

SECTION 01 35 26

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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## SECTION 01 35 26

## GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

04/11

**NOTE: The requirements of this guide specification supplements U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Safety and Health Requirements Manual, EM 385-1-1, and clarifies safety concerns for high-risk operations.**

## PART 1 GENERAL

**1.1 REFERENCES**

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SAFETY ENGINEERS (ASSE/SAFE)**

ASSE/SAFE A10.32 (2004)	Fall Protection
ASSE/SAFE A10.34 (2001; R 2005)	Protection of the Public on or Adjacent to Construction Sites
ASSE/SAFE Z359.1 (2007)	Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components

**ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)**

ASME B30.22 (2005)	Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.3 (2009)	Tower Cranes

**NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)**

NFPA 10 (2010)	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 241 (2009)	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)**

EM 385-1-1 (2008)	Safety and Health Requirements Manual
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**U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)**

10 CFR 20	Standards for Protection Against Radiation
29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards

29 CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29 CFR 1915	Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment
29 CFR 1919	Gear Certification
29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
29 CFR 1926.500	Fall Protection

## 1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for Contractor Quality Control approval. Government acceptance is required for submittals with a "G, A" designation. Submit the following:

### SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G, A

Crane Critical Lift Plan; G, A

Proof of qualification for Crane Operators; G, A

### SD-06 Test Reports

Submit reports as their incidence occurs.

Accident Reports

Crane Reports

### SD-07 Certificates

Confined Space Entry Permit

Hot work permit

License Certificates

### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

**a. High Visibility Accident.**

Any mishap which may generate publicity and/or high visibility.

**b. Medical Treatment.**

Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even through provided by a physician or registered personnel.

**c. Recordable Injuries or Illnesses.**

Any work-related injury or illness that results in:

- (1) Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;
- (2) Days away from work (any time lost after day of injury/illness onset);
- (3) Restricted work;
- (4) Transfer to another job;
- (5) Medical treatment beyond first aid;
- (6) Loss of consciousness; or
- (7) A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it did not result in (1) through (6) above.

**d. Weight Handling Equipment (WHE) Accident.**

A WHE accident occurs when any one or more of the six elements in the operating envelope fails to perform correctly during operation, including operation during maintenance or testing resulting in personnel injury or death; material or equipment damage; dropped load; derailment; two-blocking; overload; and/or collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, and/or other objects. A dropped load, derailment, two-blocking, overload and collision are considered accidents even though no material damage or injury occurs. A component failure (e.g., motor burnout, gear tooth failure, bearing failure) is not considered an accident solely due to material or equipment damage unless the component failure results in damage to other components (e.g., dropped boom, dropped load, roll over, etc.) Any mishap meeting the criteria described above shall be documented in both the Contractor Significant Incident Report (CSIR) and using the NAVFAC prescribed Navy Crane Center (NCC) form submitted within five days both as provided by the Contracting Officer.]

### 1.4 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the detailed requirements included in the provisions of this contract, comply with the most recent addition of USACE EM 385-1-1. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting work. Where the requirements of this

specification, applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements govern.

## 1.5 SITE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES AND MEETINGS

### 1.5.1 Personnel Qualifications

#### 1.5.1.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

The contractor shall provide a Safety oversight that includes a minimum of one (1) Competent Person at each project site to function as the Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). The SSHO shall be at the work site at all times, unless specified differently in the contract, to perform safety and occupational health management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the Contractor, and their training, experience, and qualifications shall be as required by EM 385-1-1 paragraph 01.A.17 and all associated sub-paragraphs. A Competent Person shall be provided for all of the hazards identified in the Contractor's Safety and Health Program in accordance with the accepted Accident Prevention Plan, and shall be on-site at all times when the work that presents the hazards associated with their professional expertise is being performed. The credentials of the Competent Person(s) shall be approved by the Contracting Officer in consultation with the Safety Office. The Contractor Quality Control (QC) person can be the SSHO on this project.

#### 1.5.1.2 Crane Operators

Meet the crane operators requirements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16 and Appendix I. In addition, for mobile cranes with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) rated capacities of 50,000 pounds or greater, designate crane operators as qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Provide proof of current qualification.

### 1.5.2 Personnel Duties

#### 1.5.2.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

a. The SSHO shall have completed the "40 Hour Construction Safety Hazard Awareness Training Course for Contractors".

b. Conduct daily safety and health inspections and maintain a written log which includes area/operation inspected, date of inspection, identified hazards, recommended corrective actions, estimated and actual dates of corrections. Attach safety inspection logs to the Contractors' daily report.

c. Conduct mishap investigations and complete required reports. Maintain the OSHA Form 300 and Daily Production reports for prime and sub-contractors.

d. Maintain applicable safety reference material on the job site.

