of the public, or protection of the work being constructed, or of adjacent structures or property; and, whenever, in the opinion of the Company, an emergency has arisen and immediate action is considered necessary; then the Company, with or without prior notice to its subcontractor, may provide suitable protection by causing work to be done or material to be furnished and placed. Its subcontractors shall reimburse the company for the cost of such work and material. The performance of such emergency work shall not relieve the subcontractor of responsibility for any damage, which may occur.

Additionally, whenever the Company shall notify one of its subcontractors that any person on the work site who demonstrated uncooperative or undesirable attitudes towards the implementation of the Company's AWAIR program, knowingly or willfully violates standards, rules, or regulations which may create, cause or expose himself or any individual(s) to injury, then such person shall be immediately removed from the site of the work and shall not be re-employed thereon except with the consent of the Company.

Any differences or conflicts that may arise between the Company, its subcontractors, and other contractors in regard to the compliance with the Company's program shall be resolved as determined by the Company's Safety Director responsible for administering the Company's AWAIR program.

General Safety Guidelines

- ◆ Perform only those jobs you have been assigned and properly instructed to perform.
- ◆ Wear the protective equipment required for your job as established by your supervisor through job instruction. It is your responsibility to see that protective equipment is in good condition. Damaged equipment should be reported to your supervisor immediately for repairs.
- ◆ Report unsafe acts or unsafe conditions to your supervisor without delay.
- ◆ Report all accidents to your supervisor immediately whether anyone is hurt or not. In cases of injury, get first aid as soon as possible.
- ◆ Keep all mechanical safeguards in position during operation.
- ◆ Be aware of dangers around you e.g., suspended loads and overhead work.
- ◆ No employee is permitted to make repairs on any electrical device or equipment unless authorized to do so. Electrical equipment is not to be tampered with in any way.
- ◆ Horseplay, such as scuffling, practical jokes, or throwing articles at each other will not be tolerated.
- ◆ Compressed air should never be used for cleaning clothes, cooling or practical jokes.
- ◆ Fire extinguishers and fire exits are not to be blocked by supplies, stock or parts at any time.
- ◆ No worker will be permitted to use flammable solvents in an open container. Flammables must be stored and handled in approved safety containers.
- ◆ Shut off engines before fueling.

Employees who violate these safety guidelines may be subject to disciplinary action.



SAFETY PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Our objective for the Safety Program is to reduce the frequency and severity of accidents, to comply with Federal and State OSHA Safety and Health regulations, to provide a safe, healthy workplace and to lower Workers' Compensation costs. These objectives can be achieved by recognizing and managing our workplace hazards and increasing safety awareness for all our employees.

Goals & Objectives for 2017

In addition to the overall safety objectives covered in our Safety Policy we have set the following safety goals for the upcoming year:

- ☐ Ongoing Safety Committee Meetings.
- ☐ Update of Written Safety Manual.
- ☐ Conduct regularly scheduled tool box talks on jobsites and quarterly safety meetings for all employees
- ☐ Conduct regular jobsite inspections with Risk Consultant. Implement Jobsite Checklist for safety inspections.

WORK SITE ANALYSIS

The AWAIR Act requires our company's safety program to describe the methods we use to identify, analyze, and control new or existing hazards, conditions, and operations. The following procedures are in place to help achieve these goals:

- ◆ Employees are expected to look over their work areas prior to starting tasks to identify any unsafe conditions. These assessments are intended to identify any special safety equipment requirements, hazardous conditions, and other unique conditions. Any needs should be immediately reported to your supervisor so action can be taken.
- ◆ If you become aware of an unsafe condition, or have an idea to make a process safer, management must be informed in order to take corrective action. To document safety suggestions we are providing *Employee Safety Suggestion Forms* on the bulletin board in the lunchroom, or you can ask a member of the safety committee. Complete the top section of the form and turn it in to your supervisor, the safety director or member of management. Management will review the suggestion,



and will report back to you the plan of action. If you want to report items anonymously, you do not need to sign your name.

- ◆ Our company has a Right-To-Know (RTK) Program that identifies hazardous materials we use and provides information on material characteristics and safe handling practices. Training is part of this program. Refer to our RTK Program for details.
- ◆ Periodic inspections will be made of our facilities by outside parties to identify potentially hazardous conditions. These inspections will be conducted by the local fire department, insurance company safety representatives, or others.
- ◆ A survey of the work place will be performed in order to record those hazards and potential hazards that can be recognized without intensive analysis. Periodically, employees will be selected to complete an inspection of the facilities. The inspection will be documented by completing the Safety Checklist template on Procore or I-Auditor on a weekly basis. The safety coordinator and management will review the results of the inspection.
- ◆ Equipment and tools must be properly maintained to prevent injuries. If an item needs repair or replacement, notify your supervisor or member of management immediately.
- ◆ Employees as required should use personal protective equipment. Follow proper training and established procedures for selection, inspection, fitting, cleaning, and maintenance.

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Where feasible, workplace hazards are prevented by effective design of the job site or job. Where it is not feasible to eliminate such hazards, they must be controlled to prevent unsafe and unhealthful exposure. Elimination or control must be accomplished in a timely manner once a hazard or potential hazard is recognized. Specifically, as part of the AWAIR program. Ebert Construction has established procedures to correct or control present or potential hazards in a timely manner. These procedures included measures such as the following.

- ◆ Eliminate the hazard
- ◆ Use engineering techniques where feasible and appropriate.
- ◆ Establish safe work practices and procedures that are understandable and followed, by all affected parties. Understanding and compliance are the result of training, positive reinforcement, correction of unsafe performance, and if necessary, enforce through a clearly communicated disciplinary system.
- ◆ Provide personal protective equipment when engineering controls are not available.
- ◆ Use administrative controls, such as reducing the duration of exposure.
- ◆ Maintain the facility and equipment to prevent equipment breakdowns.
- ◆ Plan and prepare for emergencies, and conduct training and emergency drills, as needed.



- ◆ Establish a medical program that includes first aid onsite as well as nearby physician and emergency medical care to reduce the risk of any injury or illness that occurs.

Identification, analysis, and control of workplace hazards and potential hazards are critical to the success of the Ebert Construction AWAIR program. Workplace hazards can be identified through the review of accident records, first reports of injury, OSHA 300 log, safety inspections, and employee suggestions.

In addition, hazards will be controlled by correcting hazards found through safety inspections and safety hazards notices, providing proper personal protective equipment, supervisory enforcement or safety policies and procedures, and training program developed for safety related concerns.

SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING

Training is an essential component of Ebert Construction AWAIR program. Training helps identify the safety and health responsibilities of both management and employees at the site. Training is often the most effective when incorporated into other education or performance requirements and job practices. The complexity of training depends on the size and complexity of the work site as well as the characteristics of the hazards and potential hazards at the site.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Ebert Construction employee-training programs are designed to ensure that all employees understand and are aware of the hazards to which they may be exposed and the proper methods for avoiding such hazards.

SUPERVISORY TRAINING

Supervisors are trained to understand the key role they play in job safety and to enable them to carry out their safety and health responsibilities effectively. Training programs for supervisors include the following topics.

- ◆ Analyze the work under their supervision to anticipate and identify potential hazards.
- ◆ Maintain physical protection in their work areas.
- ◆ Reinforce employee training on the nature of potential hazards in the work environment and on needed protective measures. Do this through continual performance feedback and, if necessary, through enforcement of safe work practices.
- ◆ Understand their safety and health responsibilities.



ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

PURPOSE

If an accident or “near-miss” takes place and there is no attempt to identify the causes and take preventive action, then it is not a question of “if”, but “when” the situation could happen again! Following are procedures used by Ebert Construction to conduct effective accident investigation:

All incidents, accidents, and injuries are to be reported to your supervisor immediately, no matter how small the situation may appear.

If an accident occurs, follow these procedures:

- ◆ All incidents, accidents or injuries are to be reported to your supervisor immediately, no matter how small the situation may appear.

- ◆ If an accident occurs, follow these procedures:
 - Immediately notify the supervisor.
 - If there is an injury that requires medical attention, take care of that first. Contact “9-1-1” for emergency help if that is necessary.
 - The shop foreman/job foreman will be responsible for completing an investigation of the accident. The investigation will be documented using the *Accident Investigation Report*. The purpose of the investigation is fact finding – not fault finding. If possible, the foreman will correct any apparent hazards immediately. The foreman will turn the completed *Accident Investigation Report* in to the Safety Director for review. Management and the safety director will work together to determine corrective action.
 - Human Resources with details of the accident if necessary will complete a “First Report of Injury” form. Our Workers Compensation carrier will be notified of the claim.
 - If applicable, Human Resources will ensure that the injury is recorded on our OSHA 300 Log.
 - If there is an accident that results in an employee with restrictions, we will try to get that employee back to work as soon as possible. Any limitations will be accommodated to the best of our ability.



Program Enforcement & Accountability

Every employee is responsible for playing a part in our safety program. Even one person with a careless attitude can have an enormous impact on accidents and injuries. To make sure everyone is accountable for safety, and to recognize safety success, the following guidelines and programs are in place at Ebert Construction.

Employees who do not follow company policies and safety procedures will face disciplinary measures. These will include verbal and/or written warnings, suspension, or termination. If an unsafe working practice is identified, the means of holding employees accountable will be made more severe after each consecutive offense.

- 1st Offense: Documented verbal warning.
- 2nd Offense: Documented written warning.
- 3rd Offense: Three-day suspension.
- 4th Offense: Termination of employment.

Ebert will depend on the members of its Safety Committee to monitor our employees and make sure they are being safe and using all the precautions that we provide for them. The Safety Committee will be responsible for issuing warnings. Once a warning is issued, the member of the committee will report it to the Safety Committee so they are aware. If you should have any questions, you can contact any of the Safety Committee members for more information.

Serious offenses may result in immediate termination.

NOTE: Un-safe work habits and/or un-safe work practices will also be taken into consideration at annual compensation reviews.



Light Duty Return to Work Program

Whenever possible, Ebert Construction will make light duty work available to employees who are out on workers compensation leave. Such duties may include but are not limited to:

1. Stocking and/or organization of work trailers
2. Job Site Safety Inspections
3. Updating of safety materials
4. Clerical work in office

This modified position may include an alternative pay rate for the transitional position.

We require that you do not exceed the restrictions provided by your physician.

Light Duty work is not guaranteed. Work will be assigned when available and only within the required work restrictions. Failure to perform light duty work when available may result in a loss of some workers compensation benefits.

This return-to-work program shall not be construed as recognition of Ebert Construction, its management, or employees that any employee who participates in the program has a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. If an employee sustains an injury or illness that results in a disability under the ADA, the employee must inform his/ her supervisor, a member of management, or Human Resources that the disability exists and that a reasonable accommodation is necessary to perform the essential functions of the job.



Written Right-to-Know Program

Ebert Construction has developed a program to establish procedures for working with and handling hazardous substances. This program supports compliance with the Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MNOSHA) Right To Know Standard. This program applies to all company employees who are routinely exposed to hazardous substances.

The Right To Know Program will include information on:

- Hazardous Substance Inventory
- Container labeling
- GHS Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Employee training.
- Non-routine tasks
- Noise
- Carbon Monoxide
- Silica
- Solvents
- Compressed Gas Cylinders
- Acids & Alkalis
- Resins & Sealants
- Paints & Varnishes
- Heat Stress
- Cold Stress
- Infectious Agents
- Summary

The following program outlines the steps that will help to accomplish these objectives.



HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE INVENTORY

A list of all known hazardous substances will be kept in each of the MSDS books. The Safety Director is responsible for maintaining the list, and will keep it updated.

To access our SDS database, please visit:

<https://msdsmanagement.msdsonline.com/company/BF54FB89-DC54-4BD5-B88D-6D2B0CBF9D94>

or

<https://msdsmanagement.msdsonline.com/>

Login: ebertsafety

Password: safety1

CONTAINER LABELING

Any container with a label provided by the manufacturer will be considered acceptable for use and properly labeled when the label contains the following information:

- The container is clearly labeled as to the contents.
- Appropriate hazard warnings are noted (i.e. flammable, eye irritant, etc.)
- The name and address or phone number of the manufacturer is listed.

The responsibility has been assigned to the Safety Director to ensure proper labeling of all containers.

To help ensure that employees are aware of the hazardous substances used or stored in their work areas, it is also our company policy to label all “secondary containers” such as generic spray bottles, squirt/squeeze bottles, etc. that contain more than a “day’s use” quantity of a hazardous substance.

In addition, if any container in the shop is found to have a missing or damaged label, a replacement/generic label needs to be provided for the container.

GHS Labeling will require the following information:

- Product identifier- chemical identity
- Supplier identification- name, address, etc.
- Precautionary statements- advice
- Hazard pictograms- visual warning
- Signal words- degree of hazard
- Hazard statements- nature of hazard
- Supplemental information- additional information about the substance

NEW LABELING SYSTEM

Exploding Bomb



Explosives
Self Reactive
Organic Peroxide

Flame



Flammable
Self Reactive
Pyrophoric
Self-Heating
Emits Flammable Gas
Organic Peroxides

Flame Over Circle



Oxidizers

Gas Cylinder



Gases Under Pressure

Skull and Crossbones



Acute Toxicity
(Fatal or toxic)

Corrosion



Skin Corrosion
Corrosive to Metals
Serious Damage to Eye

Health Hazard



Carcinogenicity
Respiratory Sensitizer
Reproductive Toxicity
Target Organ Toxicity
Mutagenicity
Aspiration Toxicity

Exclamation Mark



Skin & Eye Irritant
Dermal Sensitizer
Acute Toxicity (Harmful)
Transient Target Organ Effects
Harmful to Ozone Layer
(Not mandatory)

Environment



(Not mandatory for HazCom 2012)

Aquatic Toxicity

DANGER

Causes damage to the liver and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure to the skin.

Keep away from food and drink.

Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating.

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

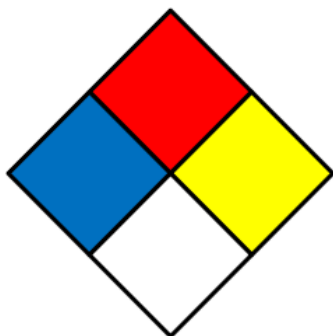
Keep away from heat and ignition sources.

FIRST AID

Call emergency medical care.

Wash affected area of body thoroughly with soap and fresh water.

