
Landmark Construction
Exhibit S
Environmental, Health, and Safety
Program Requirements for
Subcontractors

TABLE OF CONTENTS – Landmark Construction – Exhibit S

1.0	PURPOSE AND SCOPE	4
2.0	DEFINITIONS.....	6
3.0	AUTHORITY	10
4.0	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	11
5.0	PRE-TASK PLANNING (PTP).....	15
6.0	JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)	15
7.0	HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	16
8.0	INCIDENT REPORTING	19
9.0	SITE SANITATION AND HYGIENE	20
10.0	HOUSEKEEPING	21
11.0	MATERIAL HANDLING	22
12.0	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)	23
13.0	FALL PROTECTION AND WORKING AT HEIGHTS.....	25
14.0	LADDERS.....	27
15.0	FRAME AND MOBILE SCAFFOLDING	28
16.0	SUSPENDED SCAFFOLDING – SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	29
17.0	MOBILE ELEVATED WORK PLATFORMS (MEWP).....	30
18.0	PERIMETER FALL PROTECTION	31
19.0	STEEL ERECTION	34
20.0	LIFTING AND SUPPORTING GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	34
21.0	HOISTING OPERATIONS GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.....	35
22.0	HOIST ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY AND JUMPING	39
23.0	CRITICAL LIFTS	40
24.0	CONFINED SPACE ENTRY	41
25.0	DEMOLITION	42
26.0	EXCAVATION	44
27.0	ELECTRICAL SAFETY.....	45
28.0	CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY – LOCK/OUT-TAG/OUT	46
29.0	HAZARDOUS COMMUNICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS.....	47
30.0	TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT.....	48
31.0	PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION	49

32.0	FIRE PROTECTION, TEMPORARY HEAT, AND HOT WORK	50
33.0	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE.....	52
34.0	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH.....	53
35.0	COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT	54
36.0	TRAINING-SITE SPECIFIC SUBCONTRACTOR SAFETY ORIENTATION	55
37.0	COMMUNICATIONS.....	58
38.0	RECORD KEEPING	58
39.0	GATE ACCESS CONTROLS.....	59
40.0	SUBCONTRACTORS SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY MANUAL.....	61
41.0	FRONT-LINE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.....	62
42.0	DRONE FLIGHT OPERATIONS.....	62
43.0	BLASTING AND EXPLOSIVES.....	63
44.0	SUBCONTRACTOR TRADE REVIEW AND RISK MITIGATION	66
45.0	STRUCTURAL STABILITY & TEMPORARY BRACING	69
46.0	CALIFORNIA HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN.....	70
47.0	CALIFORNIA INJURY & ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM	70

Landmark Construction

Exhibit – S (Environmental, Health & Safety Program)

1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

- 1.01 This standard outlines the minimum SUBCONTRACTOR safety requirements for the Project to which it is attached. The CONTRACTOR may evaluate and alter or expand these safety requirements based on project conditions, risk factors, or SUBCONTRACTOR performance.
- 1.02 This standard applies to all SUBCONTRACTORS, their employees, any lower-tiered SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, their employees, vendors, and visitors, or any others on the premises of any project under the direction of the CONTRACTOR or while conducting business for the benefit of the CONTRACTOR or under any contract with the CONTRACTOR.
- 1.03 All SUBCONTRACTORS must comply with all federal, state, and local health and safety laws and regulations. If governing regulations, codes, ordinances, or standards in any jurisdiction are more stringent than the requirements specified in this standard, those standards will prevail. The SUBCONTRACTOR has sole responsibility for ensuring that their SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, vendors, visitors, and suppliers comply with all required Landmark Construction, Federal, State, and local Environmental, Health, and Safety regulations and standards.
- 1.04 SUBCONTRACTORS with lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS must provide a list of the lower-tiered SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS per Exhibit A-5 and the Subcontract Agreement. At a minimum, all Workers, regardless of tier, must be identified fifteen (15) days before any Worker starts on the Project.
- 1.05 All SUBCONTRACTORS must submit within fifteen (15) days of the Subcontract Agreement to submit within fifteen (15) days of the Subcontract Agreement a Site-Specific Safety Plan (SSSP) that is specific to the SUBCONTRACTORS' scope of work and the site conditions. The SSSP must be submitted through the Procore Submittal process for review and approval. The SSSP, at a minimum, requires a description of work and associated hazards, SUBCONTRACTORS Methods of Hazard Control, Worker Training program, Equipment Maintenance and Inspection program, Hazardous Material Program, Fall Protection Program (is required), Subcontractors Site-Specific Emergency Management Plan, the roles and responsibilities for safety management, and the current OSHA 300 log. The program must meet all Landmark Construction, Federal, State, and local standards and regulations.
- 1.06 Zero Tolerance: To maintain the highest standards of safety and environmental compliance on all projects, the CONTRACTOR enforces a Zero Tolerance Policy for non-compliance with its Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Program. This policy applies

to all SUBCONTRACTORS, their employees, SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, and SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR employees. The scope of application is as follows:

a) Zero Tolerance for Non-Compliance:

(1) Any individual or entity found in non-compliance with the CONTRACTORS' EHS Program (Exhibit S), Federal, State, or local OSHA Standard, or local licensing standards, the CONTRACTOR, at their discretion, will enforce the following:

(a) Immediate Removal: If a Worker is found in violation of any standard, they will immediately be directed to stop work. Their supervisor will be directed to remove the worker from the project site.

(b) Penalties: SUBCONTRACTORS will be assessed as outlined in the CONTRACTORS' EHS Program for all instances of non-compliance, including those committed by their lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS and workers.

(c) The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to implement these measures without prior notice for safety violations.

b) Retraining Requirements:

i) Workers removed from the project due to EHS non-compliance must complete the CONTRACTORS Site Safety Orientation retraining program before being allowed to return to the site.

ii) SUBCONTRACTORS are responsible for ensuring their employees and lower-tier SUBCONTRACTORS fulfill this requirement.

c) No Claims for Lost Time:

i) SUBCONTRACTORS may not submit claims for compensation related to lost time resulting from non-compliance penalties, worker removal, or retraining requirements.

ii) SUBCONTRACTORS are still obligated to meet all project schedule requirements outlined in their Subcontract Agreement, regardless of worker or crew removals due to EHS violations.

d) Accountability of SUBCONTRACTORS:

i) SUBCONTRACTORS are fully responsible for the actions and compliance of their employees, lower-tier SUBCONTRACTORS, and lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR employees.

ii) Non-compliance by lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS will be treated as non-compliance by the SUBCONTRACTOR that hired them, with penalties applied accordingly.

e) Penalties for Repeated Violations:

- a) Repeated non-compliance or failure to address safety issues promptly may result in additional penalties, in accordance with the Subcontract Agreement.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

2.01 For this standard, the following terms and definitions are used.

2.02 **Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional (A-DSSP)** – An Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional (A-DSSP) is a SUBCONTRACTOR employee, typically a Superintendent who is temporarily and exclusively assigned to perform safety oversight during High-Risk Activities defined in Section 7.03 of this Exhibit S. The A-DSSP, works with the CONTRACTORS Lead Superintendent and is required to confirm compliance with the SUBCONTRACTORS approved Site-Specific Safety plan before all High-Risk activities and operations. The A-DSSP must hold a Competent Person Certification in the SUBCONTRACTOR’S scope as defined in Exhibit S 2.04. While acting in this role, the A-DSSP may not perform any production, supervisory, administrative, or trade work and must remain solely focused on monitoring hazards, verifying controls, enforcing safe operations, and maintaining a presence on the site, being available to their team during the High-Risk Activity. The A-DSSP must have full authority to stop work and correct unsafe conditions. For clarity, when serving as an A-DSSP, the individual may not simultaneously perform the duties of Superintendent, Foreman, or any operational role; their responsibility is exclusively safety compliance for the duration of the High-Risk Activity.

2.03 **Assembly/Disassembly (A/D) Director** – This means the person supervising the assembly and disassembly of hoisting equipment. If this is the same person, they must meet the definition of a Competent and Qualified Person. If one person is Competent, they must be assisted by a Qualified Person under (OSHA 1926.1404).

2.04 **Competent Person** - One 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 (OSHA 1926.32) (f). The CONTRACTOR requires a Competent Person to have, at a minimum, OSHA 30 for Construction that is less than six years old, current CPR/First Aid/AED Certification, and be able to provide training records applicable to the scope of work and any regulatory licenses required by the scope of work, plus a combination of education and experience that exceeds ten years.

2.05 **CONTRACTOR** - Landmark Construction and any of its holdings or subsidiaries. Also referred to as "CONTRACTOR" in the Subcontract Agreement, "Purchaser" in a purchase order, or "Consultant" in a consulting agreement, or "Third-Party Inspector" in an inspection agreement.

- 2.06 **Contracted Labor** - Means any individual or group of workers supplied to the SUBCONTRACTOR or its SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR by a labor broker, staffing agency, employee-leasing firm, or other third-party labor provider who is not a direct employee of the SUBCONTRACTOR.
- 2.07 **CONTRACTORS Superintendents** – The individual or individuals the CONTRACTOR employs to lead, manage, and direct site activities. This can be the Lead Superintendent, Senior Superintendent, Superintendent, or Area General Superintendent.
- 2.08 **Critical Incident:** A significant event posing a serious threat to health and safety, involving fatalities, life-threatening injuries, substantial property damage, or requiring emergency response. Immediate action and reporting are required.
- 2.09 **Critical Lift** - This hoisting operation requires complex consideration of the crane's load capacity, height, distance, and pick sequence, as well as specially trained hoisting personnel deemed critical due to the lifted load. The CONTRACTOR may deem a hoisting operation critical at any time.
- 2.10 **Dedicated Site Safety Professional (DSSP)** - A SUBCONTRACTOR employee or a contracted firm specifically and exclusively assigned to the SUBCONTRACTORS' safety management. The Dedicated Site Safety Professional (DSSP) may not perform any other duties during activities and must be on site when the contractor is doing any work. The DSSP must have a minimum of ten (10) years of construction industry safety experience in the SUBCONTRACTORS scope of work, OSHA 30 for Construction that is less than six years old, current CPR/First Aid/AED Certification, or an advanced Construction Safety Certification such as Certified Safety Professional (CSP), Construction Health/Safety Technician (CHST), Construction Health/Safety Officer (CHSO), OSHA 500 or OSHA 510 for Construction or educational equivalency as determined by the CONTRACTORS Safety Executive.
- 2.11 **Dedicated Spotters** – The Dedicated Spotters' sole responsibility is to monitor the separation between the power line and the equipment, the load line and the load (including rigging and lifting accessories), and to ensure, through communication with the Operator, that the applicable minimum approach distance is not breached. The Dedicated Spotter may not perform any other work or task while assigned to spotting duties. A Dedicated Spotter must meet the Signal Person training and qualification in OSHA § 1926.1428 Signal Person Qualifications.
- 2.12 **High-Risk Operation/Activity** – Activities and operations outlined in Exhibit S 7.0 and involving tasks where the consequences of accident or error can result in severe injury or fatalities, are complex/technical, may involve environmental factors, and have a limited margin for error. High-Risk Operations may include critical lifts, hoisting, confined space entry, energized electrical work, and other operations deemed High-Risk by the CONTRACTOR.

- 2.13 **Immediate:** Actions or notifications that must be performed without delay as soon as it is safe and possible.
- 2.14 **Industry Certified/Trained Person(s)-(Certifications and Training Records)** – Any formal certification or approved form of authorization (training records, training materials/outline) required by industry standards or rules to operate equipment, perform installations, and engage in industry operations, including, but not limited to, equipment operators, riggers, signal persons, Post Tension Installers, MEWP operators, CPR/First Aid, OSHA 10/OSHA 30, state OSHA programs, Scaffolds, Fall Protection, etc. This list is not all-inclusive or limited and can be modified at any time.
- 2.15 **Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)** identifies and analyzes hazards associated with the performance of various individual job tasks to make each worker as safe as possible. The JHA must be completed daily and submitted to the CONTRACTOR.
- 2.16 **Minor Injury/Illness/Property Loss** – A health issue or injury that is not severe and does not require advanced medical treatment beyond basic first aid and that does not significantly impact the worker’s ability to perform their duties. Property damage or loss that will not result in schedule delays, rework, or replacement costs. This may include minor theft or vandalism.
- 2.16 **myComply©:** The CONTRACTOR requires SUBCONTRACTORS to use myComply©, a safety and job site personnel management system. SUBCONTRACTORS must enroll in myComply© for their work on the project site, attend training for the use of the system, and appoint a designated myComply© Administrator for the term of the Subcontract Document. The CONTRACTOR will assess the SUBCONTRACTOR an enrollment and badge management fee for use of the system during the project life.
- 2.17 **Near Miss:** An event that could have resulted in injury, illness, or damage but did not, either by chance or timely intervention. Near misses highlight potential safety hazards and require investigation to prevent future incidents. If there is potential for harm or unsafe conditions, the conditions must be corrected before work resumes.
- 2.18 **Occupational Licensed Person** – A person who holds a valid Federal, state, or locally required license required by law. This can apply to equipment mechanics, inspectors, blasters, drivers operating on public roads, Drone Operators, etc.
- 2.19 **Pre-Task Plan** – A Pre-Task Plan (PTP) is a written document that outlines the detailed steps required to complete a specific task. It includes information such as the number of people needed, the tasks to be accomplished, and the materials required for the job site. Pre-Task Plans must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR by noon on Friday prior to the scheduled work.
- 2.20 **Procore©:** The CONTRACTOR utilizes Procore© as its project management software; all SUBCONTRACTORS must furnish documentation, report headcounts and manhours in

the Daily Log, and perform any other Procore-related requirements outlined in the Subcontract Document.

- 2.21 **Qualified Equipment Inspector** – A person with specialized training and experience in identifying defects, approving installations, and inspecting specific equipment.
- 2.22 **Qualified Equipment Mechanic** – A person with specialized training and experience who holds a certification for repairing, inspecting, commissioning, and decommissioning equipment. A qualified Equipment Mechanic must be recognized and approved by the equipment from the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designee.
- 2.23 **Qualified Person** - Means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who, by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the Work, or the Project, under CFR OSHA 1926.32(I).
- 2.24 **Safety Manager** – The person the CONTRACTOR employs to manage the CONTRACTOR'S Environmental, Health, and Safety Program compliance on the Project.
- 2.25 **Safety Huddle** - A scheduled daily or pre-shift safety meeting involving all SUBCONTRACTOR'S and SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS on-site personnel, conducted before any activities or Work commences. A Safety Huddle is dedicated to developing and reviewing the Job Hazard Analysis and the Pre-Task Plan, focusing on crucial safety topics or concerns, and discussing the day or shift's planned activities to identify and control risks or other issues that could lead to injuries. This is a documented meeting, utilizing the JHA and Pre-Task Plan Form, and has been submitted to the CONTRACTOR.
- 2.26 **Serious Incident:** An injury posing an immediate health risk, potentially resulting in long-term disability or requiring significant medical treatment. Examples include fractures, amputations, severe burns, and traumatic injuries. A Serious Incident of property damage or loss involves substantial repair or replacement costs and can disrupt project timelines and operations.
- 2.27 **SUBCONTRACTOR Site-Specific Safety Plan:** A site and scope specific safety program that is submitted to the CONTRACTOR for approval within 15 days of the Subcontract Agreement, that includes a description of work, task, and associated hazards, methods of hazard controls (engineering, administrative, and PPE), demonstrates compliance with applicable OSHA, NFPA, DOT and local regulations for safety. The plan must also include roles and responsibilities for safety management, employee training programs, a site-specific emergency action plan, a communication plan, and all other required protocols established by the CONTRACTOR to meet the requirements of Exhibit S.
- 2.28 **SUBCONTRACTOR** - Any person or entity contracted by the CONTRACTOR to perform services or Work on a CONTRACTOR-managed premises or Project. This includes SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS of any tier or level engaged by and responsible to a

SUBCONTRACTOR. Also referred to as "SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR" in a subcontract agreement or "SELLER" in a purchase order.

- 2.29 **SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR** - Any individual, firm, or entity of any tier that has been engaged by the **Subcontractor** to perform any portion of the Subcontractor's scope of work under this Agreement, whether by written contract, purchase order, or other arrangement. This includes any person or company providing labor, materials, supervision, equipment, or services on behalf of the Subcontractor.
- 2.30 **SUBCONTRACTOR First Report of Incident** – When any safety or loss type incident occurs, all SUBCONTRACTORS, SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, their vendors, visitors, or suppliers must submit the CONTRACTOR's First Report of Incident form to the CONTRACTOR within 24 hours of a workplace incident or injury.
- 2.31 **Universal Precautions** - An infection control method in which all human blood and other potentially infectious materials are treated as if they were known to be infectious, requiring the use of PPE or impervious barriers when handling.
- 2.32 **Within 24 Hours:** Actions or notifications must be completed within 24 hours from the incident or discovery.

3.0 AUTHORITY

- 3.01 The Vice President of EH&S for the CONTRACTOR has authority for the overall administration of this standard.
- 3.02 The Safety Executive for the CONTRACTOR has the authority to ensure program compliance by the CONTRACTOR's field teams, SUBCONTRACTORS, SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, vendors, suppliers, and all contracted entities to the project.
- 3.03 Directors of Field Operations and Area General Superintendents have the authority to ensure implementation, monitoring, and compliance with this standard in daily site operations.
- 3.04 The CONTRACTORS' Lead Superintendent has authority for all site safety-related functions and ensures SUBCONTRACTOR compliance with the CONTRACTOR'S Environmental, Health, and Safety Program, Subcontract Document, and all OSHA Federal, State, and Local regulations and requirements, and authority too:
 - a) Review and approve all Pre-Task Plans (PTPs) and Job Hazard Analyses (JHAs) submitted by SUBCONTRACTORS to ensure they meet the required safety standards.
 - b) Suspend or stop any work activities deemed unsafe or non-compliant with the safety standards outlined in this document.
 - c) Require additional safety measures or modifications to work plans to address any identified hazards or risks.

- d) Conduct regular site inspections and audits to ensure compliance with ongoing safety regulations and standards.
 - e) Enforce penalties or corrective actions for non-compliance with safety procedures and protocols.
- 3.05 The CONTRACTOR'S Senior and Lead Project Managers have the authority to manage contractual obligations with SUBCONTRACTORS, ensuring that all contractual agreements include compliance with the CONTRACTOR'S Environmental, Health, and Safety Program and all OSHA Federal, State, and Local regulations. The Project Manager's specific authorities include:
 - a) Ensuring that all Subcontract Documents include the necessary safety requirements and standards.
 - b) Coordinating with SUBCONTRACTORS to ensure all required safety documentation and certifications are submitted and approved before work commences.
 - c) Manage and resolve any contractual disputes related to safety compliance and enforcement.
- 3.06 SUBCONTRACTORS, including their officers, directors, managers, supervisors, and employees, and their SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS of any tier, are responsible for distributing, understanding, and following all requirements of this standard as well as all related CONTRACTOR health and safety standards without exception or deviation, except as explicitly directed or allowed by the CONTRACTOR in writing.