- e. Attend the pre-construction conference, pre-work meetings including preparatory inspection meeting, and periodic in-progress meetings.
- f. Implement and enforce accepted APPS and AHAs.
- g. Maintain a safety and health deficiency tracking system that monitors outstanding deficiencies until resolution. Post a list of unresolved safety and health deficiencies on the safety bulletin board.
- h. Ensure sub-contractor compliance with safety and health requirements. Failure to perform the above duties will result in dismissal of the superintendent, QC Manager, and/or SSHO, and a project work stoppage. The project work stoppage will remain in effect pending approval of a suitable replacement.
- i. Maintain a list of hazardous chemicals on site and their material safety data sheets.

### 1.5.3 Meetings

#### 1.5.3.1 Preconstruction Conference

- a. Contractor representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project shall attend the preconstruction conference. This includes the project superintendent, site safety and health officer, quality control supervisor, or any other assigned safety and health professionals who participated in the development of the APP (including the Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) and special plans, program and procedures associated with it).
- b. Discuss the details of the submitted APP to include incorporated plans, programs, procedures and a listing of anticipated AHAs that will be developed and implemented during the performance of the contract. This list of proposed AHAs will be reviewed at the conference and an agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer's representative as to which phases will require an analysis. In addition, establish a schedule for the preparation, submittal, review, and acceptance of AHAs to preclude project delays.
- c. Deficiencies in the submitted APP will be brought to the attention of the Contractor at the preconstruction conference, and the Contractor shall revise the plan to correct deficiencies and re-submit it for acceptance. Do not begin work until there is an accepted APP.
- d. The functions of a Preconstruction conference may take place at the Post-Award Kickoff meeting for Design Build Contracts.

#### 1.5.3.2 Safety Meetings

Conduct and document meetings as required by EM 385-1-1. Attach minutes showing contract title, signatures of attendees and a list of topics discussed to the Contractors' daily report.

### 1.6 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (APP)

1.6.1 Use a qualified person to prepare the written site-specific APP. Prepare the APP in accordance with the format and requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 and as supplemented herein. Cover all paragraph and subparagraph elements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix A, "Minimum Basic Outline for Accident Prevention Plan" and show compliance with NASA NPG 8715.3. Specific requirements for some of the APP elements are described below. The APP shall be job-specific and address any unusual or unique aspects of the project or activity for which it is written. The APP shall interface with the Contractor's overall safety and health program. Include any portions of the Contractor's overall safety and health program referenced in the APP in the applicable APP element and made site-specific. The Government considers the Prime Contractor to be the "controlling authority" for all work site safety and health of the subcontractors. Contractors are responsible for informing their subcontractors of the safety provisions under the terms of the contract and the penalties for noncompliance, coordinating the work to prevent one craft from interfering with or creating hazardous working conditions for other crafts, and inspecting subcontractor operations to ensure that accident prevention responsibilities are being carried out. The APP shall be signed by the person and firm (senior person) preparing the APP, the Contractor, the on-site superintendent, the designated site safety and health officer, the Contractor Quality control Manager, and any designated CSP and/or CIH.

1.6.2 Submit the APP to the Contracting Officer no later than 15 calendar days after notice to proceed is issued or 15 days prior to starting work whichever occurs first. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP.

1.6.3 Once accepted by the Contracting Officer, the APP and attachments will be enforced as part of the contract. Disregarding the provisions of this contract or the accepted APP will be cause for stopping of work, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, until the matter has been rectified.

1.6.4 Once work begins, changes to the accepted APP shall be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Contracting Officer, project superintendent, SSHO and quality control manager. Should any severe hazard exposure, i.e. imminent danger, become evident, stop work in the area, secure the area, and develop a plan to remove the exposure and control the hazard. Notify the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of discovery. Eliminate/remove the hazard. In the interim, take all necessary action to restore and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public (as defined by ASSE/SAFE A10.34,) and the environment.

1.6.5 Copies of the accepted plan will be maintained at the Civil Engineering office and at the job site. Continuously reviewed and amended the APP, as necessary, throughout the life of the contract. Incorporate unusual or high-hazard activities not identified in the original APP as they are discovered.