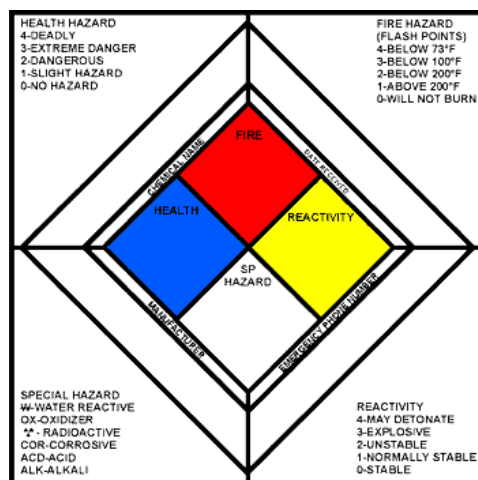




Chemical Name	
HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
FLAMMABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="checkbox"/>
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

GHS Pictograms shown above

NFPA 704 System Shown Below



SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

Copies of SDS for hazardous substances to which employees may be exposed are kept in the company's online database. The Safety Director will be responsible for obtaining and maintaining the data sheet system for the company.

Go to your organization's HQ link: <https://msdsmanagement.msdonline.com/company/BF54FB89-DC54-4BD5-B88D-6D2B0CBF9D94>

Please highlight this link, then copy and paste it into your browser's address bar.

The Safety Director will review all new data sheets for significant health/safety information. The Safety Director will also see that any new information is passed on to the affected employees.

If an MSDS is missing or obviously incomplete, a new MSDS will be requested from the manufacturer or supplier. If a MSDS is not available please contact your Safety Director immediately.



EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND TRAINING

New employees will be shown where the MSDS are kept, what hazardous substances they may be exposed to, and how to work safely with the substances. A MSDS will be reviewed to ensure that the new employee knows where to find the safety information they might need or want.

Employees will also be expected to attend an annual health and safety training meeting set up by the Safety Director which will include the following:

- An overview of the requirements contained in the Right To Know regulations including their rights under the MNOSHA regulations.
- Location and availability of the written Right To Know Program and MSDS.
- How to lessen or prevent exposure to these hazardous substances through usage of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment
- How to read labels and review MSDS to obtain appropriate hazard information.

Affected employees will be informed when new hazardous substances are introduced. Your Safety Director will review the above items as they relate to the new material in your work area.

NON-ROUTINE TASKS INVOLVING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Periodically, employees are required to perform non-routine tasks which require the use of hazardous substances. Prior to starting work on such tasks, each affected employee will be given information by Safety Director about hazards to which they may be exposed during such an activity.

This information will include:

- Specific hazards.
- Protective/safety measures and personal protective equipment that must be utilized.

NOISE

Hearing protectors are available for your use during noisy operations.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon Monoxide is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas that will cause headache, nausea, dizziness, etc. if an overexposure condition exists.

CARBON MONOXIDE MONITORING.

The employer shall monitor environmental exposure of employees to carbon monoxide whenever internal combustion engines discharge engine exhaust gases indoors or unvented space heaters are operated indoors to ensure that carbon monoxide levels do not exceed 50 ppm TWA.

The air monitoring shall be done during initial operation and at least quarterly thereafter and during a period representing highest usage in areas where carbon monoxide exposure is most likely.



VENTILATION

Fresh air shall be supplied in sufficient quantities to maintain the health and safety of workers. Where natural means of fresh air supply is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.

SILICA

This policy has been designed to identify the health hazards associated with crystalline silica dust, and to implement safe work procedures for preventing exposure. The end result being an increased awareness of the health hazards associated with silica, and establishment of safe work procedures for Ebert Construction employees.

1. Silica is a non-combustible, colorless or white, tasteless crystal. It occurs naturally in the earth's crust. When employees inhale crystalline silica dust, the tiny particles can cause scar tissue to form in the lungs, thus reducing the lungs' ability to get oxygen from the air. This health problem is known as silicosis, and sometimes it can develop rather quickly after major exposure. Usually, however, symptoms don't appear for 10 or more years, and/or after repeated exposures to lower levels or respirable silica. Symptoms of silicosis include shortness of breath after physical exertion, severe cough, fatigue, and loss of appetite, chest pains, and/or a fever.

Contributing factors to the development of silicosis will depend upon the following factors:

1. Particle Size: when the silica crystals are broken down into dust-sized or respirable particles they can be inhaled into your lungs and become deadly.
2. Percentage of Free Silica: The higher the percentage of free silica that is respirable, the more damage will occur.
3. Length of Exposure: The longer a person is exposed to high concentrations of respirable silica, the more likely it will be that they will develop silicosis.
4. Individual Susceptibility: Certain individuals will be more prone to develop silicosis and it's associated complications due to the person's individual health.

PROCEDURES

Workers may be exposed to silica dust from a variety of operations. The following activities are likely to produce silica dust in some form:

Chipping, jack hammering, grinding, drilling and cutting or sawing of concrete.

Dry crushing, loading, hauling, dumping, or sweeping of concrete materials

Sawing, hammering, drilling, grinding, chipping, or mixing of concrete. Dry-sweeping or pressurized air blowing of concrete, rock, or certain types of sand.

SAFE WORK PROCEDURES

Engineering Controls: Below you will find different engineering controls that can be used in order to control the amount of silica employees are exposed to. Remember that silica exposure can be prevented by not allowing it to become airborne in the first place. If silica is not airborne, it is virtually impossible for it to enter into the lungs of employees and cause silicosis.

1. Housekeeping: Remove dust before it becomes airborne by traffic, vibration and random air currents.
2. Isolation: Hazardous operations should be isolated to reduce exposure to employees such as a physical barrier.
3. Wet Work: Airborne silica dust hazards can be minimized or greatly reduced by applying water. When possible apply water to all reparable silica dust generating operations (i.e., sawing, drilling, site grading, etc.).
4. Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation captures contaminants at their source before they escape into the jobsite.
5. Dust Control: Use a vacuum with a high-efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA) rather than blowing it with compressed air.

Always recognize when silica dust may be generated and plan ahead to eliminate or reduce exposure of dust at the source. Awareness and planning are keys to prevention of silicosis.

PROGRAM FOR THE VOLUNTARY USE OF DUST MASK RESPIRATORS

This program is designed to protect employee health even though it has been determined that with engineering controls in place, dust mask respirators are not required. Filtering face piece dust masks will be allowed for those employees who wish to use them. This program is designed for compliance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134(c)(2)(i) with the exception 1910.134©(2)(ii).

<i>Task</i>	<i>Determined health hazard</i>	<i>Limit of exposure per person / per day without Engineering controls (water) in place</i>	<i>Limit of exposure per person / per day with engineering controls in place</i>
Saw-Cutting Concrete Pipe	Cristobalite Quartz Silica	2 minutes per person, per day limit before exposure posed a health risk	No risk of exposure detected with water controls in place. Use wind to best advantage, clear the downwind area of personnel.
Saw-cutting Concrete Flatwork	Quartz Silica	1 hour per person, per day limit before exposure posed a health risk	No risk of exposure detected with water controls in place. Use wind to best advantage, clear the downwind area of personnel.
Operation	Quartz	11 hours per person, per day	Weather and soil moisture conditions

of Power Curb Machine	Silica	limit before exposure posed a health risk	can greatly affect the level of exposure to silica during this job. Water controls will reduce exposure to silica dust when conditions are poor.
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Ebert Construcion will provide employees with Appendix D of the OSHA Respirator Standard 29 CFR 1910.134, a copy of which follows:

Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR)

(Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard. - 1910.134 App D

• Part Number:	1910
• Part Title:	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
• Subpart:	I
• Subpart Title:	Personal Protective Equipment
• Standard Number:	1910.134 App D
• Title:	(Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When not Required Under Standard.

