William H. Lane Incorporated

# Subcontractors Safety Requirements

Health and Safety

Revision: 1
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**Attachments:** Receipt of Subcontractors Safety Requirements

## FORWARD

Each subcontractor working on William H. Lane Incorporated projects is obligated to comply with all Federal, State and Local safety requirements, Site Specific Safety Programs, and any Owner Safety Requirements (herein after called safety requirements). These safety requirements in this document constitute the minimum level of performance expected from each employer and its employees or their subcontractors, or agents. In addition, subcontractors are responsible for adherence to site-specific safety requirements defined by the project safety requirements. All subcontractors shall adhere to these requirements for the performance of their work on William H. Lane Incorporated projects.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

William H. Lane Incorporated (WHL) considers accident prevention to be of prime importance within our company and on our jobsites; therefore, it is the goal of WHL that there be no accidents or incidents on the jobsite.

Obviously, from a moral and humanitarian standpoint, we want to avoid the personal sufferings to employees and the public that can result from accidents. By implementing and achieving an effective Safety Program, we eliminate the potential hazards.

Accident prevention and control involves the safety and well-being of our employees and our partners (Owners/Developers, Subcontractors, Suppliers and Visitors) on the jobsite.

Subcontractors are requested and expected in this effort to make our company and projects free from accidents and hazardous conditions. This is vital to our continued success and Contractors and Subcontractors success.

## 2.0 DEFINITION

**Competent Person**- a person who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

**Subcontractor** - For the purposes of this procedure, a person or business which has a contract directly with WHL to provide work or services related to WHL or client work scopes beyond delivery or basic repairs.

## 3.0 SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

Each subcontractor shall establish and submit for review a written Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan that includes details commensurate with the work to be performed. The subcontractor's Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan shall clearly describe the subcontractor's methods for meeting its obligations to provide a safe and healthful work environment, as well as to protect other trades, vendors, visitors and members of the general public from the exposures generated by the subcontractor's work. The following will be submitted prior to the subcontractor's mobilization to the project:

- A written Project Site-Specific Safety & Health Plan (hard copy);
- Identify safety roles and responsibilities for subcontractor employees;
- Subcontractor's disciplinary action program;
- Process for managing tier subcontractors;
- Hazard Communication Program, including hard copies of current SDS and table of contents. A project specific SDS file shall be maintained on-site for employee review;
- Specific job hazard identification and worker training (i.e. qualified rigger training);

- Job Hazard Analysis plan;
- Competent person qualifications and training records.

As a condition of their contract, all Subcontractors shall submit to WHL or designee a Site-Specific Safety Plan within fifteen (15) days after receipt of notice to proceed and prior to start of construction activities.

The subcontractor shall be solely responsible for implementing the Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan as well as other safety requirement.

### 3.1 Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)

Detailed JHA's addressing hazards associated with the Subcontractor's scope of work are required as part of the subcontractor site-specific safety and health plan submittal. The Subcontractor shall also prepare additional JHA's upon request and modify as the work process and/or associated risks change. These procedures will be reviewed with all affected employees prior to starting the work or after modifications to the JHA by the subcontractor.

## 4.0 COMPETENT PERSON

Subcontractor must designate a competent person(s) who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. A competent person is required for the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Asbestos | Ladders |
| Confined Space | Lead |
| Demolition | Scaffolding |
| Excavation &Trenching | Steel Erection |
| Fall Protection | Welding-Cutting |

## 5.0 VARIANCE

The Subcontractor may request a variance and waiver from the requirements contained herewith in. The variance does not release the Subcontractor from federal, state and local health and safety requirements. Variance request shall be submitted to WHL and my not be implemented until and unless approved by WHL. The following must be addressed when requesting a variance:

Provide quotation of requirements where variance is being required:

- Reason for variance or wavier;
- Alternative methods that will be implemented.

## 6.0 TRAINING

The OSHA 30-hour construction outreach course is required for the lead foremen and for superintendents. On some projects course completion cards must be current within 5 years. Laborers, workers and mechanics working on the site, should be certified as having successfully completed the OSHA 10-hour construction safety and health course. On some projects course completion cards must be current within 5 years.