1.6.8 EM 385-1-1 Contents



a. Crane Critical Lift Plan. Prepare and sign weight handling critical lift plans for lifts over 75 percent of the capacity of the crane or hoist (or lifts over 50 percent of the capacity of a barge mounted mobile crane's hoists) at any radius of lift; lifts involving more than one crane or hoist; lifts of personnel; and lifts involving non-routine rigging or operation, sensitive equipment, or unusual safety risks. Submit 15 calendar days prior to on-site work and include the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1, paragraph 16.H. and the following:

(1) For lifts of personnel, demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.550(g).

b. Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Program Documentation. The program documentation shall be site specific and address all fall hazards in the work place and during different phases of construction. Address how to protect and prevent workers from falling to lower levels when they are exposed to fall hazards above 1.8 m 6 feet. A qualified person for fall protection shall prepare and sign the program documentation. Include fall protection and prevention systems, equipment and methods employed for every phase of work, responsibilities, assisted rescue, self-rescue and evacuation procedures, training requirements, and monitoring methods. Revise the Fall Protection and Prevention Program documentation [every six months] for lengthy projects, reflecting any changes during the course of construction due to changes in personnel, equipment, systems or work habits. Keep and maintain the accepted Fall Protection and Prevention Program documentation at the job site for the duration of the project. Include the Fall Protection and Prevention Program documentation in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

1.6.9 The Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) format shall be in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 1. Submit the AHA for review at least 15 calendar days prior to the start of each phase. Format subsequent AHAs as amendments to the APP. The analysis should be used during daily inspections to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the activity's safety and health controls.

1.6.10 The AHA list will be reviewed periodically (at least monthly) at the Contractor supervisory safety meeting and updated as necessary when procedures, scheduling, or hazards change.

1.6.11 Develop the activity hazard analyses using the project schedule as the basis for the activities performed. Any activities listed on the project schedule will require an AHA. The AHAs will be developed by the contractor, supplier or subcontractor and provided to the prime contractor for submittal to the Contracting Officer.

## **1.7 DISPLAY OF SAFETY INFORMATION**

Within 1 calendar days after commencement of work, erect a safety bulletin board at the job site. Where size, duration, or logistics of project do not facilitate a bulletin board, an alternative method, acceptable to the Contracting Officer, that is accessible and includes all mandatory information for employee and visitor review, shall be deemed as meeting the requirement for a bulletin board. Include and maintain information on safety bulletin board as required by EM 385-1-1, section Additional items required to be posted include:

Confined space entry permit.  
Hot work permit.

#### **1.8 SITE SAFETY REFERENCE MATERIALS**

Maintain safety-related references applicable to the project, including those listed in the article "References." Maintain applicable equipment manufacturer's manuals.

#### **1.9 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT**

Contractors will arrange for their own emergency medical treatment. Government has no responsibility to provide emergency medical treatment.

#### **1.10 REPORTS**

##### 1.10.1 Accident Reports

a. Conduct an accident investigation for recordable injuries and illnesses, as defined in 1.3.h and property damage accidents resulting in at least \$2,000 in damages, to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 5 calendar day(s) of the accident. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

b. Conduct an accident investigation for any weight handling equipment accident (including rigging gear accidents) to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, complete the WHE Accident Report (Crane and Rigging Gear) form and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of the accident. Do not proceed with crane operations until cause is determined and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of the contracting officer. The Contracting Officer will provide a blank copy of the accident report form.

##### 1.10.2 Accident Notification

Notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but not later than four hours, after any accident meeting the definition of Recordable Injuries or Illnesses or High Visibility Accidents, property damage equal to or greater than \$2,000, or any weight handling equipment accident. Within notification include contractor name; contract title; type of contract; name of activity, installation or location where accident occurred; date and time of accident; names of personnel injured; extent of property damage, if any; extent of injury, if known, and brief description of accident (to include type of construction equipment used, PPE used, etc.). Preserve the conditions and evidence on the accident site until the Government investigation team arrives on-site and Government investigation is conducted.

##### 1.10.3 Crane Reports

Submit crane inspection reports required in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix I and as specified herein with Daily Reports of Inspections.

#### 1.10.4 Certificate of Compliance

Provide a Certificate of Compliance for each crane entering an activity under this contract. State within the certificate that the crane and rigging gear meet applicable OSHA regulations (with the Contractor citing which OSHA regulations are applicable, e.g., cranes used in construction, demolition, or maintenance comply with 29 CFR 1926 and USACE EM 385-1-1 Section 16 and Appendix I. Certify on the Certificate of Compliance that the crane operator(s) is qualified and trained in the operation of the crane to be used.

#### 1.11 HOT WORK

Air Force (AF) Form 592 is required daily for all welding, cutting, brazing, soldering and similar hot work. The form shall be properly filled out and displayed while all hot work is underway. Only those personnel that have attended the Welding, Cutting, and Brazing certification class and received an AFForm 483, Certificate of Competency, are authorized to issue an AF Form 592. This class is conducted on the first Thursday of every month at in Bldg. 133. Welding, Cutting, and Brazing fire safety training is an annual requirement. It is the individual's responsibility to maintain his certification prior to issuing an AF Form 592. All permits located in Explosive area must be initiated by Fire Prevention Section and Weapon Safety Office for work in and around where explosives are processed, stored, or handled. Please notify Fire Prevention and Weapon Safety 24 hours in advance, so representatives will be present before work begins. CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET ALL CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT IS ISSUED. The Contractor will provide at least two (2) ten (10) pound 4A:10 BC rated extinguishers for normal "Hot Work". All extinguishers shall be current inspection tagged, approved safety pin and tamper resistant seal. It is also mandatory to have a designated FIRE WATCH for any "Hot Work" done at this activity. The Fire Watch shall be trained in accordance with NFPA 51B and remain on-site for a minimum of 30 minutes after completion of the task or as specified on the hot work permit. In the event of a fire, call 911.