Appendix D to Sec. 1910.134 (Mandatory) Information for Employees Using Respirators When Not Required Under the Standard

Respirators are an effective method of protection against designated hazards when properly selected and worn. Respirator use is encouraged, even when exposures are below the exposure limit, to provide an additional level of comfort and protection for workers. However, if a respirator is used improperly or not kept clean, the respirator itself can become a hazard to the worker. Sometimes, workers may wear respirators to avoid exposures to hazards, even if the amount of hazardous substance does not exceed the limits set by OSHA standards. If your employer provides respirators for your voluntary use, or if you provide your own respirator, you need to take certain precautions to be sure that the respirator itself does not present a hazard.

You should do the following:

1. Read and heed all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care, and warnings regarding the respirators limitations.
 2. Choose respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant of concern. NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, certifies respirators. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you.
 3. Do not wear your respirator into atmospheres containing contaminants for which your respirator is not designed to protect against. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors, or very small solid particles of fumes or smoke.
 4. Keep track of your respirator so that you do not mistakenly use someone else's respirator.
- [63 FR 1152, Jan. 8, 1998; 63 FR 20098, April 23, 1998]

SOLVENTS (Combustible and Flammable Liquids)

Solvents are a class of liquids used to dissolve other solid materials. They may be found in many areas and in many solutions. They are substances to be treated with care and respect.

PROPERTIES OF SOLVENTS

- Many solvents are flammable.
- In general, solvents evaporate quickly.
- Evaporation speeds with heat.
- When exposed to flame, chlorinated hydrocarbons can decompose generating hydrogen chloride and phosgene.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1. Skin disorders: Repeated skin contact can cause a rash or irritation (dermatitis) as well as dry skin to the point of cracking and bleeding. Solvents should never be used to wash or clean skin. Some solvents can be absorbed both through intact and open skin. Particular attention should be paid to contact with these materials. This information will be noted on the Material Safety Data Sheet.
2. Eye injury: Solvent vapors can irritate the eyes. Direct splashing of the liquid into the eyes may cause serious burns.
3. Inhalation: Solvents act as central nervous system depressants. General symptoms include: headache, dizziness, nausea. Extreme overexposure situations could lead to unconsciousness. Solvent vapors can also act as respiratory irritants. Chronic overexposure to some solvents may cause permanent injury to the liver or kidneys, or other internal systems.

PRECAUTIONS / CAUTIONS

1. Wear solvent resistant gloves to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.
2. In operations where the liquid could splash into the eyes, chemical goggles or a face shield should be worn. In case of eye contact, FLUSH THE EYES WITH WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES while holding the eyelids open.
3. In operations where the liquid could splash onto skin, appropriate protective clothing, such as a solvent resistant apron, should be worn.
3. If skin contact should occur, FLUSH the area thoroughly for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing.
4. Personal hygiene is very important. Wash thoroughly. Apply hand cream as needed to prevent drying of skin.
5. In situations where a respirator is required, be sure to wear the proper respirator. It should protect you against organic vapors.
6. In case of a spill or leak, AVOID contact with the material, WEAR a respirator to prevent overexposure



during cleanup operations. ATTEMPT to stop the spread of the material. PROTECT the water supply. REMOVE all ignition sources.

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

Typical hazards which could result from abuse or mishandling of compressed gas cylinders include leaks and explosions.

The following safe handling practices will assist in reducing or eliminating potential hazards:

1. Each cylinder must be clearly labeled with the contents and appropriate hazard warnings.
2. Container valves should be kept closed at all times whether charged or empty except when the container is in use.
3. Do not roll, drag or slide containers. Use a hand truck or other suitable device.
4. Do not lift containers by container caps.
5. All containers in service or in storage should be stored in its designated area standing upright.

LEAK RESPONSE INFORMATION

CONTAINER LEAKS: Remove leaking container outdoors or to well-ventilated area.

Tag the leaking container with appropriate warning and notify the gas supplier.

VALVE LEAKS: Close container valve and tighten the valve gland or packing nut as appropriate. If the leak continues when the valve is opened, re-close the valve and tag the container as unusable.

STRONG ACIDS & ALKALIS

Acids are chemically active materials. They are not flammable, but they can react with other chemicals, as in the case of a leak or spill, and cause a fire, explosion, or the generation of a toxic gas. They may be found in both solid and liquid forms.

Strong alkalis are found in caustic cleaning agents. They also come in both liquid and solid forms.

HEALTH EFFECTS

1. Both categories of chemicals are skin and eye irritants. Depending on the concentration, reactions can range from irritation to severe burns. Blindness can result from eye contact.
2. The vapors or mist from an acid are extremely irritating to the respiratory tract.
3. Inhalation of mist or dust of a strong alkali may cause irritation, dizziness, and/or injury to the respiratory tract.

PRECAUTIONS/CONTROLS

1. Rubber or plastic gloves are required when using a concentrated solution.

2. Apron or other appropriate garments should be used depending on the extent of exposure.
3. Wear goggles or face shield during pouring or mixing, or if there is a chance of splashing.
5. Use only in a well-ventilated area and avoid inhaling vapors or dusts.

REMEMBER: When acid and water must be mixed, acid must be poured slowly into the water.

RESINS & SEALANTS (Epoxy Based)

Resins are used as adhesives and as coatings. Some paints have an epoxy resin base. Some resins may also be used in fabricated products (plastics).

Unique properties of Epoxy Resins:

- Resistant to other chemicals and weathering
- Do not conduct electricity
- Harden at room temperature

Epoxy Resin Systems consist of:

- Resin
- Curing/Hardening Agent
- Solvents
- Catalyst

Potential Health Problems Associated With Epoxy Resins:

1. Dermatitis. Symptoms include dryness and reddening of skin with a skin rash at the point of contact. This type of reaction can occur from repeated or prolonged contact with the resin, curing agent or solvent. There have been no reports of dermatitis associated with contact with cured resins.
2. Sensitization. Dermatitis and/or itching sensation at the point of contact on the skin. This is an allergic reaction that usually develops over a period of time as a result of repeated and/or prolonged skin contact with the resin or curing agent. Remember: once you are sensitized to this material, any contact will cause an allergic reaction.
3. Problems associated with solvent vapor inhalation. As described in the solvents section, possible symptoms are dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of coordination. Respiratory irritation is not uncommon with prolonged exposure.

Potential Health Effects Associated with other Resin Systems:

1. Skin problems: Either most resins and sealants, including polyurethane and cyanoacrylate systems, irritation and dermatitis may occur.
2. Eye irritation. Many resin systems cause tearing and may cause blurred vision with concentrations of vapor in the air.
3. Polyurethane Systems. Part A is also a respiratory irritant. Respiratory sensitization may also occur after chronic exposure to low levels in sensitive individuals.

4. Cyanocrylates (Super Glue) will rapidly bond skin together.

Precautions/Control Measures:

Personal hygiene. Always remove any material that has spilled on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly before eating and at the end of the day. Do not wash up using solvents.