The OSHA construction outreach training does not relieve the Subcontractor from providing specific training to employees as required by federal, state and local requirements.

### 6.1 Site Safety Orientation

Prior to starting work on the Project, all employees are required to attend a site-specific safety orientation provided by WHL. The orientation will cover general safety and health rules, regulations and site-specific policies and hazards. The orientation serves as the verbal warning for safety requirements for all individuals on the project. The subcontractor shall be responsible for scheduling orientation of their employees and visitors with WHL. If an individual is found on-site without having received the training, that person will be removed from the project for the remainder of the day, and the crew foreman may be disciplined.

### 6.2 Toolbox Talks

Each subcontractor shall conduct weekly toolbox safety meetings relevant to the work being performed by their employees. A copy of the toolbox talk, or a description of the topic discussed along with all attendees' names shall be submitted to WHL.

## 7.0 SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Subcontractors shall perform frequent and regular safety inspections of their work area(s) by a competent person. A copy of the report or documented inspection shall be submitted to WHL whenever the inspection is completed. Subcontractor supervisors shall take immediate action to correct violations, unsafe practices and unsafe conditions. The subcontractor will be solely responsible to review and monitor the work area or location of all their employees on a regular basis during the performance of work.

Subcontractors are required to inspect tools and operating equipment daily. When operating equipment is inspected a copy of the report or documented inspection shall be submitted to WHL when the inspection is completed.

### 7.1 Correction of Unsafe Conditions

When unsafe conditions are not corrected to the satisfaction of WHL or the subcontractor fails to correct the unsafe conditions and/or repeatedly fails to comply with the safety and health requirements as found in 29 CFR 1926 or 1910, WHL will stop the work. The work stoppage will be in place until the corrective steps to eliminate the unsafe conditions are taken.

## 8.0 INCIDENT REPORTING

Subcontractors are responsible to immediately notify WHL's Superintendent of all incidents including personal injuries and illnesses, near hits (defined as an occurrence that has the attributes of an incident yet has no apparent damage to person or property), project property losses or damages, and incidents involving the public or their property.

Each subcontractor is required to investigate all incidents incurred by their employees, or incidents that are the result of their operations. Each subcontractor shall provide to WHL a documented Incident Investigation Report within 24 hours of the occurrence.

WHL may conduct an independent investigation at their own discretion or when they deem it necessary as a supplement to that required of the subcontractor. Upon request, subcontractors involved in the incident shall participate in Incident Review Meetings.

## 9.0 SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The illegal use or abuse of drugs and or alcohol constitutes a threat to the safety and health of employees and the general public. The Substance Abuse Policy requires employees to report to work fit for duty, and to perform their work, free of detectable levels of drugs, alcohol or other substances, which may affect their ability to work safely. Each subcontractor shall establish and maintain an effective substance abuse program that at minimum is equivalent to WHL's Substance Abuse Program (copy of this program is available upon request). Drug and alcohol testing is required of subcontractor employees in the following situations:

- If there is reasonable suspicion that the individual is under the influence of drugs or alcohol (*immediate testing required*);
- Individuals that have caused or contributed to another employee being injured in a work-related incident (*immediate testing required*);
- Individuals who has caused or contributed to a work-related incident resulting in, or which has the potential to result in, property damage (*immediate testing required*);

Subcontractor employees who fail to provide proof of a required drug and alcohol test, refuse the required test or violate the subcontractor's substance abuse policy will not be permitted on-site. All costs associated with any substance abuse testing are the responsibility of the subcontractor.

## 10.0 HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

### 10.1 Asbestos

- Potential asbestos containing material shall not be disturbed, until testing of the material is performed.
- Asbestos abatement subcontractor shall comply with state and federal regulations for the removal of asbestos containing material.

- The subcontractor performing asbestos abatement must have available for review documentation that the asbestos workers are: trained in the use of respirators, fit-tested to wear a respirator and medically qualified to wear a respirator and under a medical monitoring program. Proof of asbestos workers certification permit or licenses must be available for review.

### 10.2 Right To-Know/Haz Com

- It is the responsibility of the subcontractor to have a Hazard Communication Program, including hard copies of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for materials used on site. Employees shall be informed of the location of the SDSs.
- SDS must be physically located on the jobsite.
- Copies of SDS shall be provide to WHL's Superintendent.

### 10.3 Lead

Subcontractors are advised, that the detection of lead in paint or lead on surfaces relays on analysis of bulk materials or surfaces content of lead. The OSHA standard rely primarily on airborne measurements to determine employee exposure to lead. A surface test of 0.06% lead is not considered lead free under the OSHA standard.

The disturbance of lead or lead-containing materials during additions, alterations, reconstruction, demolition and repairs is subject to the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62 Lead in Construction.

### 10.4 Silica Dust

- Where employees have a potential exposure to silica dust WHL will comply with Respirable Crystalline Silica standard as found in 29 CFR 1926.1153.
- Wet methods are required to reduce silica dust. Where wet method cannot be used tools must be equipped with a shroud that is connected to a HEPA- filtered vacuum.
- Dry sweeping or dry brushing where such activity could contribute to employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica is prohibited unless wet sweeping, HEPA-filtered vacuuming or other methods that minimize the likelihood of exposure are not feasible.
- Control measures must be taken to prevent silica dust from reaching workers in other trades.
- Respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 must be established in writing and implemented if employees are to use respirator.

## 11.0 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

### 11.1 Aerial Work Platforms

- Aerial work platforms (AWP) shall be inspected before each day or at the beginning of each shift. The aerial platform shall be given a visual inspection and functional test. Aerial work platforms not in safe operating condition shall be removed from service until repaired. The inspection shall be done in accordance with the manufacturers' and owners operating requirements.
- Occupants of the AWP must use a fall restrain system consisting of a full body harness and lanyard. The lanyard must be of a length sufficient to restraint the occupants from falling. Tie off only to the manufacturer's tie off point.
- Operators shall be trained to operate aerial work platforms. The training shall meet the requirement as found in 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L.
- Aerial lifts shall be operated on a level-working surface. The working surface shall be capable of supporting the weight of the lift without the tires sinking into the surface.
- No tools or materials shall be suspended from the outside of the aerial lift basket. Material that is supported across the railings or the aerial lift, shall be secured in place to prevent it from falling to the ground or floor below.

### 11.2 Confined Space

- Confined space work shall comply with the requirements found in 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA.
- A competent person is responsible for identifying and evaluating all potential confined spaces.
- Employers shall have the responsibility of ensuring that their personnel are trained in confined space procedures. The training shall meet the requirement as found in 29 CFR 1926.1204 and that the training can be verified by documentary evidence.
- The atmosphere in the confined space (permit or non-permit) must be monitored prior to initial entry and continuously thereafter.
- No worker shall enter a confined space that contains less than 19.5% oxygen, or more than 23.5% oxygen as indicated with testing equipment. Nor shall workers enter a confined space that is at or above 10% LEL, or an IDLH atmosphere.

### 11.3 Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout)

- Lockout procedures are required to render inoperative electrical systems, pumps, construction equipment, motors, pipelines, valves and all other such energy systems that may accidentally be energized while employees are working on them on or before they are ready and released for service. Control of hazardous energy shall comply with Subpart J of 29 CFR 1910.

### 11.4 Dropped Objects

- Areas below and adjacent to overhead work must be roped off or secured to keep employees below away from the drop area.
- Where tools, equipment, or materials are piled higher than the top edge of a toe board, paneling or screening shall be erected from the walking/working surface or toe board to the top of a guardrail system's top rail or mid-rail, for a distance enough to protect employees below.
- During the performance of roofing work: materials and equipment shall not be stored within 6 feet of a roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the edge, materials which are piled, grouped, or stacked near a roof edge shall be stable and self-supporting.
- The use of plastic buckets to hoist material is prohibited unless a bucket harness is used. A canvass hoist bucket is preferred for hoisting.
- Tools, radios, mobile phones, safety glasses, hard hats, water bottles etc. shall be secured or tethered with a lanyard to prevent them from falling to a lower level when climbing or working at heights.
- All tools, parts, nuts, bolts, screws, debris, etc. must be removed and accounted for when overhead work is completed.

### 11.5 Electrical

- Only qualified electricians with full knowledge of the electrical code requirements will be allowed to perform electrical work.
- All live electrical installations, such as receptacles, switches and panel boxes must be protected by a faceplate or cover. Cardboard is not acceptable.
- If the overhead power line is 50 kV or less, then stay at least 10 feet away. For everything else, keep at least 35 feet away. Contact the power company if power lines need to be moved, de-energized and grounded, or have insulated sleeves installed.
- Electrical panels shall not be accessed by anyone other than the electrical contractor.
- The use of ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) is required. The GFCI must be tested daily.
- Extension cord sets used shall be of the three-wire type and shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage per National Electric Code (NEC). Cord sets having ground prongs which are damaged or removed shall not be used at any time. Cord sets shall be inspected prior to each shift and removed from service if defective.
- Extension cord sets must be labeled with the subcontractor’s name.

### 11.6 Excavation and Trench

- Excavating and trenching operations shall be performed in such a manner as to protect personnel from the dangers associated with trenching and excavating such as cave-ins, and to prevent damage to underground utilities. Excavation activities shall comply with the requirements of Subpart P of 29 CFR 1926.

- Prior to digging the location of underground utilities must be located by calling 811 Call Center.
- All excavations must be inspected by a competent person prior to any employee entering the excavation. Re-inspection must be done after a rain event by the competent person before employees enter the excavation.
- When personnel are required to enter a trench or excavation over 4 feet deep, an adequate means of exit, such as a ladder, steps, or ramp will be provided and located to require no more than 25 feet of lateral travel.
- Spoil piles shall be put at least two (2) feet back from the edge of the excavation.
- Protective system(s) to prevent cave-in shall be used when personnel enter excavations 5 feet or greater in depth or if the competent person determines it is necessary at shallower depths. Protective system(s) shall be complaint with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P. A Registered Professional Engineer must design protective systems for excavations/trenches 20 feet or greater in depth.
- Where protective systems are used such as trench boxes, hydraulic shoring, etc., they shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and limitations. The manufacturer's tabulated data for such systems will be maintained on the project site.

### 11.7 Fall Prevention

- A standard guardrail system shall be erected around all open sides where a worker could fall 6 feet or more. The guardrail system shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.
- Where guardrail systems cannot be erected or have been temporally removed, employees shall use a personal fall arrest/restraint system. The personal fall arrest/restraint system shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.
- A competent person is responsible for evaluating situation, where fall protection is required and for determining the necessary fall protection.
- Holes 2 inches or more in its least dimension, in a floor roof or other walking working surface are to be covered with a secure cover or fully enclosed by a guardrail system.
- Hole covers shall be distinguishable by color coding (different color than surroundings) or be labeled as “Hole” or “Cover” to provide warning of the hazard.
- When a cover is removed personal fall arrest system (PFAS) shall be used and guardrails system set up on all sides of the hole.
- A PFAS consists of a full body harness that workers fasten with a lanyard to a secure anchorage to keep them from falling from a height of more than 6 feet. The anchorage points should be able to withstand 5,000 pounds (per person) without breaking.
- Self-retractable lanyards (SRL) when used as a part of a PFAS must be connected to an anchor point above the back D-ring of the harness. A leading edge SRL shall be used when the anchor point is at foot level and when lanyard can contact a sharp edge (formwork, concrete, steel decking or other work surface during a fall).

- Two lanyards shall be utilized anytime a worker must unhook and move to another location. One lanyard shall stay connected to the tie-off point before disconnection and moving.
- Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration. Defective components shall be removed from service. Fall protection components shall be inspected at least quarterly by a competent person.
- Employers shall have the responsibility of ensuring that their personnel are trained in fall protection procedures and equipment.
- Walking and working surfaces shall be kept free of materials, obstructions, and substances that could cause a surface to become slick or otherwise hazardous.
- Makeshift substitute ladders such as toolboxes, buckets, and coolers shall not be used.
- The use of cellular telephones (making or receiving calls) for personal use is prohibited in the work area.

### 11.8 Fire Prevention and Protection

- The use of tobacco (chew, snuff, pouches e-cigarettes, vaping, pipe, cigars) is permitted only in designated outside locations.
- When not in use, all propane tanks, including empty tanks, shall be stored and secured in a safe manner outside the building.
- Only UL-approved metal fuel cans with flame arresters and self-closing pour spouts shall be allowed on site.
- Fuel cans shall not be stored inside the building, gang boxes or inside trailers.
- Dumpsters and trash containers should be at least 30 feet from the building if possible.
- Contractors and Subcontractors shall be responsible for providing the proper type and size of fire extinguisher required for the fire hazard and the placement of the fire extinguishers. All fire extinguishers must be labeled with the subcontractor's name. The Subcontractor will be responsible for the monthly inspection of their fire extinguishers.

#### 11.8.1 Hot Work

Hot work is any operation that generates heat, sparks or flame. Hot work includes: grinding, metal cutting welding, cutting soldering, etc.

The Subcontractor shall provide an employee to serve as Fire Watch during Hot Work operation. The Fire Watch shall be equipped and trained by the Subcontractor, with an appropriate fire extinguisher of the proper type and size for the work area. The Fire Watch shall be maintained for 60 minutes unless site conditions warrant further time (e.g. re-ignition after the welding or cutting has been completed). While serving as Fire Watch the employee shall not perform any other duties or leave the area.

### 11.9 First Aid

- Each subcontractor is responsible to establish a medical facility for use by employees who sustain a work-related injury. The facility to be used shall be communicated to the subcontractor's employees.
- A first aid kit must be available on the job and the location communicated to employees. The first aid kit shall be maintained in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.50. In addition, where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, dust etc., suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate use.

### 11.10 Hand and Power Tools

- All guards originally supplied with power tools shall be in place when the tool is in use. Guards shall not be altered, modified, or defeated.
- All knives shall be equipped with a self-retractable blade unless approved by the Project Manager for a specific use. Cut resistant gloves must be worn when an operation requires repeated use of utility knives.
- All hand-held power tools must be equipped with a momentary contact or constant pressure "on/off" switch that will shut off the power when pressure is released. No trigger locks are allowed.
- Tools will be inspected for broken or defective parts such as split/cracked handles, mushroomed heads on drift-pins, damaged electrical cords, etc., and removed from use until repaired or replaced. Defective power tools shall be tagged "OUT OF SERVICE".
- Hoses supplying pneumatic power tools will be provided with retainers and whip checks to prevent disconnect. Hoses greater than ½-inch inside diameter shall have a shut-off valve at the source.
- When compressed air is used for cleaning, the pressure will be reduced to less than 30 psi or the nozzle shall not be capable of being dead ended. The trigger mechanism shall be of the constant pressure type.
- Fuel-powered tools shall be stopped when refueled, serviced or maintained. Tools shall be allowed to cool down as necessary before refueling.
- Fuel power tools used inside building shall be used with adequate ventilation and/or with exhaust vented to the outside. A carbon monoxide meter shall be used to monitor the air for carbon monoxide. Preferred that electrical/ battery operated tools be used.

### 11.11 Housekeeping

- Clean up and housekeeping shall be top priority. This project shall always be kept clean and orderly.
- Clean up must be performed at least daily and debris disposed of properly.

- No combustible scrap shall be stored in the buildings or against any structures or exterior building walls. Aisles and work areas must be kept clear of materials, tripping hazards, rolling hazards, etc.
- In every building or structure, exits shall be maintained to provide free and unobstructed egress from all parts of the building at all times when it is occupied.
- Glass containers of any kind shall not be brought onto the construction site.
- No materials are to be dropped from elevated floors and /or platforms.
- The use of tobacco (chew, snuff, pouches e-cigarettes, vaping, pipe, cigars) is permitted only in designated outside locations.
- There will be no dip cans/bottles, eating, or drinking (except for water) in finished areas.

**11.12 Gas Cylinders**

- Secure cylinders upright with a chain or strap in a proper cylinder cart.
- Cylinders must be labeled to their content and keep empty cylinders away from full ones.
- Fuel gas torches for welding and cutting must have flashback preventers.
- Keep oxygen cylinders at least 20 feet from fuel gas cylinders.
- Turn off and cap cylinder when not in use.

**11.13 Ladders**

- A break in elevation of 19 inches or more requires stairs, ramps or ladder.
- Ladders must be labeled with the company name.
- Ladders must be used in a safe manner by observing proper height to slope ratio (4:1 non-self-supporting). Extend all access ladders three (3) feet beyond access level and tie off to building.
- Ladders must be positioned on a stable surface and secured to prevent displacement.
- Wooden or metal ladders are not permitted on this project. Only ANSI approved Type 1A heavy duty ladders are allowed.
- Before use, ladder will be inspected for physical defects. Defective ladders will be immediately removed from service.
- Ladders may be used as work platforms only when use of small hand tools or handling of light material is involved.
- When workers ascending or descending a ladder, objects shall not be carried that will prevent them from grasping the ladder with both hands. A rope shall be placed near the ladder for raising and lowering tools, materials, lunchboxes, etc.
- Where a ladder is placed over a doorway, barricade the door to prevent its use and post a warning sign.

### 11.14 Material Handling

- Operators, riggers and signal person must have the proper certifications as required by OSHA state, city or local government.
- All cranes must have current certification. A copy of the crane certification must be given to the WHL superintendent prior to crane set-up.
- The crane swing radius must be barricaded.
- Taglines shall be used on all suspended loads to stabilize the load. Employees shall not use their hands to stabilize the load. All taglines shall be of a continuous length, which are free of knots or other items.
- It is mandatory that all below the hook rigging be inspected before and during use.
- Material on the construction site shall be stored/staged on dunnage and located in approved areas as designated by WHL.
- Forklift shall be operated by personnel who have been trained and certified in the use of the lift truck they will operating.
- Heavy equipment including cranes, backhoes, forklifts, etc. shall have a reverse signal/back-up alarm audible above surrounding background noise.
- Slings used for lifting must have the manufacturers tagged to identify working load limit, diameter/size and length.

### 11.15 Personal Protective Equipment

- Suitable clothing for construction shall be worn on the construction site. All shirts must have a minimum four (4) inch sleeve length over shoulders. Pants must be full-length. No Shorts, No Sneakers, and No Tank Tops. Loafers, sandals, tennis shoes (including steel toe type) are not allowed.
- Hard- hats that meet the requirements of ANSI Z89.1-2009 must be worn in construction areas.
  - Metal and, Cowboy style hard- hats or bump caps are prohibited.
  - Employee's name and company name must be printed on the front of the hard hats that can clearly be read.
  - Hard-hat must be worn with brim pointed forward.
- Protective eyewear that are ANSI Z87.1 compliant shall be worn in the construction area at all times.
  - Over the glasses protective eyewear shall be worn over prescription spectacles.
  - Prescription safety spectacles must have side shields.
  - Regular prescription spectacles with side shields are not ANSI compliant.
- High visibility vest or high visibility outer garment is required when in construction area.
- Hearing protection will be made available to employees exposed to noise at or above 85 decibels or when requested.

- Gloves meeting ANSI cut level 4 must be worn when necessary (i.e. material handling, handling sharp metal/objects, wire rope, rope, demolition work, etc.).
- Footwear (minimum 6- inch work boot) is required on the project. Protective toe cap footwear that is ASTM-compliant is preferred. Other forms of protective footwear such as muck-boots and concrete boots must be provided when necessary.
- Flame resistant (FR) clothing is required when welding or torch cutting. During welding or torch cutting if the high visibility garment is not made of FR material, it shall be removed.
- Kneepads or a kneeling mat will be provided to personnel who are required kneel as part of their work activities.
- Respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 must be established in writing and implemented if employees are to use respirators.

**11.16 Scaffolding**

- The use of scaffolding must comply with OSHA standards as found in 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L and register engineers design and/or manufacturers requirements.
- Prior to erection, all job sites shall be inspected to determine the site's ability to support the structure and for the location of electrical power lines, overhead obstructions, wind conditions, and the need for overhead protection or weather protection coverings.
- Scaffolding must be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration. The use of scaffolding shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L.
- Users of scaffold must be trained to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.
- Scaffold are required to be inspected by a competent person prior to each use and before each shift.
- An inspection tag indicating that scaffold is safe or not safe is required at all points of access.
- Scaffolding exceeding 10 feet in height must have guardrails and toeboards on all open sides or ends.
- Employees doing overhand bricklaying from a supported scaffold must be protected by a guardrail or personal fall arrest system on all sides except the side where the work is being done.
- Crossbraces may be used as a substitute for either a top rail or a mid-rail, but not for both at the same location.
- The toeboards must be at least 4 inches high, and where employees walk underneath the scaffolding, there must be ½ inch wire mesh over the opening between the toeboard and the guardrail or area beneath barricaded.
- A suitable ladder, stair tower, ramp, walkway, personnel hoist or other suitable structure is required for access scaffolding. Cross braces must not be used as a means of access.

- Scaffolding must be kept free of all tools, materials and other debris which might potentially cause a hazard.
- Makeshift devices, such as but not limited to boxes and barrels, or ladders shall not be used on scaffold platforms to increase the working level height of employees.
- Rolling scaffold or tower scaffold must only be used on solid, level and clear floor areas. Do not use on soil or unlevel surfaces. Check for overhead obstructions which may interfere with the tower.
- On rolling scaffold stabilizers are required when the height to base ratio is greater than 4 to 1.
- Workers are prohibited from riding on rolling scaffolds and wheels must be locked while in use.
- Scaffolding must be protected from equipment movement, vehicle traffic and other sources of movements.
- Mast climbing work platform's (MCWP) shall be operated, used, erected and dismantled only by personnel who have been properly authorized, trained and familiarized with the specific model / machine.
- Each person should access the MCWP by a staircase, through an opening in the building or by the back of the mast, using the access walkway to reach the platform.

### 11.17 Welding and Cutting

- Welders and other employees who are exposed to radiation from welding and sparks from grinding operations shall be suitably protected (welding hood, eye protection, gloves, leathers, leather shoes, etc.) so that the skin is covered completely to prevent burns and other damage from the work process.

- Flashback or flame arrestors shall be provided on all gas welding equipment. The subcontractor shall provide proper protection for the surrounding area(s) of "Hot Work" including protection for equipment, product, and workers. Whenever practicable, all arc welding and plasma cutting operations shall be shielded by noncombustible or flameproof screens which shall protect employees and other persons in the vicinity from the direct rays of the process.

- Temporary storage of gas cylinders shall be allowed with gauges removed and protective caps installed. Long term storage of full or empty gas cylinders shall be outside of the building, in locked cages, and separated per OSHA and any federal, state or local requirements.

**RECEIPT OF**
**SUBCONTRACTORS SAFETY REQUIREMENTS**


As a representative of _____ I have read and understand that as a subcontractor working on William H. Lane Incorporated projects we are obligated to comply with all Federal, State and Local safety requirements, Site Specific Safety Programs, and any Owner Safety Requirements (herein after called safety requirements). These safety requirements in this document constitute the minimum level of performance expected from each employer and its employees or their subcontractors, or agents. In addition, subcontractors are responsible for adherence to site-specific safety requirements defined by the project safety requirements. All subcontractors shall adhere to these requirements for the performance of their work on William H. Lane Incorporated projects.

In addition, I understand that the information provided in this document is intended for use as a guideline and is not intended as, nor does it constitute, legal or professional advice. William H Lane Incorporated does not warrant that adherence to, or compliance with, any recommendations, best practices, checklists, or guidelines will result in a particular outcome. In no event will William H. Lane Incorporated, or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates, be liable in tort or in contract to anyone who has access to or uses this information for any purpose. William H. Lane Incorporated does not warrant that the information in this document constitutes a complete and finite list of each and every item or procedure related to the topics or issues referenced herein.

_____ _____
Name Title

_____ _____
Signature Date

***Please return Receipt Of Subcontractors Safety Requirements to contracts@whlane.com***