#### 1.12 SEVERE STORM PLAN

In the event of a severe storm warning, the Contractor must:

- a. Secure outside equipment and materials and place materials that could be damaged in protected areas.
- b. Check surrounding area, including roof, for loose material, equipment, debris, and other objects that could be blown away or against existing facilities.
- c. Ensure that temporary erosion controls are adequate.
- d. When lightning is within 5 nautical miles (5.75 land Miles) of HAFB, evacuate the Explosive Clear Zone. For this purpose only, the explosive clear zone is defined by the fenced areas around these zones.

### 1.13 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS.

Contractors entering and working in confined spaces are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1915 Subpart B. Contractors entering and working in confined spaces performing general industry work are required to follow the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1926.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 FALL PROTECTION ANCHORAGE

Leave in place fall protection anchorage, conforming to ASSE/SAFE Z359.1, installed under the supervision of a qualified person in fall protection, for continued customer use and so identified by signage stating the capacity of the anchorage (strength and number of persons who may be tied-off to it at any one time).

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OTHER WORK

#### 3.1.1 Hazardous Material And Instruments

Notwithstanding any other hazardous material used in this contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing/non-ionizing radiation (with the exception of radioactive material and devices used in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1 such as nuclear density testing gauges for compaction testing and laboratory equipment with radioactive sources) as well as materials which contain asbestos, mercury or polychlorinated biphenyls, di-isocyanates, lead-based paint are prohibited. The Contracting Officer, upon written request by the Contractor, may consider exceptions to the use of any of the above excluded materials. The Installation Radiation Safety Officer (IRSO), Allen Kidner, must be notified prior to excepted items of radioactive material and devices being brought on base. For nuclear density testing gauges, the contractor shall submit an Agreement State license to the IRSO through the government project manager. The IRSO will in turn provide written notification authoring the testing agency the use of the gauges on base.

#### 3.1.2 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

3.1.2.1 The government will perform asbestos and lead-based paint surveys for every renovation and demolition project. These surveys shall be posted on site prior to starting any work and must be maintained on site until the project has been completed. The government will make every effort to locate and clearly mark or remove all Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) and LBP prior to bidding; however, this is not always possible. These materials are often hidden and cannot be discovered until after demolition has begun. The failure of the government to identify all ACM and LBP in no way relieves the Contractor from his legal obligation to comply with state and federal regulations regarding the handling of asbestos, lead, or LBP.

3.1.2.2 If suspected asbestos containing materials or LBP surfaces are encountered, immediately cease work and notify the Contracting Officer and the Civil Engineering Project Manager. Within 14 calendar days the Government will determine if the material is hazardous. If material is not hazardous or poses no danger, the Government will direct the Contractor to proceed without change. Do not continue with any work that would create a hazardous condition or violate federal, state or Air Force regulations regarding asbestos, lead, or LBP.

3.1.2.3 If suspect materials or surfaces have not been disturbed, then secure and post signs in the area where the materials are located and ensure they are not disturbed. If the suspect materials have been disturbed, secure and post signs in the area where the material are or were located, any areas to which materials have been moved, and any containers that suspect materials may have been placed in. Take all necessary steps to ensure that materials are not further disturbed, moved, or disposed of until directed to do so by the Contracting Officer. Failure to notify the government promptly or failure to comply with state and federal regulations will be grounds for termination of this contract and may result in other appropriate civil and/or criminal actions. "The Contractor will be fully responsible for any and all fines or other penalties resulting from his acts and /or omissions pursuant to law and regulation. At the Pre-Construction Conference, the contractor will be required to sign the "Contractor's Notification of Hazardous Materials Requirements" at the end of this Section.

### **3.2 PRE-OUTAGE COORDINATION MEETING**

Contractors are required to apply for utility outages at least 21 days in advance. As a minimum, the request should include the location of the outage, utilities being affected, duration of outage and any necessary sketches. Special requirements for electrical outage requests are contained elsewhere in this specification section. Once approved, and prior to beginning work on the utility system requiring shut down, attend a pre-outage coordination meeting with the Contracting Officer and the Civil Engineering project manager to review the scope of work and the lock-out/tag-out procedures for worker protection.