Avoid prolonged inhalation of fumes and vapors. Use a respirator if necessary.

Avoid smoking or eating in areas where epoxies are being used.

Mix epoxy resin systems in a well-ventilated area.

5. See the section on solvents for more information.

PAINTS & VARNISHES

PAINTS - a liquid applied to protect, decorate or finish a solid surface.

VARNISH - an unpigmented resinous surface coating used for protection, decoration, or as a paint base.

HAZARDS

1. Dermatitis may occur from either excessive skin contact with solvents or occasionally from the paint itself.
2. Solvent vapor inhalation. General symptoms include dizziness, headache, nausea, and eye and nose irritation. See solvents section for more information.
3. Inhalation of paint pigment. Some paints contain toxic heavy metals such as lead and zinc chromates. Long term health effects from overexposure may include lung damage from chromate compounds, and possibly damage to blood-forming, nervous and reproductive systems from lead. More information on the effects of toxic heavy metals may be found in the metals section of this manual.

PRECAUTIONS / CONTROL MEASURES

1. Wear protective clothing as required or as needed to prevent prolonged skin contact.
2. Wear a respirator as needed, making sure that the appropriate cartridges are used.
3. DO NOT REMOVE PAINT FROM SKIN USING SOLVENTS!
4. Good personal hygiene is very important.
5. Use all available venting and filtering systems.

5207.0040 SPRAY PAINTING OF BUILDING INTERIORS.



Nonflammable paints. Where spray painters are applying nonflammable paint on walls, ceilings, or fixtures, at times when employees other than painters are employed in or near such areas, safeguarding measures shall be taken to protect the lives and health of spray painters and others as per code:

A. Where required, respiratory protection and/or fresh air hoods shall be provided for spray painters by employers at no cost to spray painters.

B. Personal respiratory protective equipment shall be selected and used according to Code of Federal Regulations, title 29, section 1926.103.

C. Areas being spray painted shall be sealed off from other areas of the building by means of curtains. Employees other than painters shall not be required to work in enclosed areas.

D. Curtains shall have no openings except entry ways, which shall be kept closed during painting.

E. Cross ventilation shall be provided to remove spray paint vapors from the enclosures to the outside air by means of either mechanical exhaust or window ventilation.

F. Provisions shall be made to prevent exhaust vapors from reentering any part of the building.

Subp. 2. Flammable paints. In addition to meeting the requirements of subpart 1, where flammable paints are being applied, the following requirements also apply:

A. All motors, lights, switches, and electrical appliances shall be deenergized. Exception: portable vapor proof lights may be used when located 20 feet or more from the painting area.

HEAT STRESS

Many workers spend some part of their working day in a hot environment. Workers in foundries, laundries, construction projects, and bakeries -- to name a few industries -- often face hot conditions which pose special hazards to safety and health.

HEAT STRESS CAUSES BODY REACTIONS

Four environmental factors affect the amount of stress a worker faces in a hot work area: temperature, humidity, radiant heat (such as from the sun or a furnace) and air velocity. Perhaps most important to the level of stress an individual faces are personal characteristics such as age, weight, fitness, medical condition and acclimatization to the heat.

The body reacts to high external temperature by circulating blood to the skin which increases skin temperature and allows the body to give off its excess heat through the skin. However, if the muscles are being used for physical labor, less blood is available to flow to the skin and release the heat.

Sweating is another means the body uses to maintain a stable internal body temperature in the face of heat. However, sweating is effective only if the humidity level is low enough to permit evaporation and if the fluids and salts lost are adequately replaced.

Of course there are many steps a person might choose to take to reduce the risk of heat stress, such as moving to a cooler place, reducing the work pace or load, or removing or loosening some clothing.

But the body cannot dispose of excess heat, it will store it. When this happens, the body's core temperature rises and the heart rate increases. As the body continues to store heat, the individual begins to lose concentration and

has difficulty focusing on a task, may become irritable or sick and often loses the desire to drink. The next stage is most often fainting and death is possible if the person is not removed from the heat stress.

HEAT DISORDERS

Heat exhaustion results from loss of fluid through sweating when a worker has failed to drink enough fluids or take in enough salt or both. The worker with heat exhaustion still sweats but experiences extreme weakness or fatigue, giddiness, nausea, or headache. The skin is clammy and moist, the complexion pale or flushed, and the body temperature normal or slightly higher. Treatment is usually simple: the victim should rest in a cool place and drink an electrolyte solution (a beverage used by athletes to quickly restore potassium, calcium, and magnesium salts). Severe cases involving victims who vomit or lose consciousness may require longer treatment under medical supervision.

Heat stroke, the most serious health problem for workers in hot environments, is caused by the failure of the body's internal mechanism to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include (1) mental confusion, delirium, loss of consciousness, convulsions or coma; (2) a body temperature of 106 degrees F or higher; and (3) hot dry skin which may be red, mottled, or bluish. Victims of heat stroke will die unless treated promptly. While awaiting medical help, the victim must be removed to a cool area and his or her clothing soaked with cool water. He or she should be fanned vigorously to increase cooling. Prompt first aid can prevent permanent injury to the brain and other vital organs.

Heat cramps, painful spasms of the muscles, are caused when workers drink large quantities of water but fail to replace their bodies' salt loss. Tired muscles -- those used for performing the work -- are usually the ones most susceptible to cramps. Cramps may occur during or after working hours and may be relieved by taking liquids by mouth or saline solutions intravenously for quicker relief, if medically determined to be required.

Fainting (heat syncope) may be a problem for the worker unacclimatized to a hot environment who simply stands still in the heat. Victims usually recover quickly after a brief period of lying down. Moving around, rather than standing still, will usually reduce the possibility of fainting.

Heat rash, also known as prickly heat, may occur in hot and humid environments where sweat is not easily removed from the surface of the skin by evaporation. When extensive or complicated by infection, heat rash can be so uncomfortable that it inhibits sleep and impedes a worker's performance or even results in temporary total disability. It can be prevented by resting in a cool place and allowing the skin to dry.

PREVENTING HEAT STRESS

Most heat-related health problems can be prevented or the risk of developing them reduced. Following a few basic precautions should lessen heat stress.