4.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.01 SUBCONTRACTORS must comply with and enforce OSHA Worker Rights and Protections as defined in the OSHA Act of 1970.
- 4.02 All SUBCONTRACTORS must develop and electronically submit a Site-Specific Safety Program applicable to the SUBCONTRACTOR'S scope of work to the CONTRACTOR for approval within fifteen (15) days of execution of the Subcontract Agreement. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall make any necessary revisions to the Site-Specific Safety Program as directed by the CONTRACTOR before Work can commence.
- 4.03 Each SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide the CONTRACTOR with a list of Qualified Persons, Competent Persons, Acting-Dedicated Site Safety Professional(s), and Dedicated Site Safety Professional (when required) by completing the Competent Person, Qualified Person, Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional (A-DSSP) and Dedicated Site Safety Professional Designation Forms a minimum of fifteen (15) days before any worker begins work on the site.
- 4.04 Each SUBCONTRACTOR must provide an approved, full-time Competent Person who meets the requirements of Section 2.04 on-site whenever their work is being

performed. The SUBCONTRACTOR must submit the name and credentials for all their Competent Persons to the CONTRACTOR through myComply©.

- 4.05 Before work starts, each SUBCONTRACTOR will provide the CONTRACTOR with the names and contact information of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S project site Supervisor by completing the On-Site Emergency contact form. This form will designate who is responsible for transporting injured workers, communicating work stoppages, and crisis management to the CONTRACTOR. This information shall be updated and communicated to the CONTRACTOR as personnel or assignments change.
- 4.06 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit to the CONTRACTOR in writing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of members of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S organization to be called in case of an Out-of-Hours/Disaster Emergency at the Project by submitting the Out-of-Hours/Disaster Emergency Contact document to the CONTRACTOR before Work starts.
- 4.07 SUBCONTRACTORS shall direct, manage, and inform their SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS that they are subject to the same contractual, insurance, safety, and qualification requirements imposed upon the SUBCONTRACTOR and shall not perform work on site without the prior written approval of the CONTRACTOR. The SUBCONTRACTOR is fully responsible for the actions, omissions, and compliance of its SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, including adherence to all related oversight requirements.
- 4.08 Contracted Labor is considered an extension of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S workforce and must meet all requirements applicable to the SUBCONTRACTOR'S personnel, including, but not limited to, verification of employment eligibility, safety training, EEO Laws, Federal, State and local employment laws and regulations, OSHA Worker Safety compliance, Worker Compensation insurance coverage, and adherence to project rules and procedures. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall be fully responsible for ensuring that all Contracted Labor is qualified, properly supervised, trained, and certified or licensed to perform the work they are performing. All Contracted Labor must be covered under appropriate Workers' Compensation and liability insurance.
- 4.09 Safety Planning Meeting shall be conducted before Work commences and before activities designated as high-risk, critical lifts, or at any time requested by the CONTRACTOR. The meeting is to conduct a final review of training certification documents for the listed competent persons, evaluate the entire scope of Work for the SUBCONTRACTOR, and review the provided Job Hazard Analysis and other relevant safety-related issues for each of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S and their SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS tasks associated with their scope of Work. Attendance for all SUBCONTRACTORS and their SUBCONTRACTORS shall be mandatory, with the following personnel to attend (at minimum): the site/working foreman, Supervisors, Project Managers, and Designated Competent and Qualified personnel.

- 4.10 At its sole discretion, the CONTRACTOR may require the SUBCONTRACTOR to provide a full-time Dedicated Site Safety Professional on-site based on daily workforce size, critical activities, inadequate prior safety experience working with the CONTRACTOR, or in response to excessive incidents and non-compliance with safety requirements. The Dedicated Site Safety Professional must meet the criteria defined in 2.10 of this Exhibit.
- 4.11 The SUBCONTRACTORS must have a minimum of one worker who holds a current certification in CPR and Basic First Aid whenever Work is being performed on the project site.
- 4.12 Each SUBCONTRACTOR must provide a designated Competent person at a supervisory level as its safety representative, whose assigned responsibility must include preventing injuries and incidents, assessing risk, training workers, submitting JHAs, ensuring Gate Access Control badging, and ensuring that Site Specific Safety Orientation attendance complies for their personnel at the project site. This person must be identified before mobilization and updated during the project if the person changes. The Designation of Competent Person is to be completed in myComply®.
- 4.13 The use, possession, distribution, or being under the influence of marijuana, alcohol, illegal drugs, or any other substances—including prescription or over-the-counter medications—that may impair a person's ability to safely and effectively perform their duties is strictly prohibited on the Project site. Employees must inform their supervisor if they are taking any medication that may cause drowsiness, dizziness, slowed reaction times, or other side effects that could compromise safety. Additionally, smoking or vaping of any kind, including legal tobacco products, is prohibited on the project site and must only be done in designated smoking areas located outside of the job site gates. Non-compliance with this policy will result in immediate removal from the site and may lead to further action.
- 4.14 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall consistently enforce strict discipline and good order among its employees and the employees of its SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, vendors, and suppliers, and shall not employ on the project site any unfit person or anyone not skilled in the task assigned to him or her. The SUBCONTRACTOR agrees to remove from the project site any worker or supervisor against whom the CONTRACTOR or OWNER has a reasonable objection.
- 4.15 Music is not permitted on the project site during work times. Earbuds and headphones are not allowed under any circumstances. Cell phones are permitted, but workers may not use them when hazardous activities are underway, when mobile equipment is in use, or when engaged in work. Any abuse or misuse of cell phones will result in their prohibition on the site. Crane Operators may not utilize a cell phone when the crane is engaged.

- 4.16 All SUBCONTRACTORS and their employees must be made aware of the video and photo prohibitions policy on CONTRACTOR project sites. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall not permit any of its employees, SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, vendors, or suppliers to tweet, post, blog, or otherwise distribute any content (including videos or photographs) to any social media forum or website regarding the Project or its Work on the Project unless such information has already been made public by the OWNER or the CONTRACTOR and is approved by the CONTRACTOR.
- 4.17 SUBCONTRACTORS shall take all necessary precautions to ensure the public safety and convenience of the occupants of the subject or adjacent buildings during the performance of their Work, including the erection and placement of barricades, fencing, and warning signage as indicated by nature, scope, and risks of the Work to be performed.
- 4.18 All SUBCONTRACTORS shall perform routine weekly workplace safety inspections and submit written supporting documentation to the CONTRACTOR through myComply©. CONTRACTOR representatives will review these inspections, which may require SUBCONTRACTORS to conduct more frequent or targeted safety inspections based on findings or trends. Any identified conditions or worker behavior deficiencies shall be addressed and corrected promptly.
- 4.19 Personal vehicles are not permitted on the Project without prior approval from the CONTRACTOR. No employee shall ride on the bed or back of a vehicle (i.e., if there is no seat belt for the employee, then no ride is allowed).
- 4.20 Clothing or hard hat stickers that depict or refer to alcoholic beverages, drugs, profanity, or vulgar language or images are not permitted on the project site. Posters or photographs of a sexually suggestive or explicit nature or other inappropriate images are likewise prohibited at any location on the CONTRACTORS project.
- 4.21 Without the CONTRACTOR'S and OWNER'S prior written consent, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall not install or maintain any sign, trademark, advertisement, or other identification symbols in or about the Project (including, but not limited to, any tower cranes, personnel lifts, scaffolding, or similar equipment). The CONTRACTOR and Owner shall have the right, at the SUBCONTRACTOR'S expense and without notice to the SUBCONTRACTOR, to remove any sign, trademark, advertisement, or other identification symbol installed in violation of this Paragraph or in the way of Work progress.
- 4.22 All SUBCONTRACTORS shall hold weekly Toolbox Talks relevant to site conditions and Work being performed. The Toolbox talk must be conducted in a language understood by all the workers, signed by all workers, and submitted weekly to the CONTRACTOR using myComply©.

4.23 SUBCONTRACTOR must ensure that all Workers understand the Emergency Notification System for an evacuation and the site-specific emergency response plan. Three short repetitive blasts signal evacuation, and all workers must report to the nearest muster station.

4.24 In the event of an Active Shooter, an emergency site-wide text will be sent through myComply© to workers, followed by two short air horn blasts. Workers should follow the Run, Hide, Fight protocols and reach a muster station as soon as it is safe to do so. If hiding, workers should text their foreman to advise of their location. Foremen will text this information to the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent. All workers must comply with law enforcement and first responders.

5.0 PRE-TASK PLANNING (PTP)

5.01 All weekly tasks are to be planned by the SUBCONTRACTOR, submitted to the CONTRACTOR for the following week's work, and received by noon on Friday preceding the week the work is scheduled. Superintendents may request more than one PTP. All SUBCONTRACTORS must complete at least one weekly pre-task plan (PTP) for activities to be performed during this project.

5.02 The PTP must be written in English.

5.03 At a minimum, the PTP requires a written description of the task, the equipment and tools to be used, the number of employees and location of the Work being performed, identification of hazards or potential hazards, solutions to eliminate the hazards, and controls to be implemented. As a courtesy, the CONTRACTOR provides a Pre-Task Planning Form; this form is not required if the SUBCONTRACTOR has an internal form that captures the required information. All PTPs are submitted through myComply© or as directed by the Superintendent.

5.04 Before the Work begins each day or shift, the SUBCONTRACTOR'S crew shall participate in a Safety Huddle to review the PTP and JHA to discuss the task, safety risks, and methods to avoid an incident from occurring. A Safety Huddle shall be conducted at the start of each shift, before beginning any specific task, and whenever the scope of work or risk changes, to ensure that all personnel remain adequately informed.

5.05 If a PTP is incomplete or is of insufficient quality or detail, the SUBCONTRACTOR will be asked to make the required changes and resubmit the PTP to the Superintendent before Work begins.

6.0 JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)

6.01 SUBCONTRACTORS and their SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS shall employ a risk assessment and control method before commencing any high-risk, unusual, or non-routine task. This assessment may take the form of a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) that provides a precise analysis of the risks involved in the task and the most effective control measures to

prevent injury or incidents. The JHA risk assessment must be submitted to the project Superintendent daily, utilizing myComply©

- 6.02 JHAs must be reviewed and understood by all persons directly involved in or potentially affected by the execution of the task, and all identified control measures shall be employed during the performance of the Work. Workers must sign all required JHAs.
- 6.03 The CONTRACTOR requires a daily JHA for all tasks.

7.0 HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 7.01 High-Risk Activities are construction operations that present an elevated potential for serious injury, structural instability, or catastrophic failure if not continuously monitored and controlled. These activities require enhanced supervision, hazard recognition, and technical oversight beyond what a working foreman can provide. All SUBCONTRACTORS are required to provide a Competent Person as defined in Section 2.04 and Section 4.04 for all operations, not just High-Risk. The CONTRACTOR has the authority to expand high-risk activities based on site and project conditions.
- 7.02 When an operation or activity is deemed High-Risk, the SUBCONTRACTOR is required to provide to the CONTRACTOR their plan for increased preventative safety measures eight weeks before the activity begins. The SUBCONTRACTORS plan must include:
 - a) Attending a High-Risk Planning Meeting to define the risks and coordinate risk mitigations with the CONTRACTOR.
 - b) Attending additional planning meetings and activity review meetings as requested by the CONTRACTOR.
 - c) All engineered drawings that are associated with the activity. Engineered drawings must be provided by a Qualified Person, as defined in 2.23, and must follow Federal, State, and Local requirements.
 - d) A logistics, traffic control, equipment use, and material delivery plan.
 - e) A Job Hazard Analysis for the initial operation per the requirements in Section 6.0.
 - f) A Pre-Task Plan for the initial operation per the requirements in 5.0.
 - g) An Emergency Action and Preparedness Plan.
 - h) A plan for additional inspections and audits as needed.
 - i) A Critical Lift Hoisting plan if hoisting is required.
 - j) Provide a Qualified Person as defined in section 2.23 when required by the scope of work.
 - k) Provide a Competent Person for all daily operations, as defined in Exhibit S, 2.04. This may be a working Foreman.
- 7.03 The following chart identifies High-Risk Activities and outlines the level of safety oversight that the SUBCONTRACTOR is required to provide. When required, the

SUBCONTRACTOR shall furnish safety oversight that meets the qualifications of an Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional as defined in Section 2.02, a Competent Person as required in Section 2.04, and, where applicable, a Qualified Person as defined in Sections 2.212.222 and 2.23. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to require a Dedicated Site Safety Professional at any time for any activity if deemed necessary based on observed conditions, performance, or risk level.

HIGH-RISK OPERATIONS/ACTIVITIES SCOPES

High-Risk Scope	Activities Being Performed	Required Level of Safety Oversight
Steel Erection	When connecting, decking, bolt-up, rigging, or structural lifts begin.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained Qualified Rigger/Signal Person
Structural Concrete / Formwork / Shoring / Reshoring	When vertical forming, deck forming, shoring, or elevated pours begin. During high-volume mat pours.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained Qualified Rigger/Signal Person
Load-Bearing Cold-Formed Steel (CFS) Erection	When load-bearing walls, floors, or multi-tier framing are erected.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained Qualified Rigger/Signal Person (when required)
Structural Wood Framing	During truss setting and bracing, roof framing and decking, material hoisting, handling and stacking of lumber bundles, elevated leading edge framing (exterior walls), and sheathing.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained Qualified Rigger/Signal Person (when applicable)
Exterior Panel Installation	Whenever work involves elevated fall exposure, hoisting or rigging of panels, multi-tier operations, scaffold or mast-climber use, or any condition where panel movement presents a risk of serious injury or dropped-object hazards. Blind and nighttime operations.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained Qualified Rigger/Signal Person
Demolition (Structural or Partial Structural)	During any structural removal operations with potential for collapse.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Competent Person
Blasting/Use of Explosives	Required for all blasting activities—including handling, storage, priming, loading, firing, misfire management, and post-blast inspection	Dedicated Site Safety Professional Qualified Blaster-in-Charge (per OSHA & ATF) Competent Person-Blasting

High-Risk Scope	Activities Being Performed	Required Level of Safety Oversight
Precast Concrete Erection	During lifting, setting, bracing, and connecting precast elements.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional, Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained and Qualified Rigger/Signal Person
Assembly/Disassembly, Tandem Picks, and Jumping	All crane operations that involve the reconfiguration of the crane components. Cranes are used in tandem.	Dedicated Site Safety Professional, Qualified Crane Operator, Qualified Rigger/Signal Person, Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained, Lift Director, and Qualified Equipment Mechanic
Critical Lifts Cranes, Hoisting, Rigging,	Critical Lifts, as determined in the Critical Plan.	Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professional, Qualified Crane Operator, Qualified Rigger/Signal Person, Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained, <i>*A Dedicated Site Safety Professional and Lift Director are required to attend all Critical Lift Planning Meetings.</i>
Deep Excavation / Trenching	When trenches are >5 ft or when using shoring, shielding, or benching systems.	Competent Person (per OSHA Subpart P)
Scaffold Erection / Modification	When erecting, modifying, or dismantling scaffolds.	Qualified Person and Competent Person- Fall Protection Trained
Energized Electrical Work	Whenever work is performed under an EEWP (cannot be de-energized).	Qualified Electrician and Dedicated Competent Watch Person
Confined Space Entry (Permit-Required)	For all PRCS entries with atmospheric hazards or engulfment risks.	Qualified Attendant/Entry Supervisor and Competent Person PRCS Trained
Work at Height (Multi-Level Buildings)	When working near unprotected edges, shafts, leading edges, decks, or openings.	Competent Person for Fall Protection
Roofing (Commercial / Multi-Story)	When working near unprotected edges, shafts, leading edges, decks, or openings.	Competent Person for Fall Protection

8.0 INCIDENT REPORTING

8.01 Any of the following types of incidents, regardless of apparent severity, shall be reported to the Superintendent as soon as possible and when it is safe.

Incident Reporting Guide					
	Minor	Critical Incident	Serious Incident	Near Miss	Investigation
Minimum Reporting Requirements	As soon as possible, but before the end of the day.	Immediate	Immediate	Immediate	Within 24 Hours
Incident Description/ Examples	A health issue that is not severe and does not require treatment beyond first aid.	Serious threats to workers' health and safety, including life-threatening injuries and fatalities, or any time emergency responders are needed. This includes amputation, falls, impact on the head, heart attacks/stroke, and injury to the eyes.	Injury poses an immediate health risk that may result in long-term disability/care or require significant medical treatment, such as fractures, breaks, severe burns, and traumatic injuries.	Any unplanned event that did not result in an injury, illness, or damage. Potential harm or unsafe conditions must be reported immediately, and the risk mitigated.	SUBCONTRACTORS First Report of Incident with required documentation due to CONTRACTOR.
	A worker who refused treatment for any illness or injury.	Substantial property damage, such as fire or collapse, requires emergency response. Environmental incidents, such as chemical spills, require specialized cleanup and regulatory notifications.	Any time a worker is transported to a medical facility, regardless of the means of transportation.		
	Property damage or loss that will not result in schedule delays, rework, or replacement costs. This may include minor theft or vandalism.	Public Endangerment or Potential for Endangerment - Incidents involving pedestrians, vehicles, adjacent buildings, and structures, regardless of severity.	Threats of workplace violence, engagement in altercations, or threats to the safety of others.		
		Damage to public utilities, including unplanned contact with overhead or underground lines.	Property Damage or Loss that requires substantial repair or replacement.		
		Workplace violence is an immediate threat to workers, such as an active shooter or a display of physical violence. Any reports of weapons on site.			

- 8.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall immediately and thoroughly investigate all reported incidents. Investigation findings should be documented using the SUBCONTRACTOR'S First Report of Incident form. A copy of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S First Report of Incident must include photographs, witness statements, first responders' information, and other documentation specific to the incident, which shall be provided to the CONTRACTOR within 24 hours of the incident.
- 8.03 Death, serious injury, or catastrophic property damage must be reported immediately by phone to the project Superintendent and Site Safety Manager and by email marked URGENT and sent to the CONTRACTOR'S VP of Safety, Safety Executive, Senior Project Manager, the designated Director of Construction, designated Director of Field Operations and the CONTRACTOR'S designated representative to receive notices under Article 25 of the Subcontract Agreement.
- 8.04 Each SUBCONTRACTOR is expected to provide full cooperation and participation in any incident investigation or post-incident review, including disclosure of the medical status of any employee injured during their employment at any CONTRACTOR project or premises. SUBCONTRACTORS are encouraged to implement Return-to-Work programs to accommodate work-related restrictions and reduce lost time.
- 8.05 Any incident not reported within the shift in which it occurred may result in a monetary assessment against the SUBCONTRACTOR responsible in an amount to be determined at the CONTRACTOR'S sole discretion.
- 8.06 Should an injury require immediate reporting to OSHA, the SUBCONTRACTOR will file the report and provide a copy of the report to the CONTRACTOR within 24 hours of the incident.
- 8.07 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to require drug and alcohol testing for any worker involved directly or indirectly with any incident, near miss, or property damage event. Where such programs are enforced, workers testing positive for alcohol or drugs or who refuse to complete such testing shall be permanently removed from the site.
- 8.08 Crane operators are subject to mandatory drug and alcohol testing whenever a crane is involved, regardless of fault in any incident. The Operator may not return to crane operations until negative test results are received.
- 8.09 The operator may inspect a crane taken out of service for an incident. A Qualified third-party, as defined in 2.29, must inspect the crane before recommissioning.