**NO WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED ON ENERGIZED ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS.**

### 3.3 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/TAGOUT)

3.3.1 Contractor shall ensure that each employee is familiar with and complies with these procedures and USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 12, Control of Hazardous Energy.

3.3.2 Contracting Officer will, at the Contractor's request, apply lockout/tagout tags and take other actions that, because of experience and knowledge, are known to be necessary to make the particular equipment safe to work on for government owned and operated systems.

3.3.3 No person, regardless of position or authority, shall operate any switch, valve, or equipment that has an official lockout/tagout tag attached to it, nor shall such tag be removed except as provided in this section. No person shall work on any energized equipment including, but not limited to activities such as erecting, installing, constructing, repairing, adjusting, inspecting, un-jamming, setting up, trouble shooting, testing, cleaning, dismantling, servicing and maintaining machines equipment of processes until an evaluation has been conducted identifying the energy source and the procedures which will be taken to ensure the safety of personnel.

**All work on electrical circuits shall be performed by trained and qualified electricians.**

3.3.4 Any supervisor required to enter an area protected by a lockout/tagout tag will be considered a member of the protected group. He/she must notify the holder of the tag stub each time they enter and depart from the protected area.

3.3.5 Identification markings on building light and power distribution circuits shall not be relied on for established safe work conditions.

3.3.6 Before clearance will be given on any equipment other than electrical (generally referred to as mechanical apparatus), the apparatus, valves, or systems shall be secured in a passive condition with the appropriate vents, pins, and locks.

3.3.7 Pressurized or vacuum systems shall be vented to relieve differential pressure completely. Vent valves shall be tagged open during the course of the work.

3.3.8 Where dangerous gas or fluid systems are involved, or in areas where the environment may be oxygen deficient, system or areas shall be purged, ventilated, or otherwise made safe prior to entry.

3.3.9 Tag Placement

3.3.9.1 Lockout/tagout tags shall be completed in accordance with the regulations printed on the back thereof and attached to any device which, if operated, could cause an unsafe condition to exist.

3.3.9.2 If more than one group is to work on any circuit or equipment, the employee in charge of each group shall have a separate set of lockout/tagout tags completed and properly attached.

3.3.9.3 When it is required that certain equipment be tagged, the Government will review the characteristics of the various systems involved that affect the safety of the operations and the work to be done; take the necessary actions, including voltage and pressure checks, grounding, and venting, to make the system and equipment safe to work on; and apply such lockout/tagout tags to those switches, valves, vents, or other mechanical devices needed to preserve the safety provided. This operation is referred to as "Providing Safety Clearance."

#### 3.3.10 Tag Removal

When any individual or group has completed its part of the work and is clear of the circuits or equipment, the supervisor, project leader, or individual for whom the equipment was tagged shall turn in his signed lockout/tagout tag stub to the Contracting Officer. That group's or individual's lockout/tagout tags on equipment may then be removed on authorization by the Contracting Officer.

### **3.4 FALL HAZARD PROTECTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAM**

Establish a fall protection and prevention program, for the protection of all employees exposed to fall hazards. Within the program include company policy, identify responsibilities, education and training requirements, fall hazard identification, prevention and control measures, inspection, storage, care and maintenance of fall protection equipment and rescue and evacuation procedures.

#### 3.4.1 Training

Institute a fall protection training program. As part of the Fall Hazard Protection and Prevention Program, provide training for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. Provide training by a competent person for fall protection in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 21.B.

#### 3.4.2 Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

Enforce use of the fall protection equipment and systems designated for each specific work activity in the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan and/or AHA at all times when an employee is exposed to a fall hazard. Protect employees from fall hazards as specified in EM 385-1-1, Section 21. In addition to the required fall protection systems, safety skiff, personal floatation devices, life rings etc., are required when working above or next to water in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Paragraphs 21.N through 21.N.04. Personal fall arrest systems are required when working from an articulating or extendible boom, swing stages, or suspended platform. In addition, personal fall arrest systems are required when operating other equipment such as scissor lifts if the work platform is capable of being positioned outside the wheelbase. The need for tying-off in such equipment is to prevent ejection of the employee from the equipment during raising, lowering, or travel. Fall protection must comply with 29 CFR 1926.500, Subpart M, USACE EM 385-1-1 and ASSE/SAFE A10.32.

#### 3.4.2.1 Personal Fall Arrest Equipment

Personal fall arrest equipment, systems, subsystems, and components shall meet ASSE/SAFE Z359.1. Only a full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or self-retracting lanyard is an acceptable personal fall arrest body support device. Body belts may only be used as a positioning device system (for uses such as steel reinforcing assembly and in addition to an approved fall arrest system). Harnesses shall have a fall arrest attachment affixed to the body support (usually a Dorsal D-ring) and specifically designated for attachment to the rest of the system. Only locking snap hooks and carabineers shall be used. Webbing, straps, and ropes shall be made of synthetic fiber. The maximum free fall distance when using fall arrest equipment shall not exceed 1.8 m 6 feet. The total fall distance and any swinging of the worker (pendulum-like motion) that can occur during a fall shall always be taken into consideration when attaching a person to a fall arrest system.