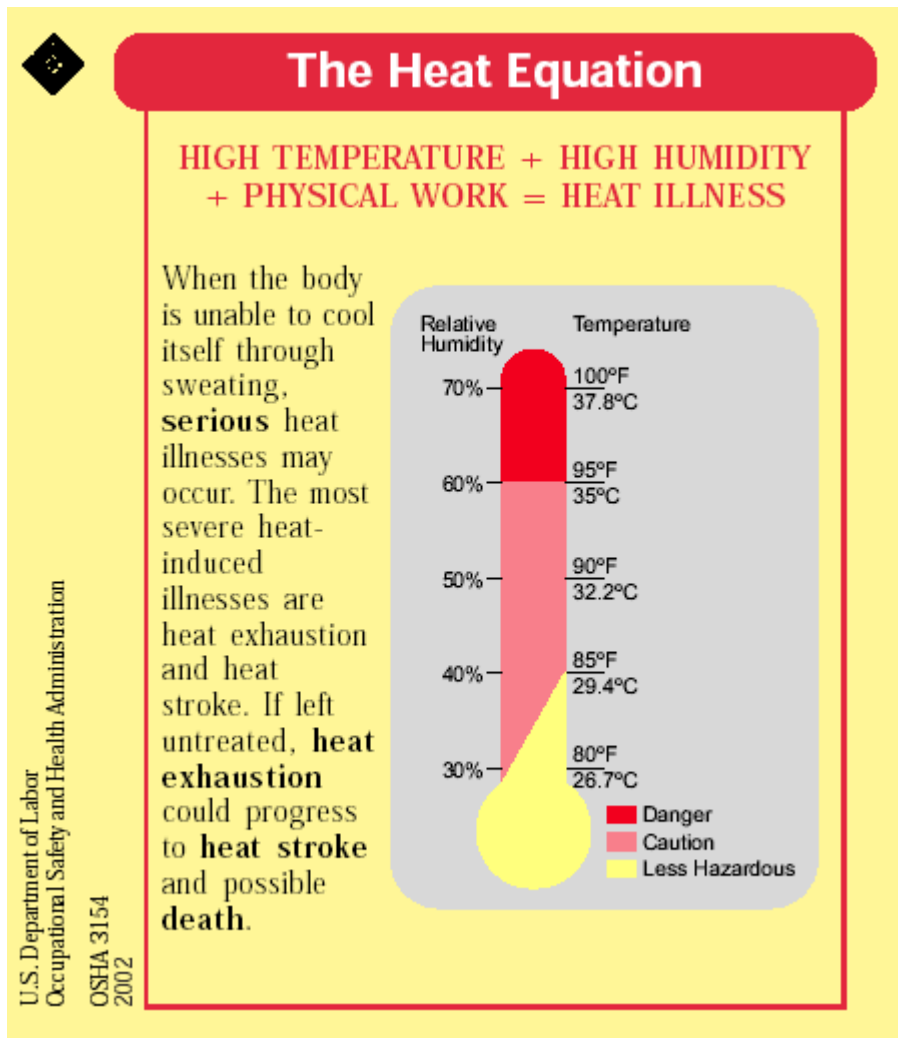
1. A variety of **engineering controls** including general ventilation and spot cooling by local exhaust ventilation at points of high heat production may be helpful. Shielding is required as protection from radiant heat sources. Evaporative cooling and mechanical refrigeration are other ways to reduce heat. Cooling fans can also reduce heat in hot conditions. Eliminating steam leaks will also help. Equipment modifications, the use of power tools to reduce manual labor and personal cooling devices or protective clothing are other ways to reduce the hazards of heat exposure for workers.

2. **Work practices** such as providing plenty of drinking water -- as much as a quart per worker per hour -- at the workplace can help reduce the risk of heat disorders. Training first aid workers to recognize and treat heat stress disorders and making the names of trained staff known to all workers is essential. Employers should also consider an individual worker's physical condition when determining his or her fitness for working in hot environments. Older workers, obese workers and personnel on some types of medication are at greater risk.

3. Alternating **work and rest** periods with longer rest periods in a cool area can help workers avoid heat stress. If possible, heavy work should be scheduled during the cooler parts of the day and appropriate protective clothing provided. Supervisors should be trained to detect early signs of heat stress and should permit workers to interrupt their work if they are extremely uncomfortable.

4. **Acclimatization** to the heat through short exposures followed by longer periods of work in the hot environment can reduce heat stress. New employees and workers returning from an absence of two weeks or more should have 5-day period of acclimatization. This period should begin with 50 percent of the normal workload and time exposure the first day and gradually building up to 100 percent on the fifth day.

5. **Employee education** is vital so that workers are aware of the need to replace fluids and salt lost through sweat and can recognize dehydration, exhaustion, fainting, heat cramps, salt deficiency, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke as heat disorders.



COLD STRESS

As the weather becomes "frightful" during winter months, workers who must brave outdoor conditions face the occupational hazard of exposure to the cold. Prolonged exposure to freezing temperatures can result in health problems as serious as trench foot, frostbite, and hypothermia. Workers in the construction industry need to be especially mindful of the weather, its effects on the body, proper prevention techniques, and treatment of cold-related disorders.

The Cold Environment

An individual gains body heat from food and muscular activity and loses it through convection, conduction, radiation and sweating to maintain a constant body temperature. When body temperature drops even a few degrees below its normal temperature of 98.6°F (37°C), the blood vessels constrict, decreasing peripheral blood flow to reduce heat loss from the surface of the skin. Shivering generates heat by increasing the body's metabolic rate. The four environmental conditions that cause cold-related stress are low temperatures, high/cool winds, dampness and cold water. Wind chill, a combination of temperature and velocity, is a crucial factor to evaluate when working outside. For example, when the actual air temperature of the wind is 40°F (4°C) and its velocity is 35 mph, the exposed skin receives conditions equivalent to the still-air temperature being 11°F (-11°C)! A dangerous situation of rapid heat loss may arise for any individual exposed to high winds and cold temperatures.

Major Risk Factors for Cold-Related Stresses

- Wearing inadequate or wet clothing increases the effects of cold on the body.
- Taking certain drugs or medications such as alcohol, nicotine, caffeine, and medication that inhibits the body's response to the cold or impairs judgment.
- Having a cold or certain diseases, such as diabetes, heart, vascular, and thyroid problems, may make a person more susceptible to the winter elements.
- Being a male increases a person's risk to cold-related stresses. Sad, but true, men experience far greater death rates due to cold exposure than women, perhaps due to inherent risk-taking activities, body-fat composition or other physiological differences.
- Becoming exhausted or immobilized, especially due to injury or entrapment, may speed up the effects of cold weather.
- Aging -- the elderly are more vulnerable to the effects of harsh winter weather.

Harmful Effects of Cold

Frostbite occurs when the skin tissue actually freezes, causing ice crystals to form between cells and draw water from them, which leads to cellular dehydration. Although this typically occurs at temperatures below 30°F (-1°C), wind chill effects can cause frostbite at above-freezing temperatures.

Symptoms:

Initial effects of frostbite include uncomfortable sensations of coldness; tingling, stinging or aching feeling of the exposed area followed by numbness. Ears, fingers, toes, cheeks, and noses are primarily affected. Frostbitten areas appear white and cold to the touch. The appearance of frostbite varies depending on whether rewarming has occurred. Deeper frostbite involves freezing of deeper tissues (muscles, tendons, etc.) causing exposed areas to become numb, painless, and hard to the touch.

Treatment:

If you suspect frostbite, seek medical assistance immediately. Any existing hypothermia should be treated first (See Hypothermia below). Frostbitten parts should be covered with dry, sterile gauze or soft, clean cloth bandages. Do not massage frostbitten tissue because this sometimes causes greater injury. Severe cases may require hospitalization and even amputation of affected tissue. Take measures to prevent further cold injury. If formal medical treatment will be delayed, consult with a health care professional for training on re-warming techniques.

General Hypothermia occurs when body temperature falls to a level where normal muscular and cerebral functions are impaired. While hypothermia is generally associated with freezing temperatures, it may occur in any climate where a person's body temperature falls below normal. For instance, hypothermia is common among the elderly who live in cold houses.

Symptoms:

The first symptoms of hypothermia, shivering, an inability to do complex motor functions, lethargy, and mild confusion, occur as the core body temperature decreases to around 95°F (35°C). As body temperature continues to fall, hypothermia becomes more severe. The individual falls into a state of dazed consciousness, failing to complete even simple motor functions. The victim's speech becomes slurred and his or her behavior may become irrational. The most severe state of hypothermia occurs when body temperature falls below 90°F (32°C). As a result, the body moves into a state of hibernation, slowing the heart rate, blood flow, and breathing. Unconsciousness and heart failure can occur in severe cases.