9.0 SITE SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 9.01 The SUBCONTRACTOR must provide adequate potable water supplies at each site to ensure workers remain adequately hydrated. When available, potable water should be supplied directly from municipal or other approved water sources. Drinking fountains, if

in use, must be kept clean and sanitized. Bottled water containers, if supplied, shall be stored safely and discarded when empty.

- 9.02 If drinking water is provided using bulk water containers or coolers, individual disposable drinking cups and a trash receptacle for disposal must be furnished. Standard or shared drinking cups or water dippers are prohibited. Bulk water containers must be marked 'DRINKING WATER.' Bulk water containers must be sealed to prevent contamination and equipped with a tap or spigot for dispensing water. Water containers may not store or cool any drinks or packaged food.
- 9.03 Workers are expected to maintain a clean and hygienic environment for everyone's comfort and safety. Utilize the portable toilets provided with respect and consideration for your fellow workers. Units lacking supplies or excessively soiled or unsanitary shall be reported to the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent and placed out of service until cleaned or serviced.
- 9.04 SUBCONTRACTOR employees shall be responsible for cleaning up after themselves and disposing of their refuse. Workers shall minimize the amount of personal waste deposited or generated at a site. Utilizing CONTRACTOR refuse containers for home waste disposal is prohibited.
- 9.05 SUBCONTRACTORS are required to ensure that all workers use designated restroom facilities provided on-site. Using any location other than the installed plumbing fixtures, such as water bottles or other inappropriate areas, is strictly prohibited. If any worker violates this policy, the SUBCONTRACTOR will be held responsible for the total cost of cleaning and any associated damages. SUBCONTRACTORS must communicate this policy to all workers and ensure compliance with hygiene and safety standards on the job site.

10.0 HOUSEKEEPING

- 10.01 SUBCONTRACTORS shall ensure that walkways, aisles, stairways, ramps, Work, and common areas are accessible for excess stored material, cables, hoses, welding leads, debris, and trash. Each SUBCONTRACTOR is responsible for maintaining housekeeping in their work area. SUBCONTRACTORS must place all waste generated from their operations in an area or waste receptacle designated by the CONTRACTOR.
- 10.02 Extension cords, spider boxes, hoses, cables, and equipment utilized in Work installation must be placed to avoid tripping hazards and elevated to 8' above the surface or protected from the floor sufficiently to prevent contact with workers on foot; ramps or covers may be used to protect and cover any items crossing travel paths in access areas.
- 10.03 Access paths shall be maintained free of obstruction. SUBCONTRACTORS shall not store materials or equipment that impedes emergency access to corridors, stairways, near gas tanks or roadways, or access to emergency equipment or ladder access points.

- 10.04 Any spilled materials shall be cleaned without delay. Combustible or flammable waste, such as waste paint, cleaning or absorbent materials contaminated with solvents, and materials contaminated with oil, grease, or other petroleum products, shall be placed only in designated metal flammable waste containers equipped with a self-closing lid and designed for such materials. Combustible/flammable waste must be emptied from small, local containers daily (or more often, per local fire codes) and placed in specially designated bins or bulk containers intended for off- site disposal or waste treatment.
- 10.05 Work areas shall be adequately lit to a minimum of 5-foot candles. Task lighting shall be furnished and maintained by all SUBCONTRACTORS. All temporary lighting lamps shall be fully enclosed, and equipment shall be guarded against breakage and installed securely to prevent falling or contact with workers and equipment.
- 10.06 At the CONTRACTOR'S discretion, but no more than weekly and no less than monthly, the CONTRACTOR may direct all trades to act in unison when cleaning up the job site. This composite crew shall be responsible for cleaning up all debris not explicitly associated with any one trade; this requirement is separate and distinct from the SUBCONTRACTOR'S requirement to clean up all its debris and maintain a clean and orderly work site. The composite crew shall consist of a worker from each SUBCONTRACTOR who is on-site at the time of the request. Should any SUBCONTRACTOR fail to provide clean-up labor, they will be back-charged on a pro-rata basis according to the SUBCONTRACTOR'S share of the general debris, as determined by the CONTRACTOR. When the composite cleanup is insufficient to maintain a clean and safe job site, the CONTRACTOR reserves the right to stop all on-site production work for no more than 4 hours on any given day, provided that all SUBCONTRACTOR employees on-site do nothing but clean.

11.0 MATERIAL HANDLING

- 11.01 Materials shall be palletized, stored on dunnage, stored on non-slip cribbage and carts for safe handling, and sorted and stacked as the CONTRACTOR directs. Materials may not be stored directly on floor, ground or deck surfaces. Mechanical means must be used whenever possible for material handling.
- 11.02 Materials shall be stored as close to their point of planned use as is practical to avoid unnecessary material handling and movement. The location must be planned and approved by the CONTRACTOR. A plan for materials storage review must be provided at least 72 hours before delivery.
- 11.03 Materials shall be stored for no more than two (2) weeks to minimize storage area issues unless previously approved by the CONTRACTOR.
- 11.04 All materials, supplies, and equipment will be maintained within designated areas. Color coding and other identification methods may be utilized.

11.05 Deliveries of materials or supplies shall follow the required-on-job (ROJ) plan and be coordinated with the CONTRACTOR'S project management team and the Project Superintendent.

11.06 An approved Traffic Control Plan must be in place at delivery time.

12.00 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

12.01 SUBCONTRACTORS must comply with the OSHA standard for Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment as defined in 1926.28(a) and the regulations governing the use, selection, design, and maintenance of PPE under Subpart E (January 13, 2025).

12.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide all necessary PPE to their employees and any of their visitors who will be on site and have it readily available each day.

12.03 All PPE must comply with applicable OSHA/ANSI/ ASTM F2413 standards/specifications, CONTRACTOR standards, project site requirements, and task risk assessments.

12.04 SUBCONTRACTORS must conduct a risk assessment and provide PPE to their workers as required.

12.05 SUBCONTRACTORS must follow OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926.95(c) Subpart E Design and Selection (1)(2) and ensure that all PPE supplied by the employer that is not designated as Universal Fit is sized adequately for each worker and meets associated compliance standards. The table below defines the required fit guidelines for PPE.

PPE Items Provided by the Employer, Not Universal Fit – Subject to Require Fit Test	PPE Items Purchased by Employee - Employer is Responsible for Ensuring the Employee-Purchased PPE fits.	PPE Items of Universal Fit - Do Not Require Fit Test
Body Harnesses	Prescription Safety Glasses	Body Belts.
Chemical Protective Clothing	Protective Electrical PPE	Hardhats.
Chemical Protective Footwear	Protective Welding Clothing	Welding Helmets.
Chemical Splash Goggles	Safety Shoes with Metatarsal Guards	
Earmuffs	Safety Shoes Without Metatarsal Guards	
Earplugs	Welding Goggles	
Face Shields	Welding Helmets	
Gloves for Abrasion Protection		
Gloves for Chemical Protection		
Non-Prescription Safety Glasses		
Safety Goggles		
Safety Vests		
Splash Aprons		

12.06 SUBCONTRACTORS must provide to the CONTRACTOR documentation of Worker training in the appropriate use, maintenance, limitations, and fit requirements for PPE. Training documentation must be submitted through myComply©.

- 12.07 SUBCONTRACTORS must provide, as part of the SUBCONTRACTORS Site-Specific Safety Plan, their program for compliance with proper PPE Fit and Risk Assessment standards.
- 12.08 Head protection is required for all workers and visitors to the site and is always worn while working or traveling on the project site. The CONTRACTOR has a zero-tolerance policy for workers and visitors who do not wear head protection. Workers will be removed from the site immediately when found not wearing head protection.
- 12.09 Workers must be trained in the adjustment and maintenance of head protection. Head protection must be inspected and replaced when worn or defective. No modifications to head protection are allowed.
- 12.10 Head protection must meet all the applicable standards under OSHA 1926.100(a), including 1926.100(b) Criteria for Head Protection and related ANSI Z89.1-2009, ANSI Z89.1-2003, and ANSI Z89.1-1997, and be of the proper Type and Class for the risk the worker is exposed to.
- 12.11 Head protection for workers exposed to high-voltage electric shock and burns must meet specifications contained in Section 9.7 and paragraph (b)(1) of the standard.
- 12.12 Head protection must be tethered to the workers to prevent them from falling off. Approved helmets, style hard hats with chin straps are recommended. Bump caps are not allowed unless approved in writing by the Contractors' Site Safety Manager.
- 12.13 Workers must wear appropriate clothing that protects them from risks on the project site. Shirts must have a minimum shirt length of four inches; tank-style shirts are not allowed. Long pants are always required. High-visibility T-shirts are allowed in states that do not require reflective vests.
- 12.14 All Workers are required to wear clothing that is appropriate for the job site, weather conditions, and their assigned tasks. Clothing must fit properly, ensuring it is not so loose or oversized as to interfere with the proper use of PPE or become entangled in machinery, tools, or other equipment. At the same time, clothing should not be so tight as to restrict movement or impair safe work. Workers should dress in layers as needed for weather conditions, ensuring adequate protection against heat, cold, or rain, while avoiding materials that could pose additional hazards, such as flammable or poorly insulated fabrics.
- 12.15 Footwear must meet the requirements based on the worker risk assessment and meet all ANSI and ASTM F2413 standards. Footwear must protect workers from Impact and Compression, Electrical hazards, dissipate static electricity, prevent punctures, and slips. Footwear must be of leather composition and reach the ankle. Athletic shoes, sandals, and dress shoes are not permitted.
- 12.16 The CONTRACTOR has a zero-tolerance policy for failure to wear protective eyewear. Workers without protective eyewear will be removed from the project site.

- 12.17 All eye protection must properly fit workers and meet ANSI Z87 requirements and have side shields. All eye protection must be marked with the manufacturer's identification and stamped Z87 compliant.
- 12.18 Prescription eye protection must meet the 1926.102(a)(3) and have side shields. Workers who require prescription eye wear and do not have ANSI Z87 prescription glasses must wear compliant protective goggles or face shields.
- 12.19 Workers exposed to laser beams must wear laser safety goggles that are compliant with 1926.102(c)(2)(i) and provide adequate optical density for the energy involved.
- 12.20 Due to the increased potential for eye and face injuries, a face shield or goggles are required for all overhead drilling, when using chop saws, masonry/carpentry saws, and when concrete cutting, grinding, and similar activities.
- 12.21 Properly fit, cut-resistant gloves with minimum ANSI/ISEA 105 Level 2 / Euro [EN 388] Level 3 (or comparable) cut level protection are required PPE unless the CONTRACTOR and SUBCONTRACTOR mutually agree that another glove will provide appropriate protection.
- 12.22 Additional personal protective equipment shall be supplied based on other identified risks, such as knee pads and back braces for lifting tasks, chemical gloves for acids, respirators for uncontrolled dust, etc. The required use of additional PPE must be outlined in the JHA for the task.
- 12.23 Hand tools must be tethered when any of the following conditions apply:
 - a) Tools are used from an elevated work area, such as scaffolding, MEWP, or on the leading edge.
 - b) Larger hand tools, such as gas-operated tools, must be secured to an approved anchor point when working within 10 feet of the leading edge when site conditions are congested, and an increased risk of workers being struck exists.
- 12.24 Protective equipment must be provided to safeguard employees from exposure to infectious diseases based on current Centers for Disease Control (CDC) medical guidance, including, without limitation, an epidemic or pandemic.

13.0 FALL PROTECTION AND WORKING AT HEIGHTS

- 13.01 All Work conducted at or over six (6) feet shall require fall protection measures. If the fall risk cannot be eliminated, then guard rails (including toe boards), an approved safety net system, or other engineered protection measures shall be used in preference to use a PFAS (personal fall arrest system). Guard railing and safety net systems shall conform to the requirements of Appendix G to Subpart R of 29 CFR 1926.502.

- 13.02 The area below any elevated platform with a risk of falling or dropped tools or materials shall be barricaded and marked with appropriate signage, noting the potential hazard to prevent worker access.
- 13.03 Where applicable, and in addition to other guard railing requirements, crash decks shall be provided in any elevator shafts or core stairwells no more significant than two levels below any active level where workers are present per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.754(e)(2)(ii). Any person working in an open elevator or stairwell shaft shall be protected by solid decking or other means that provide positive protection against falling objects above.
- 13.04 If a SUBCONTRACTOR must remove cables, barricades, guard rail systems, or any other safety barriers to perform its Work, it shall be the responsibility of that SUBCONTRACTOR to replace those items in like or better condition and in strict accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.502 requirements and to guard the area until the safety barrier is replaced adequately. The SUBCONTRACTOR must obtain the Project Superintendent's permission before removing any temporary rails or protection.
- 13.05 Temporary safety barriers used to create an exclusion or controlled access zone (CAZ) shall be rigid material and construction (i.e., more substantial than plastic DANGER tape). They shall completely enclose the defined exclusion zone.
- 13.06 Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS). Where no other fall protection is provided, workers shall wear a properly fitted and adjusted personal fall arrest harness secured to an approved anchorage point. Training records for workers using a PFAS system must be on file with the CONTRACTOR.
- 13.07 When working within six feet of any leading edge or fifteen (15) feet of any unprotected perimeter edge at an elevation of six feet or more from the next lower level and when the work activity requires individuals to detach and re-attach their lanyard at height, a dual lanyard system (or equivalent) shall be utilized to ensure that at least one lanyard connection to an anchorage point is always maintained. PFAS must be equipped with deployable foot slings as standard equipment.
- 13.08 Workers working within six feet of or on the leading edge of an elevated surface must continuously utilize a Self-Retracting Lanyard (SRL) system. Training records for workers using an SRL system must be on file with the CONTRACTOR.
- 13.09 Where indicated by the scope of Work, anchorage points shall be installed in poured concrete structures for PFAS at or near anticipated elevated surface edges or shafts, including but not limited to:
- a) Exterior columns and double-height column forms
 - b) Elevator and stair slab openings
 - c) HVAC and trash chute shaft openings
- 13.10 Hole Covers. All holes, cracks, and depressions through floors or decking over 2 square inches should be marked per 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4) standards. Holes must be protected

on all sides by approved guardrail or immediately covered with material rated to support at least twice the anticipated load. Covers must be secured or cleated so as not to slip and extend adequately beyond the hole's edge to provide structural support. Hole covers shall be marked "HOLE" or "COVER" and "DO NOT REMOVE." Such covers shall not be removed without prior authorization from the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent. Adequate fall protection shall be assured before removing any hole cover.

- 13.11 All ductwork penetrating decks or flooring shall extend a minimum of 42" above the walking surface to help prevent trips and falls unless protected by other methods. Where exposure to sharp edges poses a risk, the ductwork shall be capped or guarded to prevent contact.

14.0 LADDERS

- 14.01 Ladders are strongly discouraged and shall be eliminated to the extent practical; all other safe options for working at height should be considered before allowing ladder usage. If ladders are determined to be required, they must be used only as directed by the manufacturer, and the following shall apply: The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to suspend or revoke ladder usage privileges for any worker found to be misusing ladders or in violation of safety protocols. Additionally, all workers must undergo training on ladder safety per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1053 before being permitted to use ladders on any Landmark Construction project.
- 14.02 Other than job-made ladders, only fiberglass (no aluminum or wooden) portable ladders are permitted on the project site. All ladders must be rated appropriately for their intended application and construction use (i.e., Type IA or IIA). Ladders must be adequately secured at the top and bottom and be installed using the 4:1 ratio.
- 14.03 Job-Made Ladders - Job-made ladders must be designed and constructed following good engineering practices and capable of supporting the maximum intended load without failure and built per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1053. Ladders must be adequately secured at the top and bottom and be installed using the 4:1 ratio. Job Site Ladders exceeding 24' must adhere to OSHA 29 CFR 1926, Subpart X, Appendix A.
- 14.04 Stepladders-(A-Frame) under four feet in height must be of the platform or podium type and must be equipped with cross-members that lock rigidly in place.
- 14.05 Extension or Straight Ladders shall extend at least three feet above the elevated surface to which they provide access. A manufactured "walk-through" attachment must be used for all extension ladders that provide handrails at the ladder's top. Ladders must be adequately secured at the top and bottom and be installed using the 4:1 ratio.
- 14.06 Ladders may not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections unless they are specifically designed for such use.

- 14.07 Ladders shall not be used to access any elevated level equal to or greater than twenty-four feet above the next lower level. For such access, stair towers shall be constructed and installed.
- 14.08 Securing Ladders on Leading Edge - Ladders placed on leading edges must be securely fastened or anchored to the structure to prevent displacement or accidental dislodgment. Proper securing methods include but are not limited to ladder stabilizers, tie-offs, or other approved means of attachment. The ladder must be positioned at a stable angle and securely tied off at the top to prevent slipping or sliding. Employees responsible for positioning or using ladders on leading edges must be adequately trained in proper securing techniques and adhere strictly to manufacturer guidelines and OSHA regulations.
- 14.09 A Personal Fall Arrest System is required when working from a ladder adjacent to an open shaft, leading edge, or similar greater fall hazard and meets 29 CFR 1926.1053(a)(19) requirements. Workers may never tie off to the ladder.

15.0 FRAME AND MOBILE SCAFFOLDING

- 15.01 Scaffolding must only be designed by a Qualified Person per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.4
- 15.02 Scaffolding must be erected, inspected, and disassembled by Competent Persons.
- 15.03 A Qualified Person must train all workers to perform Work from scaffold systems. The SUBCONTRACTOR will submit the required training documentation and the Qualified Persons' industry certification/training records to the CONTRACTOR.
- 15.04 Workers may not ride on mobile scaffolding when it is being relocated.
- 15.05 All SUBCONTRACTORS must inspect and tag their scaffolding, swing staging, and supported and suspended scaffolding, per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451(f) per the following guidelines:
- 15.06 Initial Inspection: Before scaffolds are used for the first time, a competent person designated by the SUBCONTRACTOR must inspect the scaffold components for any visible defects or damage. This initial inspection ensures that the scaffold is safe for use.
- 15.07 Defective Scaffolding – Scaffolding found to be defective must be marked defective and removed. Replacement scaffolding must follow initial installation guidelines. The CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent must be notified when defective scaffolding is removed and replaced.
- 15.08 Daily Use Inspections: After the initial inspection, scaffold components must be inspected by a Competent Person each day before use and after any event that could affect the structural integrity or safety of the scaffold. This includes events such as severe weather, alterations to the scaffold, or incidents that could potentially damage the scaffold. Inspection records must be available upon request from the CONTRACTOR.