#### 3.4.3 Fall Protection for Roofing Work

Implement fall protection controls based on the type of roof being constructed and work being performed. Evaluate the roof area to be accessed for its structural integrity including weight-bearing capabilities for the projected loading.

##### a. Low Sloped Roofs:

- (1) For work within 1.8 m 6 feet of an edge, on low-slope roofs, protect personnel from falling by use of personal fall arrest systems, guardrails, or safety nets.
- (2) For work greater than 1.8 m 6 feet from an edge, erect and install warning lines in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.500 and USACE EM 385-1-1.

b. Steep-Sloped Roofs: Work on steep-sloped roofs requires a personal fall arrest system, guardrails with toe-boards, or safety nets. This requirement also includes residential or housing type construction.

#### 3.4.4 Existing Anchorage

Certified (or re-certified) by a qualified person for fall protection existing anchorages, to be used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment in accordance with ASSE/SAFE Z359.1. Existing horizontal lifeline anchorages must be certified (or re-certified) by a registered professional engineer with experience in designing horizontal lifeline systems.

#### 3.4.5 Horizontal Lifelines

Design, install, certify and use under the supervision of a qualified person horizontal lifelines for fall protection as part of a complete fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of 2 (29 CFR 1926.500).



#### 3.4.6 Guardrails and Safety Nets

Design, install and use guardrails and safety nets in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.

#### 3.4.7 Rescue and Evacuation Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, the contractor must ensure that the mishap victim can self-rescue or can be rescued promptly should a fall occur. Prepare a Rescue and Evacuation Plan and include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility. Include the Rescue and Evacuation Plan within the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work, in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

### 3.5 SCAFFOLDING

Provide employees with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. Climbing of any scaffold braces or supports not specifically designed for access is prohibited. Access scaffold platforms greater than 6 m 20 feet maximum in height by use of a scaffold stair system. Do not use vertical ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers for accessing scaffold platforms greater than 6 m 20 feet maximum in height. The use of an adequate gate is required. Ensure that employees are qualified to perform scaffold erection and dismantling. Do not use scaffold without the capability of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load or without appropriate fall protection as delineated in the accepted fall protection and prevention plan. Stationary scaffolds must be attached to structural building components to safeguard against tipping forward or backward. Give special care to ensure scaffold systems are not overloaded. Side brackets used to extend scaffold platforms on self-supported scaffold systems for the storage of material is prohibited. The first tie-in shall be at the height equal to 4 times the width of the smallest dimension of the scaffold base. Place work platforms on mud sills. Scaffold or work platform erectors shall have fall protection during the erection and dismantling of scaffolding or work platforms that are more than six feet. Delineate fall protection requirements when working above six feet or above dangerous operations in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work.

### 3.6 EQUIPMENT

#### 3.6.1 Material Handling Equipment

a. Material handling equipment such as forklifts shall not be modified with work platform attachments for supporting employees unless specifically delineated in the manufacturer's printed operating instructions.

- b. The use of hooks on equipment for lifting of material must be in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
- c. Operators of forklifts or power industrial trucks shall be licensed in accordance with OSHA.

### 3.6.2 Weight Handling Equipment

- a. Equip cranes and derricks as specified in EM 385-1-1, section 16.
- c. Comply with the crane manufacturer's specifications and limitations for erection and operation of cranes and hoists used in support of the work. Perform erection under the supervision of a designated person (as defined in ASME B30.5). Perform all testing in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.
- d. Comply with ASME B30.5 for mobile and locomotive cranes, ASME B30.22 for articulating boom cranes, ASME B30.3 for construction tower cranes, and ASME B30.8 for floating cranes and floating derricks.
- e. Under no circumstance shall a Contractor make a lift at or above 90 percent of the cranes rated capacity in any configuration.
- f. When operating in the vicinity of overhead transmission lines, operators and riggers shall be alert to this special hazard and follow the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 Section 11 and ASME B30.5 or ASME B30.22 as applicable.
- g. Do not crane suspended personnel work platforms (baskets) unless the Contractor proves that using any other access to the work location would provide a greater hazard to the workers or is impossible. Do not lift personnel with a line hoist or friction crane.
- h. Inspect, maintain, and recharge portable fire extinguishers as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.
- i. All employees must keep clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads.
- j. Use cribbing when performing lifts on outriggers.
- k. The crane hook/block must be positioned directly over the load. Side loading of the crane is prohibited.
- l. A physical barricade must be positioned to prevent personnel from entering the counterweight swing (tail swing) area of the crane.
- m. Certification records which include the date of inspection, signature of the person performing the inspection, and the serial number or other identifier of the crane that was inspected shall always be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- n. Written reports listing the load test procedures used along with any repairs or alterations performed on the crane shall be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.

o. Certify that all crane operators have been trained in proper use of all safety devices (e.g. anti-two block devices).