Treatment:

Treatment of hypothermia involves conserving the victim's remaining body heat and providing additional heat sources. Specific measures will vary depending upon the severity and setting (field or hospital). Handle hypothermic people very carefully because of the increased irritability of the cold heart. Seek medical assistance for persons suspected of being moderately or severely hypothermic.

If the person is unresponsive and not shivering, assume he or she is suffering from severe hypothermia. Reduction of heat loss can be accomplished by various means: obtaining shelter, removal of wet clothing, adding layers of dry clothing, blankets, or using a pre-warmed sleeping bag.

For mildly hypothermic cases or those more severe cases where medical treatment will be significantly delayed, external re-warming techniques may be applied. This includes body-to-body contact (e.g., placing the person in a pre-warmed sleeping bag with a person of normal body temperature), chemical heat packs, or insulated hot water bottles. Good areas to place these packs are the armpits, neck, chest, and groin. It is best to have the person lying down when applying external re-warming. You also may give mildly hypothermic people warm fluids orally, but avoid beverages containing alcohol or caffeine.

Preventing Cold-Related Disorders

Personal Protective Clothing: perhaps the most important step in fighting the elements is providing adequate layers of insulation from them. Wear at least three layers of clothing:

- An outer layer to break the wind and allow some ventilation (like Gore-Tex® or nylon);
- A middle layer of wool or synthetic fabric (Qualofil or Pile) to absorb sweat and retain insulation in a damp environment. Down is a useful lightweight insulator; however, it is ineffective once it becomes wet.
- An inner layer of cotton or synthetic weave to allow ventilation.

Pay special attention to protecting feet, hands, face and head. Up to 40 percent of body heat can be lost when the head is exposed. Footgear should be insulated to protect against cold and dampness. Keep a change of clothing available in case work garments become wet.



Engineering Controls in the workplace through a variety of practices help reduce the risk of cold-related injuries.

- Use an on-site source of heat, such as air jets, radiant heaters, or contact warm plates.
- Shield work areas from drafty or windy conditions.
- Provide a heated shelter for employees who experience prolonged exposure to equivalent wind-chill temperatures of 20°F (-6°C) or less.
- Use thermal insulating material on equipment handles when temperatures drop below 30°F (-1°C).

Safe Work Practices, such as changes in work schedules and practices, are necessary to combat the effects of exceedingly cold weather.

- Allow a period of adjustment to the cold before embarking on a full work schedule.
- Always permit employees to set their own pace and take extra work breaks when needed.
- Reduce, as much as possible, the number of activities performed outdoors. When employees must brave the cold, select the warmest hours of the day and minimize activities that reduce circulation.
- Ensure that employees remain hydrated.
- Establish a buddy system for working outdoors.
- Educate employees to the symptoms of cold-related stresses -- heavy shivering, uncomfortable coldness, severe fatigue, drowsiness, or euphoria.

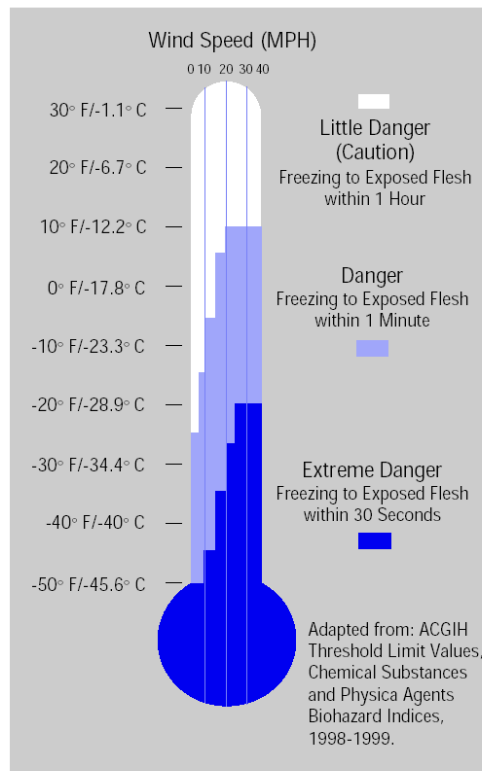
The quiet symptoms of potentially deadly cold-related ailments often go undetected until the victim's health is endangered. Knowing the facts on cold exposure and following a few simple guidelines can ensure that this season is a safe and healthy one.

THE COLD STRESS EQUATION

LOW TEMPERATURE + WIND SPEED + WETNESS = INJURIES & ILLNESS

When the body is unable to warm itself, serious cold-related illnesses and injuries may occur, and permanent tissue damage and death may result.

Hypothermia can occur when *land temperatures* are **above** freezing or *water temperatures* are below 98.6°F/ 37°C. Cold-related illnesses can slowly overcome a person who has been chilled by low temperatures, brisk winds, or wet clothing.



U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA 3156
1998

SUMMARY

Ebert Construction recognizes the need for a written Right To Know Program.

If anyone has questions or suggestions about this plan contact the Safety Director. This Right To Know Program will be reviewed on occasion by the company to help ensure that the policies are carried out and that the plan is effective.



Personal Protective Equipment Program

The proper selection, use and maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) protects employees from the risk of injury by creating a barrier against workplace hazards. PPE is not a substitute for good engineering controls. PPE will be provided, used, and maintained when it has been determined that its use is required, and that use will lessen the likelihood of occupational injury and/or illness.

This program addresses only minimum requirements of eye, face, head, foot, hand and skin protection.

Management is responsible for the overall development, implementation and communication of the Personal Protective Equipment program.

The **Safety Director** and **Safety Committee** are responsible for identifying the necessary training for PPE, reviewing workplace hazards and determining the necessary PPE, and maintaining records of hazard assessments.

Supervisors and **Superintendents** are responsible for the implementation of PPE in the work area. This includes ensuring that employees have the necessary PPE and that it is being used, identifying workplace hazards, and ensuring that damaged equipment is being replaced.

Employees are responsible for following the requirements of the PPE program, wearing PPE as required, attending training sessions, and informing a supervisor if PPE is not available or defective.

Care will be taken to recognize the possibility of multiple and simultaneous exposure to a variety of hazards. Adequate protection against the highest level of each of the hazards will be provided or recommended for purchase. Only those items that meet the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) or NIOSH (National Institute of Safety and Health) standards will be acceptable for use.

Careful consideration will be given to comfort and fit in order to ensure that PPE will be used.

Eye and Face Protection

Prevention of eye injuries requires all persons who may be in eye hazard areas wear protective eyewear. OSHA regulations require each affected employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations involving eye hazards to wear eye protection that either incorporates the prescription into its design or wear eye protection over the lenses without disturbing the proper position of the lenses.

Wearers of contact lenses must also wear appropriate eye and face protection.

Emergency eye wash stations, meeting the requirements of ANSI Z358.1, will be provided in all areas where the eyes of an employee will be exposed to corrosive materials.

Safety glasses/ goggles will be worn on construction sites when drilling overhead or when operations present potential eye or face injury.

Employees involved in welding operation must wear a welding shield or goggles with the proper filter lenses.

Foot Protection

Safety shoes or boots, with impact protection, are required to be worn in work areas where there is a risk of something falling onto the feet.