- 15.09 Tagging – Inspections require a RED/Green Tag System. No worker can access a scaffold that is in RED Tag mode.
- 15.10 Inspection Criteria: Scaffold inspections must meet 29 CFR 1926.451(f)(3) standards for inspections. During scaffold inspections, the Competent Person must assess the scaffold's components, such as frames, braces, planks, and connections, for any visible defects, damage, or missing parts, including the scaffold's anchorage and stability, ensuring it is adequately supported and secured to prevent collapse or overturning. The inspection must also include the condition of access points, guardrails, and fall protection systems to ensure they are in place and functioning correctly. The inspector must ensure adherence to the scaffold's design specifications and any manufacturer's recommendations.
- 15.11 Scaffolding components may not be mixed or swapped between SUBCONTRACTORS and shall be distinctively marked to indicate ownership.
- 15.12 Scaffold Planks - Wooden Scaffold Planks and Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) Planks must be marked with a visible Grade Stamp per OHA 29 CFR 1926.451 and be free from any signs of damage, decay, splits, cracks, or warping in the wood. Scaffold planks must maintain their original dimensions and not exhibit excessive bowing, cupping, or twisting. Planks must be flat and provide a stable platform for workers. Compliance with OSHA standards, manufacturer, and additional state or local regulations is required.
- 15.13 Aluminum and Steel Planks – Plank Hooks and parts may not be interchanged between planks; crushed or deformed planks must be removed from service. Plank Hooks must be configured appropriately for the scaffold system. Compliance with OSHA standards, manufacturer, and additional state or local regulations is required.
- 15.14 Composite and Fiberglass Scaffold Planks must have an intact, legible weight capacity label. The label must provide information about maximum load support. Inspections should include delamination, dislodgement of plank hooks, and bowing. Compliance with OSHA standards, manufacturer, and additional state or local regulations is required.
- 15.15 Documentation: The results of scaffold inspections must be documented, including any defects or issues identified and any corrective actions taken. This documentation should be maintained throughout the scaffold's use and made available for review upon request by the CONTRACTOR.
- 15.16 Scaffold Access - Workers may not climb scaffolding using cross braces; only approved scaffold ladders designed for the intended use of accessing scaffolding, per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.451(e)(9)(ii)(iii)(iv), may be used.

16.0 SUSPENDED SCAFFOLDING – SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 16.01 Suspended scaffolding must be designed by a Qualified Person and installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Design criteria must include the system type,

system manufacturer, counterweight system, anchor points, tie-back systems, and access points, with detailed information on design parameters, load capacities, installation requirements, and maintenance procedures specific to the system.

- 16.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR must provide a daily JHA that includes, at a minimum, equipment use instructions and load capacity limits and is signed by each worker.
- 16.03 Initial Use Inspection - Before scaffolds are used for the first time, a Competent Person designated by the SUBCONTRACTOR must inspect the scaffold components for any visible defects or damage. A copy of the Initial Use Inspection Report must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR before use.
- 16.04 Daily Use Inspections: After the initial inspection, scaffold components must be inspected by a Competent Person each day before use and after any event that could affect the structural integrity or safety of the scaffold. This includes events such as severe weather, alterations to the scaffold, or incidents that could potentially damage the scaffold. Inspection records must be available upon request from the CONTRACTOR.
- 16.05 Tagging – Inspections require a RED/Green Tag System. No worker may access a suspended scaffold that is in RED Tag mode.
- 16.06 Emergency Rescue Plan – Before the use of erected scaffolding, the SUBCONTRACTOR must submit an Emergency Rescue Plan to the CONTRACTOR that has the following information: Designated Rescue Personnel, Communication Procedures, Emergency Contact Information, Retrieval, and Rescue Plan that includes evacuation procedures for workers on suspended scaffolding in the event of a severe emergency, such as adverse weather conditions, structural failure, or hazardous material exposure. Worker training records for Emergency Rescue and Evacuation must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR for review.
- 16.07 Weather Plan - Per OSHA 29 CFR 451F12 and 8 – Work is prohibited during high winds, storms, and lightning. Work may not resume for a minimum of 30 minutes after lightning strikes.
- 16.08 Workers are prohibited from working on scaffolding covered with snow, ice, or other slippery materials unless engaged in snow or ice removal from the suspended scaffold.

17.0 MOBILE ELEVATED WORK PLATFORMS (MEWP)

- 17.01 Mobile elevated work platforms (MEWPs) must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.453 and Federal, State, and Local requirements.
- 17.02 Equipment covered under this section includes:

Scissor Lifts	Spider Lifts
Boom Lifts	Atrium Lifts
Vertical Mast Lifts	Push-Around Vertical Lifts
Trailer-Mounted Lifts	Mast Climbers

- 17.03 The SUBCONTRACTOR must conduct daily inspections and maintain inspection records until the end of the equipment's life. The SUBCONTRACTOR must make them available to the CONTRACTOR upon request. All inspection sheets must be for the equipment and provided by the manufacturer.
- 17.04 A Qualified Equipment Inspector must conduct the First Use Inspection and Annual Inspections. Utilizing the manufacturer-required inspection documentation. First-use and annual inspections must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR before using the equipment.
- 17.05 Daily Operator Inspections are required and must be retained by the SUBCONTRACTOR by the end of the Project and be available to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 17.06 Employees and supervisors using MEWPs shall be trained and authorized by OSHA/ANSI and the manufacturer's safety requirements before using the equipment. Certifications or training documentation must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR for review before operations commence.
- 17.07 MEWPs equipped with manufacturer-installed anchor points require 100% Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) tie-off of all personnel. Workers must only use the installed designated anchorage points and follow the manufacturer's operating recommendations.
- 17.08 Workers should NOT tie off to MEWPs without manufactured installed anchor points.
- 17.09 MEWPs must install all manufacturer-installed rails, doors, toe-kicks, and entry point chains. All equipment must be operational, or the MEWP may not be used.
- 17.10 The SUBCONTRACTOR must provide a written rescue plan for workers trapped on an extended MEWP and include it in their daily Job Hazard Analysis. All workers must be trained in emergency stop procedures for equipment.
- 17.11 Workers may not climb the cross rail or use the MEWP scissors when extended.
- 17.12 Workers may not ride on or in any MEWP equipment when the following conditions are present:
 - a) Traveling with the Platform Elevated
 - b) When Passing through Obstacles or Narrow Spaces
 - c) Crossing Over Gaps or Drop-offs
 - d) During Maintenance or Repairs
 - e) In Adverse Weather Conditions

18.0 PERIMETER FALL PROTECTION

- 18.01 The SUBCONTRACTOR responsible for the superstructure shall provide perimeter fall protection unless otherwise specified.

18.02 Perimeter protection must meet OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(1), all Federal, State, and Local requirements, and design standards. Perimeter Fall Protection will be installed on working decks six feet above a lower or ground level.

18.03 The minimum requirements for guardrail systems are as follows:

- a) **Height:** Guardrails must be installed at a height of 42 inches (1.07 meters).
- b) **Strength:** Guardrails and their components must be capable of withstanding a force of at least 200 pounds (890 N) applied within 2 inches (5 cm) of the top edge in any outward or downward direction. The system should not deflect to the extent that it creates a hazard.
- c) **Top Rail:** Guardrail systems must have a top rail that is 42 inches (1.07 meters) high, plus or minus 3 inches (8 cm), above the working surface. The top rail should be smooth and free of sharp edges or projections.
- d) **Mid-Rail:** Guardrails must include a mid-rail, intermediate rail, or equivalent member spaced midway between the top rail and the working surface. This intermediate rail should be installed at a height midway between the top rail and the working surface.
- e) **Toeboard:** A toeboard must be installed along the edge of the working surface. The toeboard should be at least 3.5 inches (9 cm) tall and provide a continuous barrier to prevent objects from falling.
- f) **Construction:** Guardrails should be constructed of wood, metal, or synthetic materials capable of withstanding the loads and forces encountered in regular use. Components should be securely fastened to ensure stability and durability.
- g) **Openings:** Openings in guardrail systems must be small enough to prevent the passage of employees or objects that could fall through. Openings should not exceed 19 inches (48 cm) in width.
- h) **Visibility:** Guardrail systems should be evident to workers to ensure they are easily identified and used as intended. Brightly colored materials or safety markings may be used to enhance visibility.

18.04 The SUBCONTRACTOR responsible for Perimeter Fall protection must provide sleeves through columns (or brackets at columns) and posts furnished and installed by this SUBCONTRACTOR for applications without columns. The system will have turnbuckles at least every 75' or every other bay, whichever distance is shorter (or as otherwise determined by the CONTRACTOR'S project staff), along the entire building perimeter and removable rails at loading zone areas.

18.05 When a full-to-ceiling netting system is required, the SUBCONTRACTOR responsible for Perimeter Fall protection must provide and securely attach an approved floor-to-ceiling

vertical netting system on all floors beginning directly below the stripping floor. The netting shall be secured on the cables to allow other workers to work at the floor perimeter without removing the safety rail system. The SUBCONTRACTOR will maintain the safety guardrail/cabling and netting system until the floor is turned over and accepted by the CONTRACTOR, or as described in the Subcontract Document.

- 18.06 Debris nets are required four floors below the working decks unless other provisions are made for falling material protection.
- 18.07 Removal of Fall Protection - No worker is permitted to remove any perimeter protection, toeboards, rails, netting, hole covers, shaft covers, or stairwell lids without first establishing a Controlled Access Zone (CAZ) and notifying both the CONTRACTOR and Site Safety Representative. These protective systems are critical for preventing worker falls and falling-object hazards, and their removal must be planned, monitored, and executed under strict control. Under no circumstances may these protections be removed and left unattended. If removal is necessary for work access, the area must remain actively monitored, and the protection must be immediately reinstalled once the task is complete or the area is vacated. Violations of this policy will result in immediate corrective action.
- 18.08 Elevator Shafts, Risers and Chases - All workers walking/working on surfaces shall be protected from falling through holes, including open shafts like elevator shafts, mechanical risers, chases, and similar vertical penetrations. All openings must be secured with protective coverings per OSHA 29 CFR §1926.501(b)(4)(i)(ii)(iii). These coverings shall remain in place until the shaft is actively in use, enclosed by guardrails, or permanently closed. If overhead work (e.g., trades working on upper levels above the shaft opening) is taking place, hard barricades or catch platforms must be installed below to protect workers at lower levels. The shaft covers must:
- a) Be capable of supporting two times the intended load without failure per 29CFR1926.501(i).
 - b) Secured to prevent displacement by wind, equipment, or personnel.
 - c) Clearly marked with the word "COVER or HOLE and DO NOT REMOVE.
 - d) Be replaced immediately if damaged or temporarily removed for access.
 - e) Always attended when open, no worker is permitted to leave a shaft uncovered or unsecured.
- 18.09 Stairwell Lids - Stairwell openings must be covered with engineered lids or decking systems when the stair tower is incomplete, unguarded, or when overhead work is occurring above the stair shaft. These lids are to serve both as fall protection and overhead object protection and must, at a minimum, meet 29 CFR §1926.501(b)(1) and (b)(4), 29 CFR §1926.105(a), and 29 CFR §1926.502(c).

Stairwell lids must:

- a) Be constructed of rated material capable of resisting the impact and load of falling tools or materials.
- b) Be secured to the structure to prevent shifting or removal without tools.
- c) Be clearly labeled with "STAY OFF" or "NO ACCESS – FALL HAZARD."

When work is occurring on levels above the stair opening:

- a) Temporary decking must be placed on top of stairwells to prevent tools and debris from falling.
- b) Workers below must not be permitted to access areas under active overhead work unless protected by debris netting, decking, or a rigid overhead shield, and a CAZ is established.

19.0 STEEL ERECTION

- 19.01 Steel Erection is considered a High-Risk and Critical Lift activity and requires adherence to High-Risk Activity.
- 19.02 All steel erection shall follow the Project's six-foot fall protection requirements. A Site-Specific Fall Protection Plan, a Pre-task Plan, and a Job Hazard Analysis are required for review and approval by the CONTRACTOR before commencing any steel erection work.
- 19.03 When "Christmas treeing" steel beams, no more than three (3) pieces shall be allowed in a single lift and only approved multiple lift rigging shall be used. Persons engaged in such lifts shall be trained according to 29 CFR 1926.761(c)(1).
- 19.04 Except for the six-foot fall protection requirements indicated above, all steel erection shall be performed under the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR 1926, Subpart R.
- 19.05 Any lay-down areas or derrick floor plans must be coordinated with CONTRACTOR project management and shall have been reviewed, approved, and stamped/sealed by a Professional Engineer, as required.

20.0 LIFTING AND SUPPORTING GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 20.01 No load-lifting or suspension equipment shall ever be used more than its rated capacity when damaged or excessively worn.
- 20.02 No person shall stand, walk, or work under a suspended load. An audible warning alarm must be used when lifting or suspending a load. The Signal person is responsible for sounding the alarm. A whistle or horn is an acceptable method.
- 20.03 Loads shall be safely installed or landed and securely blocked using dunnage or other means to prevent movement or shifting before being unhooked or unslung.
- 20.04 Any potentially unstable materials must be racked, blocked, or placed on dunnage for storage to prevent unintentional shifting or movement.

- 20.05 The area below the swing radius of any lifting apparatus must be isolated, and rigid barricades must be utilized to create a Controlled Access Zone (CAZ). The lift leader must monitor and maintain the CAZ whenever materials are being landed or lifted.
- 20.06 All chain rigging and components shall be grade 100, and all rigging equipment shall be equipped with clearly legible tags or labels showing its rated capacity. The SUBCONTRACTOR is required to conduct a documented rigging inspection by a Competent Person daily. Inspection documents must be made available to the CONTRACTOR on demand. Damaged or worn rigging components shall be immediately removed from use and discarded.
- 20.07 Unless deemed as an added hazard, tag lines shall be used on every load. Workers controlling tag lines shall be provided with a clear, unimpeded walking path that, to the extent possible, prevents them from being positioned under a suspended load.
- 20.08 Support or suspension requires engineered, stamped plans to be provided in advance for:
- a) Column and wall formwork indicating maximum allowable lateral formwork pressures.
 - b) Shoring and framework for all suspended slabs.
 - c) Rebar bracing as applied to vertical reinforcing steel for walls and columns (calculations must be included).

21.0 HOISTING OPERATIONS GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 21.01 The SUBCONTRACTOR will meet, at minimum, all OSHA Standards for Cranes and Derricks in Construction under 29 CFR 1926.1400-1442 and all state and local standards. If any standard conflicts, the most strenuous standard will apply. SUBCONTRACTORS shall follow the Landmark Hoisting Program, Severe Weather and Lightning Program, and Table Flying and Stripping program guidelines in addition to Federal, State, and Local requirements; if there is a dispute among the requirements, the more stringent rules will apply.
- 21.02 This section pertains to the following hoisting equipment:

Equipment Type	
Articulating Knuckle Boom Crane – Placement Operations	Tower Crane – Self-Erecting
Carry Deck Crane (Under 25 Ton)	Personnel Lifts
Crawler – Lattice Boom	Telescopic Boom Crane (Small) – Less Than 17.5 Tons
Crawler - Telescopic	Telescopic Boom Crane (Large) – More Than 17.5 Ton
Mobile – All Terrain Crane (AT)	Tower Crane - Hammerhead
Mobile Rough Terrain Crane (RT)	Tower Crane – Luffing Jib

- 21.03 The CONTRACTOR shall require advance notice twelve weeks before the commencement of all hoisting installations, including assembly and disassembly. Jumping operations and Personnel Lift installations require six weeks' notice.
- 21.04 Daily inspections shall be conducted at the work site by the Crane Operator or a Qualified Equipment Inspector, with inspection records kept in the crane's cab. All daily equipment inspections must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR every week. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to stop work operations until all required documentation is obtained.
- 21.05 Shift inspections are required when the crane is transferred to a new Operator on the same workday. Shift Inspections are conducted by the new shift Crane Operator or a Qualified Equipment Inspector, with inspection records kept in the crane's cab. All shift inspections must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR every week. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to stop work operations until all required documentation is obtained.
- 21.06 A Daily Lift meeting shall be completed with the operator and crew foreman to ensure that the Operator and crew are appropriately informed and coordinated. If multiple cranes are present, a daily safety huddle must be held with all operators and lift leaders (a signal person, riggers, foreperson, etc.) before crane operations commence.
- 21.07 All crane operators must possess a valid State Crane Operator's License, and, when available, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall employ an operating engineer holding a certification issued by the National Commission for the Certification of Crane Operators (NCCO) or other nationally accredited and recognized crane training institutions. This license must always be on the Operator's person while operating the crane.
- 21.08 All personnel operating a crane, signaling a crane, or rigging a crane load must provide the CONTRACTOR with written documentation of training, experience, and proficiency that meets or exceeds the OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1400 requirements before starting Work. This training documentation must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR before Work commences and be on the Worker's person when on the Project. Personnel performing the rigger and signaler tasks must be easily identifiable by the crane operator and CONTRACTOR supervision.
- 21.09 When a load is flying or suspended, an audible warning alarm must be sounded by the signal person until the load has landed. The audible alarm can be a horn or whistle that is distinguishable by workers on the site as a warning.
- 21.10 All tower cranes must utilize reliable two-way communications at ground loading zones and any designated landing zones.
- 21.11 Tower Crane Operators may not use cell phones when the crane is operating, except when communicating with medical flight evacuation personnel.
- 21.12 The SUBCONTRACTOR for the Tower Crane must submit an Emergency Operator Rescue plan to the CONTRACTOR within fifteen (15) days of Subcontract Document execution.

- 21.13 All hoisting SUBCONTRACTORS must submit a Weather and Electrical Hazard Plan to the CONTRACTOR within fifteen (15) days of Subcontract Document execution. Hoisting operations must cease when winds exceed 35 mph.
- 21.14 The SUBCONTRACTOR must submit a flight plan that is continuously updated as site conditions change.
- 21.15 The CONTRACTOR may request and provide a hook camera or other monitoring system for all cranes. Cameras installed directly on crane equipment will be coordinated between the CONTRACTOR and SUBCONTRACTOR. The CONTRACTORS' project management and safety department will determine the placement, positioning, and quantity of all crane monitoring cameras. Malfunction or inoperability of the monitoring system shall cause all lifting activity with the affected crane to stop until it is repaired and restored to service. Mounts must be **manufacturer-rated and approved** for the specific hook block model. Cameras attached to the crane must have a secondary safety tether that connects the camera assembly to the block or lifting eye. Mounts must **not protrude** into sling, shackle, or tag-line areas. Verify weight and balance impact; recalibrate Load Moment Indicators (LMI) if required by the manufacturer.
- 21.16 Tower cranes will include an anti-collision system to be operational before the commencement of Work as directed by the CONTRACTOR when the working radius of any crane or the presence of other obstructions creates the potential for collision or impingement.
- 21.17 Personnel Hoists installation must meet or exceed the requirements of OSHA Standard 1926.552(c), the CONTRACTOR'S Hoisting Program, and all State and local requirements. Installing a personnel hoist is considered a Critical Lift activity, and Critical Lifts activity protocols must be followed.
- 21.18 Following assembly and erection of personnel hoists, and before being put in service, an inspection and test of all functions and safety devices shall be made under the supervision of a third-party Qualified Equipment Inspector. A similar inspection and test are required following a significant alteration of an existing installation.
- 21.19 All Personnel Hoists shall be inspected daily before operations and third-party tested by a Qualified Equipment Inspector every 90 days. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall prepare a certification record which includes the date the inspection and test of all functions and safety devices were performed; the signature of the Qualified Equipment Inspector who performed the inspection and test; and a serial number, or other identifier, for the inspected and tested hoist. The most recent certification record shall be maintained on file with the CONTRACTOR by submitting it in myComply© or Procore. The following minimum requirements for inspection of installation and the manufacturer's recommendations are required:

Installation Inspection Minimum Requirements
Documentation of Inspector and Inspector credentials.
Drop Testing was conducted and documented.
Limit Device Set and Tested.
Inspection of the structural integrity of the mast, platform, and enclosure.
Electrical Systems Inspection: including wiring, controls, and emergency stop. Ensure all components are grounded and moisture protected.
Mechanical Components: Inspect motors, brakes, gears, and pulleys for proper installation and operation. Verify that all moving parts are adequately lubricated and aligned.
Safety Features: Test the personnel hoist's safety features, including over-speed governors, interlocks, limit switches, and emergency lowering systems. Ensure that these features are functioning correctly.
Platform Condition: Examine the condition of the hoist platform, including its flooring, guardrails, gates, and access doors. Verify that all safety guards are in place and functioning correctly.
Documentation: Submit installation documentation, including photographs, drop test results, and a commissioning inspection report, via Procore.
Document Retention: Outline the inspection, training, and equipment installation document retention plan to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and project specifications.

- 21.20 Personnel Hoists may not be operated without roofing on the car and an overhead protection system at the ground level.
- 21.21 Travel limits and gate interlocks are required on all Landmark Construction sites.
- 21.22 Personnel Hoists may only be operated by a trained and certified operator. This training is project-specific and must be conducted at the project site under the CONTRACTOR's supervision. Training and certification documentation must be provided before the operator begins Work. Training must include the following minimum standards, required equipment, and local and state training requirements.

Required Lift Operator Training
The equipment installer/provider must train operators in safe operating procedures, emergency protocols, and inspection procedures.
Maintenance and Inspection Procedures: Provide and train operators on the personnel hoist system's daily and quarterly equipment maintenance and inspection procedures.
Safety Features: Provide training on the safety features of the personnel hoist system. This should include details about emergency stop mechanisms, overspeed governors, interlocks, safety guards, and other features designed to prevent accidents and protect workers.
Train operators on lubricating, oiling, maintaining, operating, adjusting, and inspecting the Equipment, all in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended practices, specifications, and charts.
Demonstrate the detailed procedure for checking the limits. If the limits or interlocks are out of adjustment (on company or third-party rental hoists), the Operator shall notify the Lead Superintendent and cease operation of the hoist.
Equipment failures require removing the hoist from service, floor landing gate, equipment malfunctions, limit sets, overhead protection, cage, handrail malfunction, and inspection failures.
Inspection Requirements, daily prestart-ups inspections, 90-Day Third-Party Recertification tracking, myComply® uploads. 90 Day Inspection protocol, contact information, and required inspection criteria.
Emergency Management Protocols, severe weather, fire, security threat, structural instability, medical emergencies, evacuation process, and other regulatory requirements.
Right to stop work.
Housekeeping and equipment maintenance.
Proper use of equipment.

22.0 HOIST ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY AND JUMPING

22.01 Installation Premobilization Plan Review Documentation: The Equipment Installation CONTRACTOR shall provide, through the electronic Submittal process, twelve weeks in advance of the commencement of Work, the following documentation to the CONTRACTOR for review:

- a) Timeline and Installation Schedule – Including dates and times.
- b) Job Hazard (JHA) for the installation.
- c) Pre-Task Plan (PTP) for the installation.
- d) Assist Crane (if any) type and Operator certifications.
- e) Installation of the communication plan.
- f) Task Specific Fall Protection Plan (if needed).
- g) Delineated Access Control Zone plan.
- h) Traffic Control Plan.
- i) Crane type, capacity, and specifications.
- j) Crane manufacturer's equipment manual.
- k) Crane Hook Camera Placement Plan.
- l) Agenda for Pre-mobilization Meeting.
- m) Post Installation Commissioning Plan.
- n) Emergency Response Plan for Installation.
- o) Name of Qualified Person for installation, certification records, and contact information.
- p) Name of Competent Person for installation, certification records, and contact information.
- q) Rigging/Signal Plan.
- r) Qualified Rigger/Signal Person(s) name, certification, and contact information.
- s) Lift Director, name, Industry Certifications/Training Record, and contact information.
- t) Hoisting Equipment annual inspection records.
- u) Date of next Annual Inspection
- v) Lift plan, including equipment to be lifted, site logistics plan [indicating crane placement, the radius of crane depicted for all locations, center-pin location, loading zones, and landing zones.
- w) Crane or Equipment Operators certification records and contact information.
- x) Written acceptance of foundations, pads, and setup areas.

22.02 A Professional Engineer shall review all tower, crawler cranes, and on-site assembled crane setups, and stamped/sealed documentation shall be submitted to the CONTRACTOR before the equipment is set up in the designated area. This includes submitting as-built drawings for any underground utilities and ground-bearing pressure surveys.

- 22.03 All hoisting equipment assembly or installation on the Project will require a third-party, Qualified Equipment Inspector to inspect and certify the equipment before it is delivered for service. Inspection documentation, completed on the manufacturer's inspection form, must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR before equipment is put into service.

23.0 CRITICAL LIFTS

- 23.01 SUBCONTRACTORS are required to comply with the CONTRACTOR Hoisting Program for Critical Lift planning and High-Risk policy. Critical Lift planning requires the CONTRACTOR to participate in pre-mobilization meetings. The CONTRACTORS DSSP, A/D Director and all Competent Persons are required to attend all planning meetings. A Critical Lift Plan is required when a single lift or a series of lifts meets any one of the following criteria:

Work Requiring Critical Lift Protocols
Hoisting concrete formwork, tables, and column forms.
Hoisting precast or pre-stressed concrete façade panels.
Hoisting swimming pools.
Installation of Personnel Hoists.
Lifting steel beams.
Any tilt-up or tilt-down operations.
A lift exceeds 75 percent of the crane capacity based on its configuration at the time of the lift. This applies to mobile cranes and tower cranes utilizing four-part reeving.
A lift is performed in tandem with another piece of equipment/crane.
Lifts are within 20 feet of power lines.
Site conditions have changed significantly since the submission of the original lift plans.
People, property, or equipment have become exposed to increased lift hazards.
Lifts require specialized, unique, or complex rigging equipment.
Hoisting Personnel are suspended on work platforms.
Hoisting specialized equipment requiring a long lead time to replace.
Any lifts deemed Critical by the CONTRACTOR.
Lifts in which another crane shares air and flight space.

- 23.02 The Critical Lift plan must include chart calculations, engineering designs, rigging diagrams, rigging testing certification, free-fall recovery plan, pick sequences, logistics diagrams, Operator and Rigger Certifications, A/D Certifications, and training records.
- 23.03 SUBCONTRACTORS must complete the CONTRACTOR Critical Lift Planning Checklist and submit a Critical Lift Plan to the CONTRACTOR by the timeframe outlined in the Critical Lift Plan Submission Table or as the CONTRACTOR directs.
- 23.04 All documentation related to critical lifts, including lift plans, inspection records, operator certifications, and safety meeting minutes, must be maintained for the project's duration and made available to the CONTRACTOR upon request.

Critical Lift Plan Submission Table		
Critical Lift Criteria	Critical Lifts Plan Submission	Operator/Rigger Certification Submission
Crane Installation	Twelve (12) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Assist Cranes	Twelve (12) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Crane Jumping	Six (6) Weeks Before Jump	Must be Current in myComply©
Formwork Tables	Six (6) Weeks Before Jump	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Precast/Prestressed Formwork Tables	Twelve (12) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Personnel Hoist Installation	Six (6) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Hoisting Swimming Pools	Twelve (12) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Lifting Steel Beams	Twelve (12) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Any Tilt-up or Tilt Down Operations	Twelve (12) Weeks Before Installation	Three (3) Weeks Before Work Begins
Lifts within 20' of Power Lines	Six (6) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
Tandem Lifts	Six (6) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
A lift exceeds 75 percent of the crane capacity based on its configuration at the time of the lift.	Three (3) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
Significant Change in Site Conditions	Three (3) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
New People/Property Exposures	Three (3) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
Lifts Require Complex/Special Rigging	Three (3) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
Hoisting Personnel Suspended on Work Platforms	Six (6) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
Lifting Long Lead Time Equipment	Three (3) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©
Any Lifts Deemed Critical by the CONTRACTOR	Three (3) Weeks Before Lift	Must be Current in myComply©

24.0 CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

- 24.01 All Work conducted in a confined space must be in accordance with the CONTRACTOR'S High-Risk policy, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146, "Permit-Required Confined Spaces," and comply with all Federal, State, and Local requirements.
- 24.02 Confined spaces shall be identified through marking or signage that identifies the area as a Confined Space and denies entry.
- 24.03 Workers may not enter a confined space until it has been determined by a Qualified Person that adequate provisions for employee safety are in use and that it is safe to do so. Workers must be trained in confined spaces and have demonstrated experience working in them.
- 24.04 Confined spaces that present a risk of injury through entrapment, engulfment, or the possible presence of a toxic or oxygen-deplete atmosphere (either before entry or due to the Work to be performed in the space) shall only be entered by trained, Competent

Persons under the authority of a properly executed, reviewed, and accepted confined space permit.

- 24.05 Where confined space entry is anticipated in the scope of Work, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit their confined space entry plan to CONTRACTOR management for review before the commencement of Work.
- 24.06 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide all required air monitoring and rescue equipment, entry attendants, and trained rescue personnel, and verify a 3rd party rescue service is available as necessary per OSHA and local safety rules and regulations.
- 24.07 The SUBCONTRACTOR submits to the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent through myComply© a Confined Space Entry Notification 48 hours before planned Work for review.
- 24.08 Each day before confined space entry, the SUBCONTRACTOR must submit a Daily Confined Space Permit directly to the Superintendent for pre-entry compliance inspection by the Superintendent. Work may not commence until the Superintendent's inspection is complete. The SUBCONTRACTOR will close the permit by attaching it to the Daily Log in Procore at the end of each day. Permits must be renewed each day and may not be extended. Inspection by the Superintendent is not a statement or approval of the means and methods listed in the permit.
- 24.09 An approved Daily JHA and Weekly PTP are required for each day of Work in a Confined Space.

25.0 DEMOLITION

- 25.01 Before performing any demolition work, a comprehensive survey and risk assessment must be performed by a Professional Engineer or Qualified or other Competent Person (depending on the project requirements) to identify and control operational hazards and their associated risks for all phases of the demolition operation.
- 25.02 Risk assessments must be performed daily by a Competent Person who has knowledge of demolition equipment and methods being used, the structural characteristics and condition of the structure to be demolished, the characteristics and properties of the land upon which the structure is situated, as well as any adjacent structures that could be impacted.
- 25.03 An Exclusion Zone shall be defined as having sufficient dimensions to protect members of the public, adjacent structures, sidewalks, and roadways from demolition activities, mobile equipment operation, and falling debris. The exclusion zone shall be fenced or barricaded, and appropriate warning signage shall be posted. Methods of access control for authorized workers should be devised.
- 25.04 Local utilities (Dig-Safe, 811, or local equivalent) shall be contacted well before the anticipated start of Work to identify and mark all utilities and be notified of the planned

demolition. All utilities shall be disconnected and isolated from the structure to be demolished at the property or building line. For smaller interior demolition jobs, local utility supply panels and valve controls serving the target area shall be isolated and locked out before the commencement of Work, except to the extent required to provide power to tools or equipment.

- 25.05 Interior utility pipe and conduit runs shall be distinctively marked before removal using color-coded tags or paint as described below. Piping and conduits shall be marked every ten feet on either side of any wall or floor penetration. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall be responsible for marking all interior utility runs within their area(s) of operation.

Utility Pipe and Conduit Marking	
Yellow	Natural, Propane, or Butane Gas
Orange	Electrical
Blue	Process or potable water
Brown	Sewage/Wastewater
White	Low Voltage/Security/CCTV/Data wiring
Red	Life Safety (sprinkler water, fire alarm wiring)
Green	Ready for demolition (only to be used when disconnected and approved for removal)

- 25.06 Provisions shall be made before starting Work for the placement and storage of debris, access/egress ramps or ladders, mobile equipment routes, ground pads, walkways, barricades, lighting, and other required safety features. Scrap metal must not be stored on-site unless containerized. Debris drop zones shall be located away from areas of foot or equipment traffic, clearly defined and barricaded.
- 25.07 Overhead protection shall be established for worker entrances to multi-story structures being demolished. It shall be wholly protected by sidewalk sheds and canopies, providing protection from the face of the building for a minimum of 8 feet (or longer as may be required for safe access).
- 25.08 Only people directly involved with demolition activities shall be allowed access to the Work area. Each level where workers are expected to perform tasks shall be thoroughly inspected for hazards before Work, and a JHA will be developed and communicated to the workers. All weakened or damaged wall components and floor surfaces that may have openings, penetrations, removed joists, or chutes for debris removal shall be identified and barricaded to prevent worker access.
- 25.09 All chutes for debris removal shall be enclosed along their entire length except for the opening intended for depositing debris and trash materials. That opening shall be protected by a guardrail between 42 and 46 inches in height from the floor, with the guard rail capable of withstanding lateral displacement of no less than 300 pounds.
- 25.10 Where wheelbarrows or wheeled carts are used to deposit debris into chute openings, a securely fastened toe board or bumper at least six inches high, 4 inches wide, and

spanning the width of the chute opening shall be furnished to prevent travel past the opening of the chute. Stop logs or similar barriers must be installed where debris is to be dumped by small mobile equipment (e.g., Bobcats).

- 25.11 Demolition debris shall be removed at scheduled intervals and not allowed to accumulate excessively. All debris must be disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and Local disposal requirements and regulations.
- 25.12 Where indicated, the SUBCONTRACTOR responsible shall utilize an industrial hygiene (IH) service to gather samples, analyze, and report on known or suspected contaminants (i.e., lead, asbestos, PCBs, rodent droppings, etc.). A "clean" IH report shall be obtained before proceeding with any demolition activities involving such contaminants.

26.0 EXCAVATION

- 26.01 All excavation activities must conform to OSHA 29 CFR 1926.650 - Subpart P and all Federal, State, and Local requirements and regulations.
- 26.02 Excavation standards apply to five-foot or deeper excavations, and the CONTRACTOR may require excavations at shallower depths based on soil conditions.
- 25.03 A soil report and site drawings defining underground utilities shall be obtained before starting excavation. The SUBCONTRACTOR will submit a daily JHA and weekly PTP to the CONTRACTOR. The SUBCONTRACTOR and CONTRACTOR will review the Work area with the Operator and inform the Operator of any known live utilities. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall review proper excavation techniques with the crew if excavation occurs near live utilities.
- 26.04 Before commencing Work, the SUBCONTRACTOR performing the excavation shall contact local utility companies and request identification and marking of any known or suspected underground utility lines. The callout reference number provided by the utility SUBCONTRACTOR shall be retained along with other excavation records.
- 26.05 All heavy equipment operators involved in excavation activities shall be trained and authorized by their employer to operate their specific equipment. Documentation or certifications for this training shall be furnished to the CONTRACTOR utilizing myComply© before the commencement of Work.
- 26.06 Any SUBCONTRACTOR performing excavation Work activities shall submit a site-specific plan, including JHA and PTP, before starting Work for review by the CONTRACTOR project team. The site-specific plan and pre-tasks plans shall include, at minimum, details for identifying existing utilities, worker access, soil classification, installation and removal of protective systems, barricading, training, air monitoring, competent persons, qualified persons, inspections, and permitting.
- 26.07 Support of Excavation (SOE) systems, such as shoring, sloping, and benching, require High-Risk protocols as outlined in section 6.00.

- 26.08 Any excavation that requires SOE must utilize an SOE system designed by a Professional Engineer with stamped drawings provided to the CONTRACTOR eight weeks before the Work begins.
- 26.09 Manufactured or prefabricated excavation protection systems shall only be assembled, installed, and disassembled according to manufacturer specifications.
- 26.10 Discovered underground utilities shall be excavated by hand and supported to prevent collapse or damage.
- 26.11 All OSHA requirements shall be strictly adhered to for all excavations. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide all required emergency response equipment/rescue personnel if the excavation is considered a confined space.
- 26.12 Excavations below a water table with high groundwater levels require the SUBCONTRACTOR to submit a dewatering plan that prevents instability or cave-in. The plan must be submitted at the High-Risk Premobilization meeting.

27.0 ELECTRICAL SAFETY

- 27.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS who work with electricity and electrical equipment must follow current OSHA Subpart K, NFPA 70E, and all NEC standards.
- 27.02 When working on or near energized or exposed work over 50 volts, the SUBCONTRACTOR must submit an Energized Electrical Work Permit specific to the tasks. The SUBCONTRACTOR must submit to the Superintendent the CONTRACTOR'S Energized Electrical Work Permit form before commencement of work. These activities shall also be documented as High-Risk activities on the daily JHA.
- 27.03 The SUBCONTRACTOR must submit the closed Energized Electrical Work Permit by attaching it to the Daily Log in Procore when permitted Work is completed.
- 27.04 Extension cords shall be a minimum 12-gauge 3-lead (with grounding protection). Grounding lugs shall not be cut, removed, or bypassed for any reason. Electrical extension cords shall be visually inspected before each use, and a thorough inspection and continuity test shall be performed once each quarter. Damaged or worn cords shall be immediately removed from service and discarded.
- 27.05 Quarterly inspections shall be documented, and specific extension cords shall be identified. The CONTRACTOR can follow a color-coding scheme. Inspection documentation must be made available to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 27.06 Power or extension cords (including suspended lighting systems) shall not be placed across or through an area where they can create a tripping hazard or be damaged, and whenever possible should be suspended, being placed sufficiently above floor or ground level to prevent contact with workers or equipment in the area.

- 27.07 Spider boxes, power taps, and other temporary power distribution sources must be positioned to avoid tripping or contact with mobile equipment. They may only be used as rated by the manufacturer. Overloading or modifications are not allowed.
- 27.08 All electrical distribution panels, breakers, disconnects, switches, and junction boxes must be completely enclosed. Panels must be dead front with covers or doors that can be latched closed. Water-tight enclosures must be used if any of these components could be exposed to moisture. Non-conductive mats shall be placed in front of all distribution panels.
- 27.09 All electrical sources shall be protected by ground fault circuit interruption (GFCI) devices, either as part of the circuit design and installation or by using temporary GFCI extensions ("pigtailed"). Inspections of all GFCI circuits provided by the installing SUBCONTRACTOR shall be conducted at least monthly, with documentation provided to CONTRACTOR project management upon request.
- 27.10 Concrete used to encapsulate electrical duct banks shall be dyed or painted red along its entire length at the time of placement to provide ready identification should digging in the area become necessary.
- 27.11 The SUBCONTRACTOR performing electrical equipment installation or modification shall be responsible for developing and providing all arc flash calculations, updated circuit diagrams/line drawings, and markings where required by NFPA 70E.
- 27.12 Energized Work must be performed under an Energized Electrical Work Permit (EEWP) and requires a Qualified Person as defined in the Exhibit S. Energized Work must also have a Watch Attendant present.

28.0 CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY – LOCK/OUT-TAG/OUT

- 28.01 Any SUBCONTRACTOR performing Work on any energized equipment (regardless of the types of energy involved), including mobile equipment, shall submit a detailed lockout/tag-out program to CONTRACTOR project management for review before the commencement of Work.
- 28.02 A project lockout/tag-out permit system shall be in effect for the entire Project and will require the CONTRACTOR to request a lockout permit at least one day before the Work is performed.
- 28.03 Each employee involved in an energy isolation task shall be responsible for affixing their own personal lock and tag to all necessary energy isolation devices to safely perform the Work required and for removing their lock and tag upon completion. Abandoned or unidentified lockout devices shall not be removed without prior inspection and approval from the CONTRACTOR.
- 28.04 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall furnish each authorized employee with an adequate number of personal lockout devices and tags required to safely perform any energy

isolation tasks in which they are involved. Tags identifying the lockout device's owner shall be attached to all devices but never be used alone.

- 28.05 Machine or equipment-specific energy isolation procedures shall be followed when available from the equipment manufacturer. Without any equipment-specific procedures, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall develop and adopt an energy-isolation procedure specific to the task to be performed. All authorized employees shall be fully trained on the procedure before beginning Work.
- 28.06 SUBCONTRACTORS shall remain aware of the impacts of any energy isolation activities on the Project or other SUBCONTRACTORS. They shall coordinate their activities with other people or SUBCONTRACTORS who may be affected.
- 28.07 Where three or more authorized employees are involved or when multiple trades, crafts, or teams are involved in the Work on the same equipment or system, a single competent individual shall be designated as the lockout coordinator for that activity. This Person shall have knowledge of the activities of all the individuals or groups assigned to the task and shall oversee and direct the energy isolation and lockout practices required to ensure the coordination and safe Work of all persons involved.

29.0 HAZARDOUS COMMUNICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS

- 29.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS are required to comply with the OSHA 1910.1200 for communication of hazardous chemicals to their employees and provide their Hazardous Communication Plan to the CONTRACTOR with the submittal of the SUBCONTRACTORS' Site-Specific Safety Plan. In addition to the plan, ten (10) days before the SUBCONTRACTORS start Work on the Project, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide to the CONTRACTOR, through the submittal process, a list of all hazardous materials and the related Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that the SUBCONTRACTOR will use in the performance of the Work at the project. During operations, if there is a change or addition to the materials utilized, the SDS must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR before use. SDS shall be made continuously available to all employees and CONTRACTORS.
- 29.02 SUBCONTRACTOR shall not introduce to the Project site (whether for incorporation into the Project or use in SUBCONTRACTOR'S activities without incorporation into the Project) any hazardous materials, which include all elements, wastes, substances, or compounds which are contained in the list of Hazardous Materials adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the state in which the Project is located or defined by any other federal, state or local laws or court rulings.
- 29.03 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall be responsible for furnishing approved containers and storage cabinets for all hazardous materials, including but not limited to fuels, oil, form oil, paints, solvents, lubricants, etc., stored or used on the project site. All containers and storage arrangements shall comply with OSHA, NFPA, and local fire codes. Secondary

containment (drip pallets, bunding, etc.) shall be provided for all stored bulk liquid and fuel areas.

- 29.04 All chemical containers, even those intended for temporary use, shall be clearly labeled regarding the container's contents, utilizing the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals standard. Labels shall conform to the requirements specified by 29 CFR 1910.1200.
- 29.05 Compressed gas cylinders shall be legibly marked or labeled as to their contents and such that the SUBCONTRACTOR using or owning the cylinders is easily identifiable. Cylinders shall be stored in compliance with Federal OSHA, NFPA, and State and local fire codes.
- 29.06 SUBCONTRACTORS are responsible for any spills or other environmental incidents caused by their actions, including spills associated with the operation of their vehicles (i.e., fuel or oil leaks). The SUBCONTRACTOR is required to report such an incident to CONTRACTOR project management without delay. The SUBCONTRACTOR will perform and complete the cleanup in accordance with current environmental standards, or the costs associated with the cleanup will be charged to the responsible SUBCONTRACTOR.
- 29.07 SUBCONTRACTORS performing Work that could create a spill hazard must supply adequate spill kits for cleanup measures. The spill kits shall be ready for emergencies, and workers shall be trained.

30.0 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

- 30.01 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide the necessary tools and equipment for the safe performance of the Work. All tools and equipment shall be used only for their intended purpose and shall not be modified or altered in any manner.
- 30.02 Regardless of ownership, all tools and equipment on a project site shall be maintained in good condition and repaired or replaced as needed. Any damaged or defective tool or equipment that cannot be satisfactorily repaired shall be discarded and replaced. Tools and equipment are subject to random inspections by the CONTRACTOR, and any items found in unacceptable condition are subject to confiscation.
- 30.03 Tools and equipment that cannot be immediately removed from the Project must be disconnected from any power source, including the removal of batteries, red tagged as "Defective – DO NOT Use" until they can be removed.
- 30.04 SUBCONTRACTORS must follow local regulations for the disposal of lithium batteries. Lithium batteries may not be disposed of on the Project site or in Project disposal systems like dumpsters and trash cans.
- 30.05 Lithium batteries are potential fire risks and may not be stored near flammable materials or liquids.

- 30.06 Equipment or tools supplied or fitted with guards or shields may only be used with the guard or shield in place and operating as designed by the manufacturer.
- 30.07 Compressed air hoses and connections shall have a minimum working pressure rating of 150 psi or 150% of the maximum pressure produced in the system, whichever is higher. Compressed air connections shall be secured against accidental disconnection by whip clips or whip checks installed at the connection. Air hoses shall be routed and positioned to avoid creating a tripping hazard on walkways, stairways, and ramps.
- 30.08 Compressed air streams shall not be directed toward anyone. Do not use compressed air to clean boots, clothing, or other personal items. Tools may not be cleaned on-site using compressed air.
- 30.09 Any portable tool that is used on an elevated platform or near a leading edge of any elevated working surface shall be protected from falling using a lanyard that is continuously attached to the tool and the building, platform, or tool user (whichever is more secure), or a safety net or screen which completely encloses the Work area is constructed of sufficiently small mesh to prevent tools from falling through.
- 30.10 Utility knives shall have a retracting mechanism that fully retracts the blade into the tool's housing. All knife blades must be properly disposed of.
- 30.11 Workers must be trained in the proper use of tools and equipment. The CONTRACTOR may request training records at any time.

31.0 PEDESTRIAN PROTECTION

- 31.01 Where such activities have a potential safety impact or pose a risk to foot traffic, pedestrians shall be continuously protected during construction, excavation, remodeling, and demolition.
- 31.02 All SUBCONTRACTORS are responsible for good housekeeping; walkways are to be free of debris, ice, and snow.
- 31.03 If canopies or covers are required, they shall be designed and installed to support all imposed loads, but they will not have a live load rating of less than 150 pounds per square foot. SUBCONTRACTORS may not use canopies or covers for storing materials.
- 31.04 Barriers shall be placed on the construction side of the walkway of a design and construction that complies with local government codes or ordinances.
- 31.05 Walkways, canopies, lighting, and signage shall be maintained in good repair for as long as they are required to be in place. All constructed walkways, barriers, or canopies shall be removed when no longer required, and the affected area restored to its prior condition and configuration.
- 31.06 A certified Flagger must be on duty when conditions require additional pedestrian protection.

31.07 SUBCONTRACTORS may not allow debris, equipment, or structures to encroach on established pedestrian walkways.

32.0 FIRE PROTECTION, TEMPORARY HEAT, AND HOT WORK

32.01 Hot Work must be completed per OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926 Subpart J and 29 CFR 1910.252(e) and 29 CFR 1910.104 – Oxygen and NFPA 51B, all Federal, State, and Local regulations, and CONTRACTOR guidelines. If information conflicts, the more stringent requirement will apply.

32.02 All Hot Work shall be performed under the control and requirements of a Hot Work Permit issued to a SUBCONTRACTOR identified Competent Person with sufficient knowledge and authority to understand and manage the hazards associated with the Work to be conducted. A properly trained and equipped fire watch shall be assigned to monitor the hot work and must remain posted during the hot work no less than 60 minutes after its completion.

32.03 Hot Work Permits must be clearly posted where Hot Work is being conducted and returned to the Superintendent at the end of each day. Hot Work permits shall not be affixed to fire extinguishers or any other movable object.

32.04 A new Hot Work Permit is required for each workday. No Hot Work Permits may be extended.

32.05 Sufficient types and sizes of fire extinguishers shall be positioned in any active Work area at each designated exit and no less than 75 feet from the location of any other extinguisher on the same level or as otherwise required by local fire codes. Extinguishers shall be mounted or placed on pedestals.

32.06 All workers shall be trained in the operation of fire extinguishers, and any wholly or partially discharged extinguishers shall be immediately removed from service. Extinguishers shall be inspected at least once monthly, with the inspection documented on a register or a tag securely attached to the extinguisher.

32.07 A CAZ is required for all Hot Work.

32.08 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall be responsible for complying with all applicable local fire department codes and requirements, obtaining all required municipal fire permits, and if required, shall also be responsible for the costs of any on-site fire department monitoring personnel associated with their Work.

32.09 Fire sprinkler, detection, and alarm systems shall always remain active and functional except when work to be conducted may pose a potential for unintended activation; in this case, impairment notifications shall be made according to local code and site insurance requirements. Installation and activation of any such systems shall be a priority during construction.

- 32.10 The CONTRACTOR'S Lead Project Manager, Lead Superintendent, and local Emergency Services must be notified when an active and functional fire detection and alarm system is removed due to Work, repairs, or testing. No Project with an active alarm and detection system shall be left out of service when the Project is unattended.
- 32.11 SUBCONTRACTORS shall not place or store equipment, materials, or supplies in any location that may impede access to fire hydrants, standpipes, fire extinguishers, or other firefighting equipment.
- 32.12 SUBCONTRACTORS shall not impede access areas with materials, equipment, or supplies.
- 32.13 When temporary heat is utilized on the Project, all heating equipment, fuel systems, and associated components shall be installed, operated, and maintained in strict accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart F; NFPA 58 (LP-Gas Code); NFPA 54 (National Fuel Gas Code); NFPA 241 (Safeguarding Construction Operations); the International Fire Code (IFC); and all state and local fire authority requirements.
- 32.14 Only CONTRACTOR-approved temporary heating equipment may be used on the Project. Acceptable heater types include: (1) indirect-fired heaters, which must be located outside the structure with ducts supplying heated air inside; (2) direct-fired heaters where permitted by the AHJ, used only in large, well-ventilated areas with active CO/CO₂ monitoring; and (3) electric heaters, which shall be the preferred heater type inside enclosed structures due to reduced combustion risk. "Salamander"-style direct-fired propane or kerosene heaters are prohibited in enclosed or partially enclosed wood-frame structures unless approved explicitly by the CONTRACTOR and AHJ, and only when enhanced ventilation and monitoring are provided. All heaters shall be equipped with manufacturer-provided safety shutoffs, tip-over controls, stable fuel connections, and adequate clearance distances from combustibles as outlined by the manufacturer and applicable codes. SUBCONTRACTOR shall maintain compliance with all required clearances and shall not modify, bypass, or alter any safety device or ignition system.
- 32.15 All temporary heaters must be adequately vented, secured against tipping, protected from damage, and supplied with adequate combustion air.
- 32.16 All heaters shall be placed on noncombustible, stable, and level floor protections such as fire-rated boards, concrete surfaces, or other CONTRACTOR-approved noncombustible bases—to prevent ignition hazards and thermal damage to wood framing or finished materials.
- 32.17 Continuous carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) monitoring is required in all areas where temporary heat is in use. Monitors shall remain in fixed stationary positions on each level where heaters are operating, including at least one monitor at worker breathing-zone height and one near each heating unit or fuel source.

- 32.18 CO levels shall not exceed 35 ppm as an 8-hour TWA or 200 ppm as a ceiling limit; CO₂ levels shall remain below 5,000 ppm in accordance with OSHA permissible exposure limits.
- 32.19 If any monitor alarm activates, all heating equipment shall be shut down immediately, the area evacuated, and the CONTRACTOR notified immediately.
- 32.20 Prior to operating any temporary heating system, the SUBCONTRACTOR responsible for temporary heat shall submit a Temporary Heat Fire Protection and Emergency Plan to the CONTRACTOR for review.
- 32.21 This plan shall include heater placement diagrams, floor protection details, fuel storage and handling procedures, ventilation and monitoring strategy, emergency shutdown steps, required fire watch assignments, and all applicable permits or approvals required by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- 32.22 No temporary heat may be energized until the CONTRACTOR grants written authorization confirming all safety controls, monitoring, floor protections, and fire-protection measures are in place.
- 32.23 Temporary Heat is considered Hot Work and must meet the CONTRACTORS requirements Hot Work Permit Program as defined in the Exhibit S section 32.01-32.12.

33.0 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE

- 33.01 Each SUBCONTRACTOR will develop a Site-Specific Emergency Response Plan in coordination with the CONTRACTOR'S Safety and Project Team, considering fire, medical, chemical spills, weather, and site security emergencies. The plan will include evacuation and shelter-in-place requirements, emergency contact lists, locations of area hospitals and clinics, and notification procedures for police, fire, and ambulance services.
- 33.02 SUBCONTRACTOR supervisors shall have some means (an application installed on a mobile phone or dedicated weather warning equipment) that provides advance notification and warning of approaching severe weather, including lightning, high winds, storms, and other alerts. If lightning is detected or observed within 10 miles of a project, all Work on elevated surfaces and levels shall be stopped until 30 minutes after the weather threat passes.
- 33.03 All SUBCONTRACTOR personnel must attend Site Specific Safety training conducted by the CONTRACTOR on the emergency response plan as part of their initial site orientation. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall conduct and document periodic emergency readiness drills in coordination with the CONTRACTOR site and property owner management.
- 33.04 When a Project does not have a Gate Access Control Program, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall maintain a current, accurate daily list of on-site employees and forward this list to

the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent before 10:00 AM each day. The Daily Employee Report shall be used for personnel counts during drills or actual emergencies. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall appoint at least one Person responsible for on-site employees in the event of an evacuation who shall take a head count at the rally point and report back to the Rally/Muster Point Leader.

- 33.05 Each SUBCONTRACTOR must maintain a minimum of one (1) employee on site per shift who holds a current certificate in CPR and First Aid for their employees. All supervisors, Competent Persons, and Safety Managers shall have current CPR/First Aid Training.
- 33.06 Each SUBCONTRACTOR is required to have a first aid kit with sufficient supplies for the employees on site. This first-aid kit must be regularly inspected and replenished as needed. SUBCONTRACTOR employees must be informed of the first aid supplies closest to their Work location. When responding to any injury in which bodily fluids (blood, vomit, etc.) are present, SUBCONTRACTOR employees will employ Universal Precautions to protect themselves and others from contact with fluids or other potentially infectious materials, including waste products (bandages, gauze, cleaning materials, etc.) resulting from the event. All biohazard or infectious waste must be labeled appropriately, placed in a labeled, leak-proof 'biohazard' bag, and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.
- 33.07 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall designate and provide non-emergency transporters for injured employees.

34.0 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

- 34.01 Areas in which SUBCONTRACTOR operations or activities exceed or have the potential to exceed sustained noise levels of 90 dBA shall be designated as high noise areas. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall post signage to alert employees to the high noise hazards and require all employees and visitors assigned to, or who plan to remain in, such areas for more than 15 minutes to wear hearing protection PPE continuously.
- 34.02 Adequate ventilation methods (at least four air exchanges per hour) shall be provided and maintained by the SUBCONTRACTOR in any partially or wholly enclosed Work area in which Work activities or equipment create or have the potential to create noxious, toxic, or otherwise hazardous fumes, mists, respirable dust, or gases. Additional respiratory protection shall be supplied to and continuously worn by affected employees when natural or mechanical ventilation is inadequate to control the hazard safely.
- 34.03 All SUBCONTRACTORS must comply with the OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1153 - Respirable Crystalline Silica standard and regulations. Workers may not create or expose other Workers to respirable crystalline silica. Additionally, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall:

Respirable Crystalline Silica Requirements
Control or eliminate airborne respirable silica dust by using specific work practices or engineering controls, such as wet methods, tool shrouds, HEPA vacuums, and sweeping compounds. Dry work generating airborne silica dust is not allowed.
Provide mechanical exhaust for tasks performed in enclosed areas to minimize airborne particulates.
Provide adequate respiratory PPE for workers who may be exposed when engineering controls are impractical or infeasible.
Document required silica training for each employee engaged in Work activities that could result in exposure.
Supply a written exposure plan and respiratory protection program for the SUBCONTRACTOR'S workers.
Maintain silica monitoring results as required.

- 34.04 Concrete and formwork SUBCONTRACTORS may not allow the accumulation of concrete dust on Project decks, floors, or Work areas, regardless of whether the area is enclosed.
- 34.05 All SUBCONTRACTORS must control airborne respirable silica and use sweeping compounds, wet vacuums, or vacuums equipped with proper filtration. Dry sweeping is prohibited.
- 34.06 SUBCONTRACTORS will actively promote an incident- and injury-free work environment while on the Project. SUBCONTRACTORS shall be responsible for participating in all safety orientations, safety stand-downs, and training programs. They shall take all necessary precautions to ensure the safety of all people and property on or off the project site during the performance of the Work.

35.0 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- 35.01 Each SUBCONTRACTOR, SUBCONTRACTORS employees, SUBCONTRACTORS lower tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS and employees, and any SUBCONTRACTOR temporary labor shall comply with all subcontract requirements relating to health and safety, shall comply with any health and safety programs of the CONTRACTOR, shall conform to all requirements of applicable laws, regulations, standards, codes, and ordinances relating to health and safety as promulgated by any governmental entity having jurisdiction.
- 35.02 Any requested variation from or exception to the requirements of this standard must be approved in writing by the CONTRACTOR'S Vice President of Construction and the Vice President of Safety.
- 35.03 The CONTRACTOR has the right, at its sole discretion, to dismiss any on-site personnel from the Project for any violations of the CONTRACTOR'S safety program; any health and safety rule, code, regulation, or law; any safety programs of the Principal or Owner; or for performing or engaging in any unsafe action or behavior that places themselves or any other person at risk of injury, regardless of the severity or circumstances surrounding the incident or violation. When such a violation occurs (at the CONTRACTOR'S discretion), an immediate on-site meeting will be required with the principal of the SUBCONTRACTOR to review the violations and the corrective actions

and procedures required before resuming any Work. The SUBCONTRACTORS will not be entitled to any additional compensation or extension of the subcontract time relating to any safety incidents or violations described above. Any worker removed from the Project may not return to any CONTRACTOR project.

35.04 The CONTRACTOR shall retain the right, at its sole discretion, to impose monetary penalties on any SUBCONTRACTOR of any tier for failure to comply with this standard's requirements.

35.05 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to assess as liquidated damages and, as a penalty for repeat occurrences of violations, the following sums:

Liquidated Damages for Repeated Safety Violations	
First Notice	\$250.00
Second Notice	\$500.00 and stoppage of Work, crew removal until the area is corrected, and mandatory training of workers by the SUBCONTRACTOR.
Third Notice	\$1,000.00, stoppage of Work, and permanent removal of a crew member or crew from the site.

35.06 CONTRACTOR Superintendent, CONTRACTOR Safety Team members, and CONTRACTOR Senior Project Management can issue liquidated damages for repeat violations.

35.07 The SUBCONTRACTOR (and any SUBCONTRACTOR'S SUBCONTRACTOR of any tier, as applicable) shall be responsible for all costs, fines, penalties, and expenses incurred by the CONTRACTOR or third parties resulting from any safety incident or violation.

35.08 This standard and any attachments are incorporated with and forever made a part of any related or applicable contracts or agreements between the CONTRACTOR and each SUBCONTRACTOR, including their respective vendors of any tier relating to the Project, and are subject to the same enforcement provisions except where expressly excluded elsewhere.

36.0 TRAINING-SITE SPECIFIC SUBCONTRACTOR SAFETY ORIENTATION

36.01 Each SUBCONTRACTOR, SUBCONTRACTOR employees, SUBCONTRACTOR lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS and employees, and any SUBCONTRACTOR temporary labor shall attend and complete the CONTRACTORS' Site-Specific Safety Orientation training session before starting Work on a project. This training session shall be determined by the nature and complexity of the Project and the specific Work to be conducted by the employee(s). This training shall include, but is not limited to:

Site-Specific SUBCONTRACTOR Safety Orientation
A review of relevant CONTRACTOR Environmental, Health, and Safety policies, practices, procedures, and standards.
Site-specific environmental, health, and safety requirements include any unique local, project, or owner safety codes, rules, or regulations.
Essential emergency response and incident reporting procedures.
Site-specific emergency plan, including muster point locations.
Workplace Violence Prevention Policy

- 36.02 Each worker will receive a Project-Specific Hard Hat sticker upon completion of the orientation. Projects with Gate Access Control monitoring systems will issue a Project Security Badge and hard hat sticker upon completion of orientation training. Employees must affix the sticker to their hard hats and carry an access badge while entering/exiting the property or inside the project fencing. Workers cannot enter the Project without their sticker or badge. Employees who lose their sticker or badge must immediately report to the Project Superintendent for replacement. Badges may not be left on the Project site overnight.
- 36.03 Workers found on the Project without the required Project Specific hard hat sticker and corresponding access badge will be removed from the site. They may not return until they complete the Site-Specific Safety Orientation. In addition to all the other rights and benefits under the Subcontract Documents, the CONTRACTOR reserves the right to assess, as liquidated damages and not as a penalty, for repeat occurrence of violations, the following sums when workers are found on site without Site-Specific Safety Credentials. Fees can be waived for the first offense ONLY if all workers attend the project's Site-Specific Safety Orientation within 24 hours of notice.

Liquidated Damages for Non-Participation of Site-Specific Training	
First Notice	\$250.00
Second Notice	\$500.00
Third Notice	\$1,000.00, with a maximum penalty of \$1,750.00 per occurrence.

- 36.04 CONTRACTOR Site Supervision and CONTRACTOR Safety Team members have the authority to issue fines for non-compliance.
- 36.05 The SUBCONTRACTOR (and any SUBCONTRACTOR'S SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR of any tier, as applicable) shall be responsible for all costs, fines, penalties, and expenses incurred by the CONTRACTOR or third parties resulting from any safety incident or violation.
- 36.06 This standard and any attachments are incorporated with and forever made a part of any related or applicable contracts or agreements between the CONTRACTOR and each SUBCONTRACTOR, including their respective vendors of any tier relating to the Project, and are subject to the same enforcement provisions except where expressly excluded.

36.07 All workers must be trained in the hazards associated with their assigned or anticipated scope of Work, such as MEWP Training, Rigging/Signal Person Training, Forklift Operation, and others where federal, state, local, or CONTRACTOR regulations or standards require specific training and certification. Due to the rapidly changing environment, the CONTRACTOR follows a more stringent certification program as outlined in the chart below. All certifications must be submitted and approved by the CONTRACTOR prior to the start of any work and must be updated immediately when new workers are brought onto the project, or existing workers obtain renewed or additional qualifications. Certifications will be entered into and managed through the myComply© platform, and it is each SUBCONTRACTOR'S responsibility to ensure that all worker records remain current and accurate. Access to the site may be restricted to any individual whose required certifications are missing, expired, or unverified. All training and certification documentation must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR project team before the start of Work.

Certification Type	Renewal Requirements
MEWP	Within 2 years of Issuance
Scaffolding Inspections	Within 2 years of Issuance
Forklift/Lull	Within 2 years of Issuance
Hoisting Equipment (Non-Personnel)	As Determined by Issuing Agency
Buck or Personnel Hoist Operator	Site Specific Training Required
Post-Tension Installer/Inspector	As Determined by Issuing Agency
Personal Fall Protection	Within 2 years of Issuance
Rigger/Signal Person	Within 2 years of Issuance
Confined Space Training	Within 2 years of Issuance
OSHA 10 and 30 for Construction	Within 6 years of Issuance
CPR/AED/First-Aid	Within 2 years of Issuance

36.08 Additionally, the following OSHA training certification is required, as outlined below. Workers unable to provide the required training documents will be unable to complete orientation and start Work and will be removed from the Project site until they can comply.

OSHA 30 Hour for Construction Training Certification
OSHA 30-hour Construction for all on-site SUBCONTRACTORs Qualified and Competent Workers.
OSHA 30-hour for all forepersons, crew leaders, and supervisors.
OSHA 30-hour for all Dedicated Site Safety Professionals

36.09 SUBCONTRACTOR shall conduct weekly toolbox talk training sessions on safety topics they provide or as specified by CONTRACTOR project management. Participation in these toolbox training sessions is mandatory for all SUBCONTRACTOR employees. Attendance documentation shall be provided to the CONTRACTOR electronically.

- 36.10 The CONTRACTOR will hold Site Safety Standdowns to disseminate safety information and guidelines. A Site Safety Standdown can be held to:
- a) Support National Safety Programming.
 - b) Bring awareness to site-specific safety requirements.
 - c) Take corrective action and enforce Program/Policy compliance.

37.0 COMMUNICATIONS

- 37.01 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide adequate and timely information, Notice, and warnings to their employees of any known or suspected hazards that have the potential to create a risk to worker health and safety, including but not limited to:
- a) Placing warning lines, barricades, 'DANGER' signs, conspicuous warning notices, and safety postings to provide explicit notification of any known or suspected hazards or required safety practices; and
 - b) Verbal instruction on safety requirements identified risks or concerns (e.g., through pre-shift briefings, toolbox talks, safety huddles, etc.) and
 - c) Notification of weekly incidents or other information that may alter or impact established work plans, procedures, or practices to CONTRACTOR management.
- 37.02 SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide and maintain any postings or notifications required by Federal, State, or local regulations or codes, such as required Workplace Compliance Posters, OSHA Standard Posters, Loss Time Reports, emergency notification procedures, evacuation route maps, insurance placards, and other postings deemed necessary to promote workplace safety and health.
- 37.03 All SUBCONTRACTOR supervisory and managerial personnel involved with the Project must be familiar with this standard through the SUBCONTRACTOR'S customary internal communication procedures. SUBCONTRACTORS shall distribute this standard to any of their Sub-SUBCONTRACTORS or any tier or vendors who will perform Work on any CONTRACTOR project and have not otherwise received it.
- 37.04 This standard shall be communicated to all personnel in the CONTRACTOR through its placement and maintenance within the CONTRACTOR Safety Management System document control process. Any changes to this standard shall be clearly noted and approved, and obsolete versions shall be removed.

38.0 RECORD KEEPING

- 38.01 Records are a particular type of document, regarded as evidence that an activity or requirement has been completed or fulfilled, and once created, must be preserved and cannot be altered, modified, destroyed, or discarded. SUBCONTRACTORS shall take special care to preserve and protect any records required by this or any other CONTRACTOR standard or applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.
- 38.02 SUBCONTRACTORS must provide the CONTRACTOR with a copy of their Annual OSHA Form 300 before March 1 of each year they are under contract with the CONTRACTOR.

38.03 All records shall be retained by the SUBCONTRACTOR during their presence at the project site and transmitted at established intervals as required by this standard or upon request to CONTRACTOR management; all other records must be retained for the Project's life or as otherwise required by the CONTRACTOR, Equipment manufacturer or applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

Document	Transmit to CONTRACTOR	Retention
Pre-Task Plan	Weekly for the coming week on Fridays	End of Project
Job Hazard Analysis	Daily Before 10:00 AM	End of Project
Hot Work Permits	Daily and At Each Location	N/A
Hot Work Permit Close-Out	Daily-End of Day	N/A
Hot Work Fire Watch Patrol Log	Daily-End of Day	N/A
Weekly Toolbox Talk	EOD on Friday	End of Project
Confined Space Entry Notification	48 Hours Before Planned Activity	End of Project
Confined Space Permit	Before Entry, After Supers Inspection	End of Project
Confined Space Entry Log	Daily-End of Day	End of Project
Confined Space Permit Close-Out	Daily-End of Day	End of Project
Energized Electrical Permit	24-Hours Before the Work Commences	End of Project
Energized Electrical Permit Closed	Work Ends: Attach to Daily Log	End of Project
Training/Certification Records	On-Demand and Before Entry to Site	OSHA Std.
Subs First Report of Incident	Within 24 hours of the Incident	OSHA Std.
SUBCONTRACTORS OSHA Form 300	Annually, before February 1	Five years
Competent Person Designation Form	Within 15 days of the Subcontract	End of Project
Qualified Person Designation Form	Within 15 days of the Subcontract	End of Project
On-Site Emergency Contact Form	Within 15 days of the Subcontract	End of Project
Large LPG Preauthorization	15 days Before Installation	N/A
WPH identification, eval. & Correction (CA Only)	Make it available upon request.	Five Years
WPV Worker Training Records (California Only)	Within 15 days of the Subcontract	One Year
WPV Incident Logs	On-Demand	Five Years
Workplace Violence Investigation Reports (CA)	Make it available upon request	Five years
Equipment Inspections	Daily, Annually, Monthly– At Install	Equipment Life
Daily Construction Report	Daily-End of Day	N/A

38.04 Records must be retained in compliance with the Landmark Construction Environmental, Health, and Safety Program as they may apply to the scope and nature of the Work to be performed by or under the direction of the SUBCONTRACTOR.

38.05 Records must be retained in compliance with all US Department of Labor (OSHA), 29 CFR 1904 -1910, 29 CFR 1926 standards, and any other OSHA standards required by the SUBCONTRACTORS' scope of Work.

38.06 Records must be retained in compliance with all International Fire Code, 2015 revision standards.

38.07 Records must be retained in compliance with all State and local health and safety rules, regulations, and applicable laws.

39.0 GATE ACCESS CONTROLS

39.01 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to install electronic Gate Access Controls at any time during a project. The SUBCONTRACTORS' workers and the SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR

Workers shall comply with the CONTRACTOR'S Gate Access Control Program, including assessment of fees for electronic controls enrollment and lost badges.

- 39.02 Gate Access Controls require worker registration, which includes providing employee photo capture, emergency contact information, regulated trade licenses, worker training record documentation, licenses, Industry Certifications/Training Records, and site-specific training orientation.
- 39.03 On-Site Orientation: The SUBCONTRACTOR shall notify all their employees, SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR employees, vendors, and material supplier personnel entering the project site for the first time that they must complete a digital and in-person Site Safety Orientation. The Site Safety Orientation also verifies Industry Certifications/Training Records. The Site Safety Orientation can be accessed at the designated location, specified as the CONTRACTOR's Job Site Office, or via the SUBCONTRACTOR portal in myComply©.
- 39.04 Issuance of Project Badge: Upon successful approval of the Site Safety Orientation by the designated CONTRACTOR Representative(s), SUBCONTRACTOR employees, SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR employees, vendors, and material supplier personnel shall be issued a project badge. Everyone must always carry the assigned badge on their Person while on the Project site. Failure to possess the assigned badge will result in removal from the Project site. If any such removal from the Project site results in the SUBCONTRACTOR having insufficient workforce to maintain the Project Schedule, the provisions of Section 5.1 of the Subcontract Document shall apply. Badges may not be left on the project site overnight.
- 39.05 Visibility of Project Badge: Additionally, it is mandatory for each member of the workforce to visibly display their assigned project badge on their Person while present on the Project site. The badge must be worn in an easily visible location, such as on the upper torso in a clear safety vest pocket or affixed to the safety vest. This requirement facilitates identification and promotes a secure and organized Work environment.
- 39.06 Failure to comply with this visibility requirement may lead to corrective measures, limitations, or removal from the site. If any such removal from the Project site results in the SUBCONTRACTOR having insufficient workforce to maintain the Project Schedule, the provisions of Section 5.1 of the Subcontract Document shall apply.
- 39.07 Loss and Return of Assigned Badge: Upon conclusion of the Project, all workers must return their assigned badges on the last day they work on the Project. Non-compliance with this requirement will result in the SUBCONTRACTOR being responsible for \$100.00 per worker for the replacement cost and administrative fees associated with the unreturned badge.
- 39.08 Lost or destroyed badges will result in the SUBCONTRACTOR being invoiced \$100.00 per unreturned badge for replacement costs and administrative fees associated with each badge.
- 39.09 The CONTRACTOR utilizes Gate Access Controls and myComply© to manage Worker presence on the project site for safety compliance, rescue efforts, and worker headcount validation. Worker headcount data is obtained through myComply© and is recognized as the single source of truth for validating daily worker headcounts.

39.10 SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide a manually entered daily headcount, hours of work, and work completions in the CONTRACTOR'S Construction Daily Log in Procore at the end of each shift. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to validate the SUBCONTRACTOR'S Procore Construction Daily Log Entries against the Gate Access Control Report for compliance and headcount confirmation.

40.0 SUBCONTRACTORS SITE-SPECIFIC SAFETY MANUAL

40.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS shall submit to the CONTRACTOR a Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan that clearly describes the SUBCONTRACTOR'S means and methods for meeting all obligations to provide a safe and healthy work environment, as well as to protect other trades, vendors, visitors, and members of the public from the exposures generated by the SUBCONTRACTOR'S work. The SUBCONTRACTOR'S safety manual will not be accepted as a substitution for a Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan. Should the SUBCONTRACTOR'S Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan not meet the CONTRACTOR'S approval, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall make all necessary modifications and resubmit for the CONTRACTOR'S approval. The SUBCONTRACTOR'S written Site-Specific Safety and Health Plans must be submitted within fifteen (15) days of Subcontract Document execution. SUBCONTRACTOR may not commence Work without an approved Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan.

40.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR'S Site-Specific Safety and Health Plans must include the following information, based on the scope of work; additional information may also be requested:

Minimum SUBCONTRACTORS Site-Specific Safety Policy Requirements
SUBCONTRACTORS Policy on Safety
SUBCONTRACTORS General Rules and Training Governing Worker Safety
SUBCONTRACTORS Safety Professional Identification and Contact Information.
SUBCONTRACTORS Drug and Alcohol Program
SUBCONTRACTORS Fire Prevention and Protection Program
SUBCONTRACTORS Personal Protective Equipment Program (PPE)-Including Fit Testing Program
SUBCONTRACTORS Fall Protection Program (If Applicable)
SUBCONTRACTORS Injury or Illness Reporting Program
SUBCONTRACTORS Disciplinary Action Program
SUBCONTRACTORS Safety Inspections Program
SUBCONTRACTORS Crisis Management Plan
SUBCONTRACTORS Safety Training Program – General Program Overview
Lower-Tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS Safety Program
Hazard Communication Program & Material Safety Data Sheets and Chemical Inventory
Identification of Task-Specific Worker Training (for example, qualified rigger training)
Pre-Task Planning and JHA Program
SUBCONTRACTOR Identification of Competent, Qualified, and Dedicated Site Safety Professionals
First Aid and Emergency Procedures
SUBCONTRACTOR Silica Reduction and Protection Plan
SUBCONTRACTOR
Scope Specific Safety Training Outline
Scope Specific Items as Indicated in Site Specific Checklist
Specific Program Requirements for State and Local Requirements.
Safety Roles and Responsibilities for SUBCONTRACTOR Employees

Minimum SUBCONTRACTORS Site-Specific Safety Policy Requirements - Continued
Heat and Illness Prevention Program (California Only)
Meals and Breaks Communication Program (California Only)

40.03 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to request additional safety-related means, methods, and engineering when necessary to assess compliance with safety work methods adequately.

41.0 FRONT-LINE MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

41.01 The CONTRACTOR views a safe work environment as a Front-Line Management Responsibility and looks to all SUBCONTRACTOR and SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, Crew Leaders, Forepersons, Supervisors, and Superintendents to model and lead safe work behaviors for all workers.

41.02 The CONTRACTOR expects all workers to adhere to safe work practices without exception and shall be directed to report any unsafe work practices or safety concerns to the CONTRACTOR immediately without fear of repercussions.

41.03 The CONTRACTOR has zero tolerance for unsafe work practices and requires immediate corrective action to ensure a safe working environment.

42.0 DRONE FLIGHT OPERATIONS

42.01 Drone operations for hire must meet the requirements of CFR 108 Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems and provide a Federal Aviation Administration Airman Certification before the first flight.

42.02 A Certificate of Insurance naming the CONTRACTOR as an additional insured is required before any flight is conducted.

42.03 The Airman must meet any Flight Plan requirements and all Federal, State, and local requirements before flying. The plan must include:

- a) Flight plan.
- b) Hours of operation.
- c) Shot Scope.
- d) Copy of aircraft registration.

42.04 If a regulatory authority does not require an official flight plan, the SUBCONTRACTOR must provide to the Contactor the following:

- a) Flight time.
- b) Name of pilot.
- c) Shot Scope
- d) A copy of the aircraft registration.

42.05 All drone image capture is the property of Landmark Construction.

42.06 SUBCONTRACTOR must submit the license of the airmen to the CONTRACTOR before flight. All airmen must be licensed.

42.07 Unless specifically outlined in the Subcontract Documents, drone flight after dark is prohibited.

42.08 The CONTRACTOR owns all drone digital content, and the content may not be used without the expressed written permission of the CONTRACTOR.

- 42.09 The SUBCONTRACTOR may not remove any equipment involved in an equipment failure, crash, property damage, or sky fall from the project site or the site of the incident until approved by the CONTRACTOR'S Safety Executive.

43.00 BLASTING AND EXPLOSIVES

- 43.01 This section applies to all SUBCONTRACTORS performing or supporting blasting operations on any Landmark Construction project site and outlines the minimum standards for planning, execution, and post-blast responsibilities. All blasting must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart U, NFPA 495, ATF 27 CFR Part 555, USDOT 49 CFR, and all applicable state and local regulations.
- 43.02 SUBCONTRACTOR must provide a Site-Specific Blasting Plan for review and approval a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to the beginning of work. The Blasting Plan must include at a minimum the following:
- a) Blast Pattern and Design
 - b) Delay Timing and Loading Plan
 - c) Fly Rock Mitigation Plan
 - d) Seismic Monitoring Plan
 - e) Mat Plan
 - f) Evacuation Procedures
 - g) Misfire Procedure
 - h) List and documentation of Licensed Blasters
- 43.03 SUBCONTRACTOR'S licensed blaster must submit to the CONTRACTOR a written Detonation Plan for review thirty (30) days before work begins. The plan must include, but is not limited to:
- a) Type and quantity of explosives.
 - b) Type of detonators.
 - c) Delay pattern and sequencing.
 - d) Circuit check procedure.
 - e) Blast mats or fly rock containment strategy.
 - f) Emergency stop method.

The SUBCONTRACTOR must test all detonators prior to use. Non-electric systems are preferred near utilities and high-interference areas.

- 43.04 SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide an Emergency Action Plan specific to blasting and must identify misfire response, evacuation routes, emergency contacts, and fire suppression measures to the CONTRACTOR a minimum of thirty (30) days before work begins for review and approval.
- 43.05 SUBCONTRACTOR is to provide Daily Pre-Blast Zones Plans and JHAs to the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent before blasting operations begin.
- 43.06 SUBCONTRACTOR to coordinate with the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent, Daily Emergency Action Plans for identified blasting areas. The SUBCONTRACTOR is to provide A Daily Pre-Task Plan (PTP) and Job Hazard Analysis (JHA), which shall be submitted and reviewed by the Lead Superintendent before blasting begins each day.
- 43.07 All blasters must possess a valid blasting license as required by the jurisdiction. SUBCONTRACTORS shall submit current training documentation and certifications for

each qualified individual via myComply®. No individual may perform blasting work without prior approval and validation of credentials by the CONTRACTOR's Site Safety Manager or their designee.

- 43.08 Blasters must be physically and mentally fit to perform blasting operations safely. The licensing jurisdiction or the CONTRACTOR may require medical evaluations confirming fitness for duty, and such evaluations shall be submitted to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 43.09 SUBCONTRACTOR is responsible for calculating Net Explosive Weight and ensuring all required distances from occupied structures, public ways, and other magazines are maintained.
- 43.10 SUBCONTRACTOR must provide a Public Notification Plan to the CONTRACTOR for review and approval for all blasting within 500 feet of an occupied structure, school, roadway, or utility corridor thirty (30) days before blasting starts. All Public Notifications should be coordinated with the CONTRACTOR.
- 43.11 The SUBCONTRACTOR is responsible for obtaining all required Federal, State, and Local permits associated with blasting operations, including but not limited to the following or as specified in the contract documents:
 - a) Permits to purchase, transport, and store explosives.
 - b) Use permits from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
 - c) Notifications to local agencies and property owners, as required.
- 43.12 The SUBCONTRACTOR must submit an Explosives Storage Plan to the CONTRACTOR for review and approval a minimum of thirty (30) days before any explosives arrive on site. The Explosive Storage plan shall meet the distance separation requirements under 27 CFR Part 555, Subpart (k), and §555.218-220, and signage shall comply with 27 CFR §555.209 and NFPA 495 § 9.1.4 and 9.1.5.
- 43.13 Vehicles transporting hazardous or explosive materials to the project site must meet all Federal, State, and local requirements, including DOT 49 CFR §107.601–607 placarding, maintaining a Hazmat Security Plan, and operator training. The transportation carrier must be registered as a hazardous materials carrier with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). Documentation to be provided to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 43.14 Drivers transporting explosives to or from the project site must hold a valid CDL with Hazmat Endorsement, have completed DOT-mandated hazmat training under 49 CFR §172.704, and must have passed a TSA Security Threat Assessment. All explosive transport shall comply with 49 CFR Part 172–177, including routing, placarding, documentation, and emergency preparedness. The SUBCONTRACTOR will submit the driver's license and certification to the CONTRACTOR via myComply® seven (7) days prior to transport.
- 43.15 SUBCONTRACTOR must establish and maintain Blast Area Control and Safety Zones based on charge weight and type of explosive, surrounding structures, utilities, or rights-of-way, fly rock, and overpressure radius. The zone requires the following:
 - a) An approved physical barrier, such as fencing, barricades, or flagging, must define the blast zone.

- b) Restriction of all personnel shall be from entering the blast zone without explicit clearance from the licensed blaster.
- c) An approved Blast Area Map showing safety zones, staging areas, evacuation points, and muster zones must be submitted and posted on site and reviewed with all site workers daily. The Lead Superintendent will coordinate with the SUBCONTRACTOR in the Daily Morning Huddles for blasting review.
- d) SUBCONTRACTOR to provide a Dedicated Site Safety Representative during all blasting operations.

43.16 The SUBCONTRACTOR will provide and coordinate the Horn Warning System and conduct a pre-blast Toolbox Talk meeting with all workers on site to review the warning protocols. SUBCONTRACTOR must submit, through myComply®, the Toolbox Talk signed by the attending workers. The SUBCONTRACTOR is required to ensure that:

- a) The horn is audible throughout the blast zone.
- b) There is a backup method that must be available in case of equipment failure, and the backup method must be explained to workers.

The Horn Warning System uses the following audible sequence:

Signal Sound	Meaning
Three (3) Long Blasts (5 seconds each)	Warning – Blast Imminent- Clear the Area
One (1) Long Blast (5 Seconds)	All Clear – Safe to Resume Work

43.17 All site access points must always be controlled during blasting work.

- a) Signs that read - BLASTING ZONE – KEEP OUT-AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY must be positioned at all site access points.
- b) A trained and dedicated flagger or spotter must monitor access points during blasting operations.
- c) A dedicated flagger or spotter must monitor entry/exit points during blasting operations.

43.18 All non-blasting personnel must evacuate to designated muster points outside of the fly rock radius. A CONTRACTOR Muster Point Attendant must verify that all personnel are accounted for before the blasting can begin. All personnel must check in at the muster point using the badge tap method on the Muster Point Attendants Mobile Smart Brick. Evacuation routes and muster points must be reviewed with all workers each day before blasting begins.

43.19 Only the licensed blaster or their authorized designee may declare “All Clear” and only after the following has occurred:

- a) Blaster conducts a visual inspection of the blast site.
- b) Blaster confirms all charges have detonated (no misfires).
- c) Blaster confirms that all fly rock is contained, and property damage occurred.
- d) The documented inspection is uploaded to the Daily Construction Report in Procore.

43.20 The licensed Blaster must report all misfires to the CONTRACTOR and to local AHJs as required. Misfires must be logged in Procore as an Observation – Safety Hazard by the CONTRACTOR’s Lead Superintendent and routed to the SUBCONTRACTOR and the

CONTRACTOR's Site Safety Manager and Senior Safety Manager within one (1) hour of the misfire. No one may re-enter the blast zone for at least 30 minutes, and only with the Blaster's approval.

43.21 Blasting Weather Delays and Safety Holds - The licensed Blaster must stop all blasting when:

- a) Lightning is present within 10 miles of the blast site.
- b) Severe storm activity is within 10 miles of the blast site.
- c) Visibility prevents site clearance validation and photographs.

43.22 Blasting Communication Protocol – A dedicated radio channel must be reserved for blasting coordination and safety. The Blaster, CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent, CONTRACTOR'S Designees, blasting foreperson, and CONTRACTOR'S Site Safety Manager must all be in radio contact before, during, and after blasting operations. Before detonation, all instructions must be repeated and confirmed using the call-back protocol.

44.0 SUBCONTRACTOR TRADE REVIEW AND RISK MITIGATION

44.01 To ensure consistent safety performance, the CONTRACTOR will evaluate and assign a Risk Level to all SUBCONTRACTORS prior to contracting. Based on the assigned Risk Level, the CONTRACTOR will require implementation of defined Risk Mitigation Practices proportionate to the identified level of risk.

44.02 Risk Level Determination - The CONTRACTOR will assess each SUBCONTRACTOR and assign one of the following levels of risk based on the risk level criteria. Assignment of Risk Level is based on the SUBCONTRACTORS and their lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS Experience Modification Rate (EMR), or a combination of DART, TRIR, OSHA citation history (previous five years), scope-of-work risk profile, and overall safety-performance trends as outlined in the Risk Level chart below. This assessment will be completed and communicated before the award of a Subcontract Agreement. The CONTRACTOR will be required to submit all required documentation before the contract award.

(Continue to Page 67)

TRADE REVIEW DOCUMENTATION AND RISK LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Risk Level	Criteria for Level Assessment	Criteria for Safety Review (If One or More Applies)	Required Safety Review Document Submission
Level 1 – Low Risk	- EMR = 1.0, stable trend - No OSHA Recordables (past 3 yrs) - No OSHA Citations (past 5 yrs) - Strong safety program in place - New to Landmark	- EMR = 1.0, or - New to Landmark	- General Safety Plan - OSHA 300 and 300 A Logs - OSHA 301 Forms (If they have recordables) - Name of all Subsidiaries - Name of Union Local (If Applicable) - Name of Contractor Safety Manager & Contact Info
Level 2 – Moderate Risk	- EMR = 1.0 with minor recordables - Less than 3 OSHA Recordables in the past 3 years. - Limited high-risk activities per 7.03 - New to Landmark	- EMR = 1.0, or - OSHA Recordables in the last 3 years, or - Limited High-Risk Scope per 7.03 or - Use of Brokered or Low-Tiered Labor, or - New to Landmark	- All Level 1 Documents plus: - Current Training Records for Employees - Current employee Certifications for Scope
Level 3 – High Risk	- EMR $\geq$ 1.0 – 1.2 - Recordables (past 3 yrs) - High-Risk scope per 7.03 - OSHA Citations in past 5 yrs - New to Landmark	- EMR $\geq$ 1.0 – 1.2, or - OSHA Recordables in the last 3 years, or - OSHA Citations in the last 5 years, or - High Risk Scope per 7.03, or - High Use of Brokered or Lower-Tiered Labor, or - New to Landmark	- All Level 1 and 2 Documents plus: - Written documentation of company mitigation practices. - Name and contact information for Workers' Compensation carrier.
Level 4 – Critical Risk	- EMR $\geq$ 1.2 - Contractor is rejected unless approved by VP of Construction	EMR $\geq$ 1.2	- All Levels 1-2 and 3, Documents plus: - Written Carrier-Loss-Control program.
Lower-Tiered and Brokered Labor Vetting	Unknown at Contract	Labor comes from a Staffing or Labor Provider (not a registered subcontractor)	Obtain Written Response to Questions in Step 2
Lower-Tiered and Brokered Labor Vetting	Known at Contract or before Mobilization	Labor comes from a Staffing or Labor Provider (not a registered subcontractor)	All Level 1 & 2 Documents

44.03 Elevated Performance Risk and Required Mitigations – When a SUBCONTRACTOR has been identified as having an elevated performance risk, the SUBCONTRACTOR must follow and uphold throughout the Project the Risk Mitigation Plan associated with the assessment level. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to raise or lower the mitigation level at its discretion based on field observations, performance trends, adverse safety performance reporting or failure to meet the Risk Mitigation Plan.

RISK MITIGATIONS BY LEVEL ASSESSMENT

Risk Level Assessed	Risk Mitigation Plan
Level 1	All Exhibit S Requirements, plus:
	Daily JHA Submission, submitted in myComply©
	Weekly Toolbox Talks (Signed by Workers and Submitted in myComply©
	Gate Access Control – all Workers must be badged and always wear their badges.
	Early Identification of Competent Person, Acting DSSP, and Qualified Persons before mobilization.
Level 2	All Requirements of Level 1, plus:
	Submission of current employee training records prior to mobilization (this includes all lower-tiered workers)
	Weekly scope-specific safety inspections submitted to the CONTRACTOR, including photo-documented corrective actions through the Daily Log in Procore.
Level 3	All Requirements of Level 2, plus:
	Required full-time, on-site Dedicated Site Safety Professional (DSSP) or approved contracted equivalent who meets the criteria defined in Section 2.7 of this Exhibit.
	Attend monthly site-safety inspections with the CONTRACTOR's Site Safety Manager for the SUBCONTRACTORS' scope of work.
	DSSP to attend CONTRACTORS' Daily Foremen Huddles.
Level 4	All Requirements of Level 3, plus:
	SUBCONTRACTORS must be enrolled in an approved Workers' Compensation Carrier's Loss-Control Program specific to the Project.
	The Carrier Loss Control Plan shall include an initial survey, safety training plan, monthly audits, and 30/60/90-day corrective action tracking plan by the carrier. The Carrier Loss Control Plan shall be submitted before award.
	SUBCONTRACTOR will submit all initial surveys, safety training plans, monthly audits, and the carrier's 30/60/90-day corrective action tracking during the entire agreement period.
	Monthly submission of written progress reports and corrective-action updates to the CONTRACTOR.

44.04 Enforcement - Failure to comply with the required mitigation practices outlined in this section constitutes non-compliance with the CONTRACTOR'S Environmental, Health, and Safety Program. The CONTRACTOR can take actions, including immediate suspension of work until deficiencies are corrected, removal of workers from the Project, restricted site access, suspension of payments, or contractual penalties as determined by the CONTRACTOR. No adjustments to the schedule will be allowed in any of these events.

45.0 STRUCTURAL STABILITY & TEMPORARY BRACING

- 45.01 All temporary and permanent bracing, shoring, and stability systems—whether associated with wood framing, structural steel, concrete formwork, tall walls, shear walls, trusses, precast, deck edges, hoisting operations, or any partially completed structure—shall be designed, installed, maintained, and inspected in accordance with all applicable codes and industry standards, including but not limited to OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subparts E, L, M, P, Q, and R; the International Building Code (IBC); American Wood Council standards; SBCA BCSI guidelines for wood components; ACI 347 for concrete formwork bracing; and AISC erection and stability requirements for steel members.
- 45.02 SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure that all temporary bracing, shoring, strongbacks, guying, anchorage, and lateral support measures are engineered where required, capable of resisting all construction loads, wind loads, uplift, eccentric loads, and dynamic forces imposed by hoisting, staging, or construction sequencing.
- 45.03 No SUBCONTRACTOR shall preload, stockpile, or stage materials on any floor, deck, or partially completed structural system without written authorization from the CONTRACTOR, and only in accordance with the Engineer of Record's loading limitations and approved sequencing plans. All trades must coordinate bracing, shoring, and load paths to ensure continuous structural stability.
- 45.04 Each SUBCONTRACTOR shall have a Competent Person perform and document a daily inspection of all bracing, shoring, strongbacks, guy wires, anchors, temporary supports, diaphragm shear components, truss restraints, tall-wall stabilizers, and any other system used to maintain structural stability. Inspections shall occur at the start of each shift, after any significant weather event, after material loading, and following any alteration or removal of bracing. Any compromised, missing, loose, or damaged bracing components shall be corrected immediately. Work shall cease in any area where structural stability is in question until corrective action is completed and verified.

FOR WORK PERFORMED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

46.0 CALIFORNIA HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN

- 46.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS under agreement to perform Work in the State of California must provide a separate Heat Illness Prevention Plan compliant with the Maria Isabel Vasquez Jimenez heat illness standard §3395. The Heat Illness Prevention in Outdoor Places of Employment Plan must be submitted electronically within fifteen (15) days of execution of the Subcontract Document. The site-specific Heat Illness Prevention Plan must meet the standard and include, at a minimum, the following:

California Heat Illness Prevention Plan
Provisions for water
Access to shade
High-heat procedures
High-heat procedures communication plan
Worker observations and monitoring plan
An Authorized Competent person who can call for emergency services
Emergency Response Procedures
Acclimatization Plan
Worker Training Records
Supervisor Training Records

47.0 CALIFORNIA INJURY & ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

- 47.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS under agreement to perform Work in the State of California must provide a separate Injury & Illness Prevention Program plan compliant with T8/1509 Construction. The plan must be provided to the CONTRACTOR via electronic submission fifteen (15) days after execution of the Subcontract Document. The plan must include the SUBCONTRACTORS procedures for the following:

California Injury & Illness Prevention Program Requirements
The person (or persons) with authority and responsibility for implementing the
The system for ensuring worker compliance with safe and healthy work practices
The system for communicating with employees is readily understandable by all affected by the program's requirements.
Procedures for identifying and evaluating workplace hazards
Procedures to investigate occupational injury or illness
Procedures for correcting unsafe or unhealthy conditions, work practices, and procedures
Outline of employee training and instruction
Procedures to allow employee access to the Program
Procedures for recordkeeping and documentation
Employee Training Records

48.0 CALIFORNIA WORKPLACE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

- 48.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTOR workers, Purchasers, Consultants, and their workers must comply with the Landmark Construction Workplace Violence Prevention Plan.
- 48.02 The CONTRACTOR will coordinate violence prevention planning with SUBCONTRACTORS, Purchaser, Consultants, and their workers on site by:
- a) Providing training for Workplace Violence Prevention for SUBCONTRACTORS, Purchasers, and Consultants as part of the required Site-Specific Safety Orientation.
 - b) The CONTRACTOR will retain Worker training records in the worker training profile in myComply®.
 - c) The CONTRACTOR will issue training identification hard hat stickers for successful completion of the Workplace Violence Prevention Training; the worker must maintain visible access to the sticker when on the project site.
- 48.03 The CONTRACTOR will maintain posted Workplace Violence Guidelines and Emergency Management Posters on the project site. SUBCONTRACTORS, Purchasers, Consultants, and Workers must comply with posted instructions.
- 48.04 The CONTRACTOR will regularly facilitate required Toolbox Talks with designated SUBCONTRACTOR Competent Persons for communicating emergency management changes.
- 48.05 All SUBCONTRACTORS must provide the CONTRACTOR within 24 hours of a violent incident involving their workers with a copy of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S Violent Incident Log. The SUBCONTRACTOR'S Violent Incident Log is provided to the SUBCONTRACTOR through the SUBCONTRACTOR portal in myComply®.
- 48.06 All SUBCONTRACTORS under the agreement to perform Work in the State of California must provide a separate Workplace Violence Prevention Plan compliant with SB-553, Amended Labor Code Section 6401.7, and Labor Code Section 6401.9. The Workplace Violence Prevention Plan must be submitted electronically within fifteen (15) days of execution of the Subcontract Document.
- 48.07 SUBCONTRACTORS must immediately notify the Superintendent of violence or threat of violence that occurs on the project site. Workplace Violence includes but is not limited to:
- a) The threat or use of physical force against an employee that results in, or has a high likelihood of resulting in, injury, psychological trauma, or stress, regardless of whether the employee sustains an injury.
 - b) An incident involving a threat or use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, including the use of everyday objects as weapons, regardless of whether the employee sustains an injury.

- 48.08 SUBCONTRACTORS must ensure that all Workers understand the emergency notification system for an evacuation or alert due to a violent threat and the site-specific emergency response plan.
- a) Notification for evacuation or sheltering due to a violent incident is two short air horn blasts followed by a site-wide text through myComply@ Gate Access controls.
- 48.09 SUBCONTRACTORS must ensure that all Workers know the procedures for interaction and compliance with law enforcement and emergency response teams in a crisis.
- 48.10 SUBCONTRACTORS must submit a Subcontractor's First Report of Incident following reporting procedures per section 8.0 of this Exhibit S.

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