### 3.6.3 Use of Explosives

Explosives shall not be used or brought to the project site. The Contractor may use fastener guns with provided a minimal number of rounds are stored in the event of storing 1000 rounds or more of fastener gun charges the contractor shall obtain an explosive license from the Civil Engineering Weapons Safety Manager. Storage facilities shall be kept locked at all times except for inspection, use or delivery.

## 3.7 EXCAVATIONS

Perform soil classification by a competent person in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.

### 3.7.1 Utility Locations

Prior to digging, the appropriate digging permit must be obtained. All underground utilities in the work area must be positively identified by a private utility locating service in addition to any station locating service and coordinated with the station utility department. Any markings made during the utility investigation must be maintained throughout the contract.

### 3.7.2 Utility Location Verification

The Contractor must physically verify underground utility locations by hand digging using wood or fiberglass handled tools when any adjacent construction work is expected to come within three feet of the underground system. Digging within 610 mm 2 feet of a known utility must not be performed by means of mechanical equipment; hand digging shall be used. If construction is parallel to an existing utility expose the utility by hand digging every 30.5 m 100 feet if parallel within 1.5 m 5 feet of the excavation.

### 3.7.3 Shoring Systems

Trench and shoring systems must be identified in the accepted safety plan and AHA. Manufacture tabulated data and specifications or registered engineer tabulated data for shoring or benching systems shall be readily available on-site for review. Job-made shoring or shielding must have the registered professional engineer stamp, specifications, and tabulated data. Extreme care must be used when excavating near direct burial electric underground cables.

### 3.7.4 Trenching Machinery

Operate trenching machines with digging chain drives only when the spotters/laborers are in plain view of the operator. Provide operator and spotters/laborers training on the hazards of the digging chain drives with

emphasis on the distance that needs to be maintained when the digging chain is operating. Keep documentation of the training on file at the project site.

### 3.8 UTILITIES WITHIN CONCRETE SLABS

Utilities located within concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify due to the reinforcing steel used in the construction of these structures. Whenever contract work involves concrete chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to a private locating service. Outages to isolate utility systems must be used in circumstances where utilities are unable to be positively identified. The use of historical drawings does not alleviate the contractor from meeting this requirement.

### 3.9 ELECTRICAL

#### 3.9.1 Conduct of Electrical Work

Underground electrical spaces must be certified safe for entry before entering to conduct work. Cables that will be cut must be positively identified and de-energized prior to performing each cut. Positive cable identification must be made prior to submitting any outage request for electrical systems. Arrangements are to be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and Base Utilities for identification. The Contracting Officer will not accept an outage request until the Contractor satisfactorily documents that the circuits have been clearly identified. Perform all high voltage cable cutting remotely using hydraulic cutting tool. When racking in or live switching of circuit breakers, no additional person other than the switch operator will be allowed in the space during the actual operation. Plan so that work near energized parts is minimized to the fullest extent possible. Use of electrical outages clear of any energized electrical sources is the preferred method. Contractor shall comply with applicable electrical safety requirements contained in the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-560-02. This document also references ANSI C2, National Electrical Safety Code (NESC); NFPA 70, National Electrical Code (NEC); NFPA 70B, Electrical Equipment Maintenance; NFPA 70E, Electrical Safety in the Workplace; and AFI 32-1064, Electrical Safe Practices. All assigned personnel are required to wear the appropriate PPE according to the conditions and task at hand. Guidelines set forth in NFPA 70E, Unified Facilities Criteria, and the NEC shall be adhered to at all times. Proper use of appropriate PPE protects you from the devastating effect of arc flash/blast. The level of PPE required for each instance may be different and is dependent on voltage and approach distance.

Some general guidelines are as follows:

- 1. 0-240 Volts:** Work on energized parts including testing, removal/installation of circuit breakers or fused switches or removal of bolted covers exposing live parts, or work in an energized light fixture. This work is classified as Category 1: FR lightweight coveralls or

heavyweight pants and long sleeved shirt, safety glasses, and low voltage gloves are required.

**2. 277-480 Volts:** Turning circuit breakers or fused switches on and off with covers off, or opening hinged covers to expose live parts is classified as (Category 1 see above). Removing bolted covers to expose bare and energized parts and testing or working on energized equipment is classified as Category 2: FR coveralls over cotton pants and shirt, sock hood, face shield, safety glasses, and low voltage gloves are required.