Safety shoes or boots, with compression protection, are required for work areas where there is the risk of materials or equipment rolling over the feet.

Safety shoes or boots, with puncture protection, are required for work areas where sharp objects such as nails, wire, tacks, screws, large staples, or scrap metal can be stepped on.

Sturdy work boots with ankle support will be worn on all job sites. Tennis shoes are not allowed.

Other

High Visibility:

- Employees working near moving vehicles will wear vests designed to reflect light and make them more visible. When working in Minnesota around earth moving equipment, ANSI Class II vests, or shirts with approved striping, will be worn.

General clothing:

- Shirts and long pants must be worn on each job site.

Cleaning and Maintenance

All PPE will be kept cleaned, properly maintained, and NOT altered.



Driver Vehicle Policy

This policy applies to all Ebert Inc. owned vehicles. Our Driver Vehicle Policy has been instituted to promote safe driving, and outline the expectations pertaining to company owned vehicles. Proper driver conduct will also promote a positive company and public image.

We will provide safe and reliable transportation for authorized drivers and the resources for proper maintenance. It is the driver's responsibility to ensure proper vehicle maintenance, exercise defensive driving, maintain a good driving record, and adhere to the safe driving expectations and objectives of this policy.

Note: DOT Safety Regulations apply to Commercial Motor Vehicles over 10,000 lbs. GVWR, and drivers of these vehicles should be familiar with these requirements.

Policy includes:

- Cell Phone Usage Regulations
- Driver Evaluation
- Driver Safety Guidelines
- Definition of an Unacceptable Motor Vehicle Record
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Trailer Maintenance
- Accident Reporting
- Acknowledgement Form

Cell Phone Regulations

The US Department of Transportation regulates the use of cell phones by drivers who are driving/ pulling a combined gross weight of over 10,000 lbs. These drivers are banned from holding, dialing, or reaching for a hand held cell phone. Hands free features must be set up and used. A driver can only initiate, answer or terminate a call while driving if it can be done by touching a single button. Violation of this rule can result in fines for the individual driver and the company.

Driver Evaluation

Employees assigned company owned vehicles or regularly operating personal vehicles for Ebert Inc. are expected to maintain acceptable driving records as seen in this policy. Allowing the use of Ebert Inc. vehicles and the operation of non-owned vehicles by employees with poor driving records potentially exposes Ebert Inc to significant liability. Therefore, a driver evaluation procedure has been implemented with the following parameters.

- Prospective employee (whose job requires operation of an Ebert Inc. vehicle) may be hired only on the condition of obtaining an "acceptable" Motor Vehicle Record (MVR). If the MVR proves to be unacceptable (refer to "definition of unacceptable driving record"), the conditional offer of employment may be withdrawn.
- Driving records of current employees operating Ebert vehicles will be audited at least annually *and* after any vehicle accident. Drivers who have unacceptable driving records (refer to "definition of unacceptable driving record") may be subject to disciplinary procedures.
- Drivers are required to report an accident or moving violations to their supervisor immediately following the occurrence.



Driver Safety Guidelines

- Practice defensive techniques and obey all traffic laws to avoid vehicle accidents and traffic violations.
- Keep vehicles well maintained. You will be expected to keep track of maintenance in accordance with the *Vehicle Maintenance* section of this policy.
- Exercise courtesy to other drivers and pedestrians. Other drivers who call Ebert Inc. to complain about a driver will be documented and stored in employee personnel files. This information will be utilized to identify your driving habits and will be used in your evaluations.
- DO NOT use drugs or alcohol when operating a company vehicle. Check with your physician about possible adverse effects of prescription drugs.
- Transport authorized passengers only. Picking up “hitchhikers” is strictly forbidden. Only the assigned driver or other Ebert personnel engaged in the course of their job functions are permitted in company vehicles.
- **Always use seat belts** and ensure passengers do as well. Remember that air bags are only as good as the restraints used to keep you in your seat.
- Maintain a safe following distance. The vehicle may be larger than a typical automobile, and therefore take longer to stop. To avoid collisions, always maintain a safe following distance. In the case of bad weather, or poor road conditions, the distance should be increased.
- Personal use of Ebert vehicles is not permitted without prior management approval.
- Ebert, Inc. is NOT responsible for injuries sustained to any non-company passenger in your vehicle in the event of an accident.
- As a driver, your first responsibility is to pay attention to the road. Act responsibly when using a cell phone or any other company provided device(s). Don’t get caught in a dangerous situation because you are talking, reading or writing and not paying attention to the road or nearby vehicles.
 - Understand your phone/ and other company provided devices.
 - When available, use a hands free device Keep your cell phone within reach.
 - Suspend conversations during hazardous conditions.
 - Avoid taking notes or looking up numbers while driving.
 - Dial sensibly and assess traffic- pull off the road when possible.
- **It is illegal to text message with any device while driving. This includes sending, receiving, and/or reading messages. This is considered a petty misdemeanor.**
- It is illegal to be accessing the internet while driving. This is considered a petty misdemeanor.



- All traffic violations received while operating the assigned vehicle will be paid by the employee.
- Vehicle defects will be promptly reported to the Shop Manager so that necessary repairs can be made.

Definition of an Unacceptable Motor Vehicle Record

An Unacceptable Motor Vehicle Record for any applicant or current employee is one with **ANY** of the following occurring in the **last three (3) years** from the date of inquiry:

5. Any **ONE** major violation defined as:
 - a) Any felony in which a vehicle is used including homicide resulting from the operation of any unreasonable risk or with a high degree negligence.
 - b) (DWI/DUI) Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or illegal drug.
 - c) Refusal to take a breath analyzer test.
 - d) Failure to stop, report or comply with state statutes when involved in an accident.
 - e) Driving while license is suspended or revoked.
 - f) Reckless or dangerous driving which results in injury to a person.
 - g) Racing.
 - h) Passing a stopped school bus with the stop arm extended and red lights flashing.
6. Any **THREE (3)** or more moving violations not specifically listed above.
7. Any **TWO (2)** or more at-fault accidents.
8. Any **ONE (1)** at fault accident and **TWO (2)** moving violations not specifically listed above.

Notice regarding the ordering of Motor Vehicle Records

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) provides individuals with certain rights regarding consumer reports and places certain obligations on employers using consumer reports for employment –related purposes. Consistent with the FCRA’s requirements, this notice is provided to you in order to inform you that Ebert Construction may, for employment-related purposes due to assigned duties, obtain a copy of your Motor Vehicle Report with your signed authorization.

Vehicle Maintenance

Employees operating Ebert vehicles are expected to monitor required maintenance such as oil changes. Drivers are also expected to complete and turn in a monthly maintenance report.

Trailer Maintenance

If the employee is given a trailer, they are expected to monitor required maintenance on their trailer. Employee’s should be completing a monthly report and turning them into the shop manager.

Accident Reporting

In the event of an auto accident, DO NOT admit fault.



First, check all those involved to determine if there are injuries. Call 911 if necessary. While at the accident scene, do the following:

- Get name, address, phone number, make of vehicles, driver's license number, license plate numbers, and names of other passengers and witnesses.
- Carefully examine damage to all vehicles involved.
- Discuss the accident with the police only.
- Obtain a police report at the scene if possible. If not, find out when and where to obtain one.
- Report the accident immediately to your supervisor.