**3. Over 1000 volts without hot stick:** Category 2: Flame Resistant coveralls over cotton pant and long sleeve shirt, sock hood, face shield, safety glasses, and high voltage gloves are required for: Work on 120 volt control circuits while exposed to over 1000 volts, inspection of insulated cable in open area, operation of S&C type switch, circuit breaker with doors closed, or air switch operation.

**4. Over 1000 volts without hot stick:** Category 4: Flame Resistant NFPA 70E compliant Arc Clothing such as FR Carhartts, sock hood, face shield, safety glasses, and high voltage gloves are required for: Switch operation with doors open, opening high voltage side of transformer, removing bolted parts to expose live parts, testing, insulated cable examination in a manhole or confined area, and all substation work including breaker operations and racking in/out breakers with doors open or closed.

**5. 7200/12470 volts at greater than 8 feet hot stick distance:** Category 2: Flame Resistant lightweight coveralls, high voltage gloves, hardhat, safety glasses (or face shield hardhat combo), arc flash rated safety harness are required for: Phasing/testing of lines, ground set installation, fused cutout operation, saddle/tap installation on overhead lines.

**6. 7200/12470 volts at less than 8 feet hot stick distance:** Category 4: Flame Resistant NFPA 70E compliant Arc Clothing such as FR Carhartts, sock hood, face shield, safety glasses, high voltage gloves, and arc flash rated safety harness are required for all operations at less than 8 feet hot stick distance.

### 3.9.2 Portable Extension Cords

Size portable extension cords in accordance with manufacturer ratings for the tool to be powered and protected from damage. Immediately removed from service all damaged extension cords. Portable extension cords shall meet the requirements of NFPA 70E and OSHA electrical standards.

### 3.10 WORK IN CONFINED SPACES

Comply with the requirements in Section 34 of USACE EM 385-1-1, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 and OSHA 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(6). Any potential for a hazard in the confined space requires a permit system to be used.

a. Entry Procedures. Prohibit entry into a confined space by personnel for any purpose, including hot work, until the qualified person has conducted

appropriate tests to ensure the confined or enclosed space is safe for the work intended and that all potential hazards are controlled or eliminated and documented. (See Section 34 of USACE EM 385-1-1 for entry procedures.) All hazards pertaining to the space shall be reviewed with each employee during review of the AHA.

### 3.11 WORK IN EXPLOSIVE CLEAR ZONES

When working in the Explosive Clear Zone (MSA I, MSA II, as well as areas of the Airfield, Little Mountain and UTTR as described) special requirements apply:

1. Smoking permitted only in posted "Designated Smoking Areas."
2. "Hot Work" (welding, cutting, brazing, open flames, spark producing equipment, high heat appliances, tools, etc.) requires AF Form 592 issued by certified personnel (see 1.11 Hot Work) before work begins.
3. A maximum speed limit of 25 mph shall be enforced.
4. Park vehicles 50 feet from any explosive facility on a surface free of combustibles. If the vehicle is not required as part of the work effort, it shall be parked in established parking areas or lots.
5. The use of cell phones pagers or radios is prohibited within 10 feet of any explosive facility.
6. Explosive laden vehicles shall have the right of way at all times.
7. Roads posted "Explosive Operation in Progress" are closed to traffic and shall not be used.
8. Every work site shall have a minimum two (2), Type ABC, fire extinguishers.
9. Work on facilities with explosives or in areas with explosives requires the prior approval of the facility supervisor and OO-ALC/SEW.

When working in the explosive areas, use only the minimum number of workers to accomplish the job. Remain in the explosive areas for the minimum amount of time to complete the job. Leave the explosive areas for breaks and lunches. The cardinal rule for the explosive areas: Limit exposure to a minimum number of persons, for a minimum amount of time, to the minimum amount of ammunition and explosives consistent with safe and efficient operations. When lightning is within 5 nautical miles (5.75 land Miles) of HAFB, ALL personnel shall evacuate the Explosive Clear Zone, which is determined as the gated areas of these zones.

#### **Emergency procedures in the event of accident, fire, and/or electrical storm:**

1. Maintain a capability to communicate with OO-ALC emergency services (telephone 911, cellular phone 777-1911, radio with frequency authorized by the Project Manager or other suitable means).

2. Maintain a capability to be contacted by emergency services or the Project Manager.

3. Only tasks consistent with the contract shall be accomplished in explosive areas.

4. Contact shall be made with the 75 CEG Weapons Safety Manager to determine if the contractor and his men will be required to attend a briefing before work begins.

-- End of Section 01 35 26 --

GOVERNMENTAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS