
CONTRACTOR
Exhibit S
Environmental, Health, and Safety
Program Requirements for
Subcontractors

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CONTRACTOR

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 Notwithstanding any provision of this Exhibit S, any review, comment, observation, inspection, acknowledgment, acceptance, coordination review, stop-work action, meeting attendance, document receipt, or failure to identify deficiencies by the CONTRACTOR shall not be construed as supervision, direction, control, approval, or assumption of responsibility for the SUBCONTRACTOR'S means, methods, sequences, procedures, hazard analysis, safety precautions, or execution of the Work. The SUBCONTRACTOR retains sole and complete responsibility for the safety of its employees, lower-tier subcontractors, equipment, materials, and operations.
- 1.03 This standard applies to all SUBCONTRACTORS, their employees, all lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS and their employees, vendors, visitors, and any other persons entering or performing Work on a project site under contract with, or on behalf of, the CONTRACTOR.
- 1.04 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 CONTRACTOR, Federal, State, and local Environmental, Health, and Safety regulations and standards.
- 1.05 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.
- 1.06 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 administrative review and contractual compliance. The SSSP, at a minimum, requires a description of work and associated hazards, SUBCONTRACTOR'S Methods of Hazard Control, Worker Training program, Equipment Maintenance and Inspection program, Hazardous Material Program, Fall Protection Program (is required), SUBCONTRACTOR'S

Site-Specific Emergency Management Plan, and the roles and responsibilities for safety management. The program must meet all CONTRACTOR, Federal, State, and local standards and regulations. CONTRACTOR review, comment, or acceptance of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S Site-Specific Safety Plan is solely for contractual compliance and coordination purposes and shall not constitute approval of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S means, methods, sequencing, hazard analysis, or safety controls, all of which remain solely the responsibility of the SUBCONTRACTOR.

1.07 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:

1) Zero Tolerance for Non-Compliance:

(a) 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:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

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

2) Retraining Requirements:

(a) Workers removed from the project due to EHS non-compliance must complete the CONTRACTOR'S Site Safety Orientation retraining program before being allowed to return to the site.

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

3) No Claims for Lost Time:

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

(b) 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.

4) Accountability of SUBCONTRACTORS:

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

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

5) 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 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 five 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 **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.
- 2.06 **Contracted Risk Level Determination** – The CONTRACTOR evaluates each SUBCONTRACTOR’S safety risk before contract award using safety performance metrics, OSHA history, work scope risk, and overall safety trends, including lower-tier subcontractors. The assigned risk level determines required safety controls, documentation, and oversight for the contracted period. Risk classifications are administrative tools used by the CONTRACTOR for procurement and oversight allocation and shall not constitute a representation, certification, or warranty regarding the safety capability of any SUBCONTRACTOR.
- 2.07 **CONTRACTOR** - CONTRACTOR 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.
- 2.08 **CONTRACTOR'S 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.
- 2.09 **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.
- 2.10 **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.
- 2.11 **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.

- 2.12 **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.
- 2.13 **Fire Prevention Program Manager (FPPM)** – The Lead Superintendent or designee shall serve as the Fire Prevention Program Manager (FPPM). The Fire Prevention Program Manager serves as the CONTRACTOR's point of contact for site-wide fire prevention communications and emergency response coordination. The designation of an FPPM does not relieve any SUBCONTRACTOR of sole responsibility for fire prevention, hot work controls, housekeeping, fuel storage, temporary heat safety, or compliance with applicable fire code.
- 2.14 **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.
- 2.15 **Immediate:** Actions or notifications that must be performed without delay as soon as it is safe and possible.
- 2.16 **Industry Certified/Trained Person(s)-(Certifications and Training Records)** – Any formal certification or industry 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 exhaustive and can be modified at any time.
- 2.17 **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.
- 2.18 **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.

- 2.19 **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.
- 2.20 **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.
- 2.21 **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.
- 2.22 **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.
- 2.23 **Qualified Equipment Inspector** – A person with specialized training and experience in identifying defects, approving installations, and inspecting specific equipment.
- 2.24 **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 manufacturer or the manufacturer's designee.
- 2.25 **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(l).
- 2.26 **Safety Manager** – The person the CONTRACTOR employs to manage the CONTRACTOR'S Environmental, Health, and Safety Program compliance on the Project.
- 2.27 **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, focusing on key safety topics and concerns, and discussing the day's or shift's planned activities to identify and control risks and other issues that could lead to injuries. This is a documented meeting that utilized the JHA and

has been submitted to the CONTRACTOR.

- 2.28 **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.
- 2.29 **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), and 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.
- 2.30 **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.
- 2.31 **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.
- 2.32 **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.
- 2.33 **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.
- 2.34 **Weekly Look-Ahead Plan (WLAP)** – The WLAP is a Lean planning and look-ahead tool intended to improve production reliability, workflow, and trade coordination by identifying and removing constraints before Work begins
- 2.35 **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 Safety for the CONTRACTOR has authority for overall administration of this Exhibit S.
- 3.02 The Safety Executive has authority to administer the CONTRACTOR'S EHS program and monitor observable compliance with contractual safety requirements.
- 3.03 Directors of Field Operations and Area General Superintendents have the authority to oversee the implementation of Project safety expectations and monitor for observable noncompliance.
- 3.04 The Lead Superintendent has authority to administer site safety coordination and contractual enforcement, including authority to:
 - a) Receive and review the submitted Weekly Look Ahead Plan and JHAs for completeness and contractual compliance.
 - b) Suspend or stop observable unsafe work.
 - c) Require the SUBCONTRACTOR to reassess hazards and implement corrective action sufficiently to meet contractual and regulatory requirements.
 - d) Conduct observations, audits, and inspections for contractual enforcement.
 - e) Enforce penalties or corrective actions for non-compliance.
- 3.05 The CONTRACTOR'S Senior and Lead Project Managers have the authority to manage contractual obligations with the SUBCONTRACTOR, 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 the SUBCONTRACTOR to ensure all required safety documentation and certifications are submitted 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 review within fifteen (15) days of execution of the Subcontract Agreement. The CONTRACTOR may identify omissions, deficiencies, or missing documentation requiring correction. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall make any necessary revisions to the Site-Specific Safety Program as recommended by the CONTRACTOR before Work can commence. Failure of CONTRACTOR to identify deficiencies shall not relieve SUBCONTRACTOR of responsibility.
- 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 a 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 a coordination meeting before Work commences and before activities designated as high-risk, critical lifts, or when requested by the CONTRACTOR. The meeting is intended to communicate project conditions, sequencing, interface risks, schedule constraints, and required documentation review. Attendance by all SUBCONTRACTORS and SUB- SUBCONTRACTOR representatives shall be mandatory, with the following personnel to attend (at minimum): the site/working foreman, Supervisors, Project Managers, and Designated Competent and Qualified personnel; the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent, Lead Project Manager, and Site Safety Managers.
- 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 attendance of the CONTRACTOR'S Site Specific Safety Orientation of their personnel at the project site. This person must be identified before mobilization and updated during the project if the Competent 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 during hazardous activities, while mobile equipment is in use, or while 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 for their scope of work and submit written supporting documentation to the CONTRACTOR through myComply© when requested. The CONTRACTOR may review submitted inspections for trend analysis, coordination, and contractual compliance. Review does not relieve the SUBCONTRACTOR of responsibility for identifying and correcting hazards.
- 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 Each SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure its employees, lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, temporary labor, vendors, and visitors under its control are trained on Project emergency notification methods, evacuation routes, and assigned muster point locations before beginning Work.
- 4.24 Emergency notification may be communicated through any combination of audible alarms, air horns, temporary fire alarm systems, verbal direction, radio communication, or SMS text notifications sent through myComply© Site SMS by the CONTRACTOR'S Lead Superintendent or designee to the SUBCONTRACTOR supervisors, forepersons, Competent Persons, or Safety Professionals who shall immediately communicate emergency evacuation instructions to their Workers upon receiving notice from the CONTRACTOR.
- 4.25 Emergency Notification Signals — Unless otherwise specified in the Project Emergency Action Plan, the following emergency notification signals shall apply:
- Active Shooter Hostile Threat - One (1) long horn blast - Run-Hide-Fight response.
 - Immediate Evacuation - Three (3) short horn blasts or activation of the temporary fire alarm, proceed to muster point.
 - All Clear - Two (2) long horn blasts with a pause between blasts or further instructions from Incident Command.
- 4.26 Upon any evacuation order, alarm, emergency signal, or instruction from the CONTRACTOR or emergency responders, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall immediately stop Work and direct all affected Workers to evacuate using the nearest safe evacuation route.
- 4.27 Where safe and feasible, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall secure active operations, shut down equipment, isolate hazardous energy sources, and leave the Work area in a condition that minimizes additional hazards to Workers, emergency responders, and the

public.

- 4.28 During an evacuation, Workers shall immediately proceed to the nearest designated muster point using the safest available evacuation route. Workers shall not return to retrieve personal belongings, tools, equipment, or vehicles, including vehicles parked in surface lots, staging areas, or parking garages associated with the Project. All parking garages attached to or serving the Project shall be considered closed during an evacuation unless otherwise directed by emergency responders or Incident Command. Workers may not enter parking garages or attempt to move vehicles during an evacuation, as doing so may create congestion, delay emergency response, and place themselves or others at additional risk. Stairways and designated evacuation routes shall be used unless otherwise directed by emergency responders. Elevators, personnel hoists, buck hoists, or other powered lifting devices shall not be used during evacuation unless specifically authorized by Incident Command or emergency responders.
- 4.29 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. Two long blasts or directions from the Muster Station Captain will signal back to work or all clear.
- 4.30 Upon notification of an evacuation, the personnel hoist operator shall immediately stop hoist operations and, if safe to do so, lower the hoist car to the ground level, remove all occupants, shut down power, and secure the hoist against further use through lockout or other effective means to prevent unauthorized operation. No additional Workers shall be transported once an evacuation order has been issued unless specifically directed by emergency responders or Incident Command for life-saving purposes. After securing the hoist, the operator shall report immediately to the CONTRACTOR'S job trailer or designated Incident Command location for further direction from the CONTRACTOR or first responders. If the hoist cannot be safely lowered to ground level, the operator shall secure the hoist in the safest achievable condition, immediately communicate its location and status to the CONTRACTOR, and then evacuate to the nearest designated muster point.
- 4.31 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 Weekly Look-Ahead Plan

- 5.01 Each SUBCONTRACTOR shall prepare and submit via myComply© a Weekly Look Ahead Plan (WLAP), before 3:00 PM every Thursday, covering planned Work for the upcoming week. The WLAP is a Lean planning and look-ahead tool intended to improve production reliability, workflow, and trade coordination by identifying and removing constraints before Work begins. At a minimum, the WLAP shall identify planned work activities; anticipated manpower, material, and equipment needs; access requirements; required permits and inspections; trade coordination needs; workflow constraints; and upstream or downstream dependencies that may affect the execution of the Work. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall update the WLAP weekly and review it during planning or coordination meetings as required by the CONTRACTOR. The WLAP shall also be used to identify planned High-Risk Work activities that require additional planning, permits, or safety documentation, including Job Hazard Analyses, where applicable. If a WLAP is incomplete or is of insufficient quality or detail, the SUBCONTRACTOR will be asked to make the required changes and resubmit the WLAP to the Superintendent before Work begins.
- 5.02 The Weekly Look Ahead Plan must be completed in English.

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), which provides a detailed analysis of the risks involved in the task and the most effective control measures to prevent injuries or incidents. JHA's must be available to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 6.02 High Risk Work Activities — SUBCONTRACTORS performing designated High-Risk Work activities, as defined by this Exhibit S, shall prepare and maintain a task-specific Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) before beginning such Work and whenever work conditions materially change. The JHA shall identify task-specific hazards and establish controls necessary to eliminate or reduce the risk of injury, illness, property damage, or environmental harm.
- 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. Before the Work begins each day or shift, the SUBCONTRACTOR'S crew shall participate in a Safety Huddle to review the JHA and discuss the task, safety risks, and methods to prevent incidents. All Workers must sign all required JHAs.
- 6.03 The signed JHA risk assessment must be submitted to the project Superintendent daily, utilizing myComply©. The CONTRACTOR's review or receipt of a JHA is for contractual

compliance and coordination only and shall not relieve the SUBCONTRACTOR of sole responsibility for hazard identification, implementation of controls, or safe execution of the Work.

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 SUBCONTRACTOR'S plan must include:
- 1) Attending a High-Risk Planning Meeting to define the risks and coordinate risk mitigations with the CONTRACTOR.
 - 2) Attending additional planning meetings and activity review meetings as requested by the CONTRACTOR.
 - 3) All engineered drawings that are associated with the activity. Engineered drawings must be provided by a Qualified Person, as defined in 2.25, and must follow Federal, State, and Local requirements.
 - 4) A logistics, traffic control, equipment use, and material delivery plan.
 - 5) A Job Hazard Analysis for the initial operation per the requirements in Section 6.0.
 - 6) An Emergency Action and Preparedness Plan.
 - 7) A plan for additional inspections and audits as needed.
 - 8) A Critical Lift Hoisting plan if hoisting is required.
 - 9) Provide a Qualified Person as defined in section 2.25 when required by the scope of work.
 - 10) Provide a Competent Person for all daily operations, as defined in Exhibit S, 2.04. This may be a working Foreman.
- 7.03 Table 1-High Risk Activities and Operations 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 Section 2.25. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to require a

Dedicated Site Safety Professional as defined in 2.11 at any time for any activity if deemed necessary based on observed conditions, performance, or risk level.

Table 1 - High Risk Activities and Operations

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
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	All crane operations that involve the reconfiguration of the crane components.	Dedicated Site Safety Professional, Qualified Crane Operator, Qualified Rigger/Signal Person, Competent Person – Fall Protection Trained,

High-Risk Scope	Activities Being Performed	Required Level of Safety Oversight
Jumping	Cranes are used in tandem.	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 All incidents, near misses, unsafe conditions, and damage events must be reported to the CONTRACTOR immediately, regardless of severity or whether medical treatment was required. Delayed reporting is not acceptable. Table 2 – Incident Reporting Guide must be followed and shared with SUBCONTRACTOR workers and SU-SUBCONTRACTORS.

Table 2 - Incident Reporting Guide

Incident Type	Description / Examples	Required Action
Injury / Illness	Any worker injury, illness, exposure, or medical complaint, including first aid, refusal of treatment, OSHA recordables, lost time injuries, and occupational illnesses. Includes any worker transported to a medical facility regardless of transportation method.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately. Secure the area, provide care, and preserve the scene if needed.
Emergency / Life-Threatening Incident	Any life-threatening injury or medical emergency requiring emergency responders, including amputation, severe bleeding, fall from height, head injury, heart attack, stroke, unconscious worker, severe burns, or eye injury.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately. Call emergency services immediately.
Near Miss / Unsafe Condition	Any unplanned event that did not result in injury, illness, or damage but had the potential to do so. Includes dropped objects, equipment failures, struck-by potential, line-of-fire exposures, or unsafe conditions.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately and mitigate the hazard.
Property Damage / Equipment Damage	Any damage to buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles, materials, temporary structures, or third-party property, regardless of cost or severity. Includes fire, collapse, vandalism, or theft.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately. Preserve the scene when required.
Utility Strike / Infrastructure Damage	Any planned or unplanned contact with underground or overhead utilities, including electrical, gas, water, sewer, storm, telecom, fiber, or low-voltage systems.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately. Stop working and secure the area.
Environmental Incident	Any release, spill, discharge, leak, or contamination involving chemicals, fuels, oils, hazardous materials, or other regulated substances.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately. Initiate spill control if safe.
Public Safety Incident	Any event involving pedestrians, vehicles, adjacent properties, public roads, neighboring structures, or the public that creates actual or potential harm.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately. Secure the area and prevent escalation.
Security / Violence Incident	Threats, altercations, harassment, workplace violence, weapons on site, active shooter concerns, or other security threats.	Report to CONTRACTOR immediately and follow emergency procedures.
Incident Investigation Documentation	SUBCONTRACTOR First Report of Incident and all required supporting documentation, including statements, photos, witness information, corrective actions, and applicable reports.	Submit to CONTRACTOR within 24 hours unless otherwise directed.

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. SUBCONTRACTOR'S 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 request a copy of the recommissioning inspection of a crane taken out of service for an incident. A Qualified third party 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 water sources. 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 be used to 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 provided portable facilities, such as installed plumbing fixtures, water bottles, or other inappropriate areas, is strictly prohibited. If any worker violates this policy, all SUBCONTRACTORS 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.
- 10.04 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 for no more than four 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.
- 11.07 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to have materials removed from the site at any time with 24 hours' written notice to the SUBCONTRACTOR. If the SUBCONTRACTOR fails to

remove materials and equipment as requested, the CONTRACTOR reserves the right to do so at the SUBCONTRACTOR'S expense.

- 11.08 Drywall Storage Against Walls — The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure all drywall, gypsum board, and similar sheet materials stored in a vertical or leaned position against walls, columns, or other structures are stored in a manner that prevents sliding, shifting, or falling. No more than ten (10) sheets may be stored in a leaned position against any wall or vertical surface. All leaned drywall stacks shall be secured using an anchoring, bracing, chocking, rack, or restraint system capable of preventing movement, collapse, or tip-over due to vibration, impact, wind, or incidental contact. Storage locations shall not obstruct egress paths, walkways, ladders, stairs, fire protection equipment, or emergency access routes. Damaged, unstable, or improperly secured drywall stacks shall be corrected or removed from service immediately. Drywall shall not be stored in corridors, stairwells, or other high-traffic areas unless specifically designated and coordinated with the CONTRACTOR.

12.0 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. Table 3 below defines the required fit guidelines for PPE.

Table 3 - Personal Protective Equipment Fit Testing

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	

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
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. OSHA and ANSI-approved helmets, such as hard hats with chin straps, are recommended. Bump caps are not allowed.
- 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 that it interferes with the proper use of PPE or becomes 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, and static electricity, and 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 eyewear and do not have ANSI Z87-compliant 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:
 - 1) Tools are used from an elevated work area, such as scaffolding, MEWP, or on the leading edge.
 - 2) Larger hand tools, such as gas-operated tools, must be secured to an OSHA-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 General Requirements - All Work conducted at or above six (6) feet from the next lower level shall require fall protection measures in accordance with CONTRACTOR requirements, applicable OSHA regulations, including 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M, and all Federal, State, and Local requirements. Where fall hazards cannot be eliminated, passive fall protection systems, including guardrails with toe boards, safety net systems, or other engineered protection measures, shall be used in preference to Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) whenever feasible. Guardrail and safety net systems shall conform to the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502 and all applicable appendices.
- 13.02 Task-Specific Fall Protection Plan - Any SUBCONTRACTOR performing Work involving exposure to fall hazards associated with leading edges, open-sided floors, elevated work surfaces, roofing operations, rooftop mechanical or equipment installation, façade work, elevated access systems, suspended work platforms, or any other high-risk fall exposure shall submit a Task-Specific Fall Protection Plan to the CONTRACTOR for review no less than thirty (30) calendar days prior to the planned start of Work. Work shall not begin until the Fall Protection Plan has been reviewed and accepted by the CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR review does not constitute approval of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S means and methods and does not relieve the SUBCONTRACTOR of responsibility for worker safety. The Fall Protection Plan shall, at a minimum, identify the scope of Work, work sequence, fall hazards, leading edges, roof edges, access points, unprotected perimeters, parapet heights, floor openings, shaft openings, rescue procedures, designated Competent Person, and all fall protection systems to be utilized. The plan shall clearly define all barrier systems, controlled access zones, guardrail systems, anchorage locations, PFAS requirements, warning lines, and other protective controls required for the work area.
- 13.03 Roof Work Requirements - All roof Work, including roofing installation, maintenance, repair, commissioning, or installation of mechanical, electrical, plumbing, communications, or other rooftop equipment, shall be evaluated for fall hazards before Work begins. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall identify all roof areas where parapets, walls, or other barriers do not provide adequate fall protection. Any parapet or wall less than thirty-nine (39) inches in height shall be considered insufficient to serve as guardrail-equivalent protection. Roof areas with inadequate parapet protection shall be provided with additional fall protection measures coordinated through the CONTRACTOR. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall evaluate roof surfaces for slip, trip, and loss-of-traction hazards. Where roof surfaces are slick, sloped, wet, dusty, icy, membrane-coated, or

otherwise present reduced traction, additional controls, including traction pads, designated walking paths, temporary walk pads, slip-resistant footwear requirements, or other industry-approved methods, shall be implemented. Special consideration shall be given to TPO, PVC, metal, coated, and newly installed roof systems, which may create low-friction walking surfaces.

- 13.04 Protection Below Elevated Work - The area below any elevated platform or work area where there is a risk of falling Workers, tools, equipment, or materials shall be barricaded using rigid barriers or controlled access systems and marked with appropriate warning signage to prevent unauthorized access.
- 13.05 Elevator Shafts, Stairwells, and Crash Decks - Where applicable, and in addition to other guardrail requirements, crash decks shall be provided in elevator shafts or core stairwells no more than two (2) levels below any active level where workers are present, in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.754(e)(2)(ii). Any Worker performing Work in an open elevator or stairwell shaft shall be protected by solid decking, crash decks, or other engineered systems providing positive protection from falling objects and fall hazards above.
- 13.06 Removal of Fall Protection Systems - If a SUBCONTRACTOR must remove cables, barricades, guardrail systems, hole covers, or any other fall protection or safety barrier to perform its Work, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall obtain permission from the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent prior to removal. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall maintain continuous protection of the affected area during removal and shall restore all removed protection in like or better condition and in strict accordance with 29 CFR 1926.502 immediately upon completion of the Work. Permission to temporarily remove fall protection barriers for coordination purposes shall not transfer responsibility for maintaining continuous fall protection to the CONTRACTOR.
- 13.07 Controlled Access Zones - Temporary safety barriers used to create an exclusion zone or Controlled Access Zone (CAZ) shall be constructed of rigid materials and substantial construction and shall not consist solely of plastic caution or danger tape. Such barriers fully define and enclose the restricted work area and shall be maintained for the duration of the hazard.
- 13.08 Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS) - Where passive fall protection systems are not feasible or do not fully eliminate fall exposure, Workers shall use a properly fitted and adjusted Personal Fall Arrest System secured to an anchorage point meeting applicable OSHA load requirements and manufacturer requirements or engineered by a Qualified Person. Training records for all Workers using PFAS shall be maintained and made available to the CONTRACTOR upon request. The Fall Protection Plan shall identify anchorage points, anchor capacities, connection methods, swing-fall hazards, fall clearance requirements, and rescue procedures.

- 13.09 Dual ways maintained - When working within six (6) feet of any leading edge or within fifteen (15) feet of any unprotected perimeter edge at an elevation of six (6) feet or more above the next lower level, and where the work activity requires a Worker to detach and reattach lanyards while at height, a dual lanyard system or equivalent 100% tie-off system shall be used to ensure at least one connection to an engineer- approved anchorage point is maintained at all times. PFAS shall be equipped with deployable suspension trauma relief foot slings as standard equipment.
- 13.10 Self-Retracting Lifeline (SRL) Requirements - Workers performing Work within six (6) feet of or directly on the leading edge of an elevated surface shall continuously utilize a Self-Retracting Lifeline (SRL) system unless an engineer-approved protection system provides equivalent or greater protection. Training records for Workers using SRL systems shall be maintained and available to the CONTRACTOR.
- 13.11 Anchorage Requirements - Where indicated by the scope of Work, anchorage points shall be installed in poured concrete or other structural systems to support PFAS at or near anticipated elevated edges, floor openings, and shafts, including but not limited to exterior columns and double-height column forms, elevator and stair slab openings, HVAC shaft openings, trash chute openings, and similar high-risk exposure locations. Anchorage systems shall meet all applicable load requirements and manufacturer specifications.
- 13.12 Hole Covers and Floor Openings - All holes, cracks, depressions, and openings in floors or decking exceeding two (2) square inches shall be identified and protected in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(4). Such openings shall be protected on all exposed sides by guardrails or covered with materials capable of supporting at least twice the maximum anticipated load. Covers shall be secured, cleated, or otherwise restrained to prevent displacement and shall extend sufficiently beyond the opening to provide adequate support. Hole covers shall be clearly marked with "HOLE" or "COVER – DO NOT REMOVE." No cover shall be removed without prior authorization from the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent, and adequate fall protection shall be maintained during removal.
- 13.13 Deck Penetrations and Ductwork - All ductwork, piping, conduit, sleeves, or similar penetrations extending through floors or decks shall extend a minimum of forty-two (42) inches above the walking surface or be protected by equivalent means to reduce trip and fall hazards. Where sharp edges or exposed metal present a laceration or impalement hazard, the penetration shall be capped, guarded, or otherwise protected to prevent worker contact.
- 13.14 Rescue and Emergency Response - Each Task-Specific Fall Protection Plan shall include a site-specific rescue plan addressing prompt rescue of suspended Workers, retrieval methods, rescue equipment, emergency communications, and medical response

procedures. Suspension trauma hazards shall be considered in all rescue planning. Reliance solely on municipal emergency responders as the primary means of rescue is prohibited.

- 13.15 Inspection and Stop Work Authority - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall continuously inspect all fall protection systems, including PFAS components, anchor points, guardrails, barriers, warning lines, safety nets, and other protective controls, to ensure continued effectiveness. Work shall stop immediately if fall protection systems are missing, damaged, altered, compromised, or otherwise inadequate for changing site conditions. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to stop Work whenever fall protection controls are missing, inadequate, or improperly used. Such action does not relieve the SUBCONTRACTOR of responsibility for worker safety.

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-use privileges for any worker found to be misusing ladders or violating 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 CONTRACTOR 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 industry-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 the CONTRACTOR's request.
- 15.16 Scaffold Access - Workers may not climb scaffolding using cross braces; only 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 equipment in Table 4.

Table 4 - Mobile Elevated Work Platforms Table

Mobile Elevated Work Platforms	
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 the equipment is used.
- 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 use only the designated anchorage points installed 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:
- 1) Traveling with the Platform Elevated
 - 2) When Passing through Obstacles or Narrow Spaces
 - 3) Crossing Over Gaps or Drop-offs
 - 4) During Maintenance or Repairs
 - 5) 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:
- 1) **Height:** Guardrails must be installed at a height of 42 inches (1.07 meters).
 - 2) **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.
 - 3) **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.
 - 4) **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.
 - 5) **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.
 - 6) **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.
 - 7) **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.
 - 8) **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 a 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 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:
- 1) Be capable of supporting two times the intended load without failure per 29CFR1926.501(i).
 - 2) Secured to prevent displacement by wind, equipment, or personnel.
 - 3) Clearly marked with the word "COVER or HOLE and DO NOT REMOVE.
 - 4) Be replaced immediately if damaged or temporarily removed for access.
 - 5) 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:

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

When work is occurring on levels above the stair opening:

- 1) Temporary decking must be placed on top of stairwells to prevent tools and debris from falling.
- 2) 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 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 engineer-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 daily rigging inspection by a Competent Person. 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 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:
- 1) Column and wall formwork indicating maximum allowable lateral formwork pressures.
 - 2) Shoring and framework for all suspended slabs.
 - 3) 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 there are any standard conflicts, the most stringent standard will apply.
- 21.02 This section pertains to Table 5 Hoisting Equipment Types:

Table 5 - Hoisting Equipment Types

Equipment Type	
Articulating Knuckle Boom Crane – Placement Operations	Tower Crane – Self-Erecting and Mobile
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

- 21.02 SUBCONTRACTORS shall follow the Landmark Hoisting Program, Severe Weather and Lightning Program, Critical Lift Program, and Table Flying/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.

- 21.03 Daily inspections of hoisting equipment 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 by the end of the day using myComply©. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to stop work operations until all required documentation is obtained.
- 21.4 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 equipment inspections must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR by the end of the day using myComply©. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to stop work operations until all required documentation is obtained.
- 21.05 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 (e.g., signal persons, riggers, forepersons) before crane operations commence.
- 21.06 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.
- 21.07 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 rigger and signaler tasks must be easily identifiable by the crane operator and the CONTRACTOR's supervision.
- 21.08 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 distinguishable to workers on the site as a warning.
- 21.09 All tower cranes must utilize reliable two-way communications at ground loading zones and any designated landing zones.
- 21.10 Tower Crane Operators may not use cell phones when the crane is operating, except when communicating with medical flight evacuation personnel.
- 21.11 The SUBCONTRACTOR for the Tower Crane must submit an Emergency Operator Rescue plan to the CONTRACTOR within fifteen (15) days of Subcontract Document execution.
- 21.12 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.

- 21.13 The SUBCONTRACTOR must submit a flight plan using myComply© that is continuously updated as site conditions change.
- 21.14 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 on the affected crane to stop until the system is repaired and restored to service. Mounts must be manufacturer-rated 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 the weight-and-balance impact; recalibrate Load Moment Indicators (LMIs) if required by the manufacturer.
- 21.15 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.
- 21.16 The SUBCONTRACTOR must provide to the CONTRACTOR a Controlled Access Zone and crane base protection plan 14 days prior to installation of the crane.
- 21.17 CONTRACTOR review of lift plans, engineered drawings, calculations, certifications, inspections, or related documentation is solely for coordination and contractual compliance and does not constitute engineering validation, operational approval, or assumption of responsibility for crane assembly, jumping, rigging, lifting, or hoisting safety.

22.0 HOISTING EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY/DISASSEMBLY, RELOCATING, AND JUMPING

- 22.01 Installation Premobilization Plan Review Documentation: The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide, through the electronic Submittal process, using Table 6, Premobilization Assembly/Disassembly Plan Requirements, in the time frames required, all required documentation and coordination planning.
- 22.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR will hold a pre-mobilization meeting, six weeks prior to mobilization of any hoisting equipment, to review the entire assembly/disassembly plan. The meeting shall include, but is not limited to, the SUBCONTRACTORS, Crane Operator(s), Qualified Rigger, Lift Director, Certified Flagger, Competent Person, Qualified Mechanic, the CONTRACTORS, Lead Superintendent, Lead Project Manager, Site Safety Manager, and Safety Executive.
- 22.03 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.

- 22.04 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.

Table 6 - Hoisting Assembly/Disassembly Plan Requirements

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
Crane Information (Assist)	Assist with crane type, specifications, and capacity.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane Information (Primary)	Crane type, make/model, capacity, and specifications.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane Tie-In Plan (Tower)	Approved engineered tie-in.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane Foundation/Mat Plan	Approved engineered crane foundation plan.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane Hook Camera Placement	Hook camera positioning and visibility coverage.	12 Weeks Prior
Counterweight Configuration	Type, size, weight, laydown area needed.	12 Weeks Prior
Manufacturer's Manuals	Current equipment manual for all planned crane/hoisting equipment.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane / Equipment Operator Information	Certifications, licenses, training records, and contact information.	12 Weeks Prior
Lift Plan	Lift details including crane placement, radius, loading zones, travel path, and landing zones.	12 Weeks Prior
Annual Inspection Records	Copy of last Annual Inspection	12 Weeks Prior
Written Acceptance of Foundations, Pads, and Setup Areas	Verification of supporting surfaces, ground bearing pressure, outrigger loading, and engineering approvals.	12 Weeks Prior
Delineated Access Control Zone Plan	Restricted access areas, barricades, and exclusion zones.	8 Weeks Prior
Timeline and Installation Schedule	Planned installation dates, sequence of work, and work hours.	8 Weeks Prior
Communication Plan	Communication methods, radio channels, and designated roles.	8 Weeks Prior
Pre-Mobilization Meeting Agenda and Meeting Date Set	Agenda covering logistics, hazards, and responsibilities.	8 Weeks Prior
Traffic Control Plan	Pedestrian, vehicle, and equipment routing.	8 Weeks Prior
Emergency Response Plan	Emergency procedures for falls, suspended loads, equipment failure, and medical emergencies.	8 Weeks Prior
Lift Director Information	Name, qualifications, certifications/training, and contact information.	8 Weeks Prior
Competent Person Information	Name, qualifications, certifications/training, and contact information.	8 Weeks Prior
Qualified Person Information	Name, qualifications, certifications, and contact information.	8 Weeks Prior

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
Qualified Rigger / Signal Person Information	Names, certifications, and contact information.	8 Weeks Prior
Flagger Certification	Names, certifications, and contact information.	8 Weeks Prior
Post-Installation Commissioning Plan	Testing, startup, commissioning, and turnover procedures.	8 Weeks Prior
Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)	Task-specific hazard analysis for installation activities.	72 Hours Prior
Post Installation Certification	All Post-Installation Testing and Certifications	24 Hour Post

- 22.05 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 the associated protocols must be followed.
- 22.06 Installation Premobilization Plan Review: using Table 7, Personnel Hoist Installation Planning Requirements, the personnel hoist Installation SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide, through the electronic Submittal process to the CONTRACTOR, the required premobilization documentation and coordination services for the CONTRACTOR's review within the required time frames.
- 22.07 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.
- 22.08 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall prepare an installation and commissioning certification record which includes the date the inspection and test of all functions and safety devices that 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©
- 22.09 Personnel Hoists may not be operated without a car roof and overhead protection at the ground level.
- 22.10 Travel limits and gate interlocks are required on all CONTRACTOR sites.
- 22.11 Personnel Hoists may only be operated by a trained and certified operator. This training is project-specific and must be conducted by the SUBCONTRACTOR providing the personnel hoist at the project site under the CONTRACTOR's supervision. The training will include safe operating procedures, emergency protocols, inspection requirements, and the proper use of the personnel hoist system prior to operation. Training shall include daily maintenance and inspection procedures; proper lubricating, oiling, adjusting, maintaining, operating, and inspecting of the equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, specifications, and maintenance Tables; and instruction on all safety features, including emergency stop mechanisms, overspeed

governors, interlocks, safety guards, and other engineered protections designed to prevent injury and equipment failure. Operators shall be trained on the detailed procedures for checking limits and interlocks and shall immediately notify the Lead Superintendent and remove the hoist from service if any limits, interlocks, or safety devices are out of adjustment or malfunctioning.

Training shall also address removal-from-service criteria, including equipment failures, landing-gate failures, mechanical or electrical malfunctions, defective limit switches, inadequate overhead protection, cage damage, handrail deficiencies, or failed inspections. Operators shall be trained on required inspection protocols, including daily pre-start inspections, 90-day third-party recertification requirements, inspection tracking, required documentation uploads into myComply®, and required inspection criteria. Training shall further include emergency management procedures for severe weather, fire, security threats, structural instability, medical emergencies, evacuation protocols, housekeeping expectations, equipment care, and each operator's authority and obligation to stop work whenever unsafe conditions exist.

- 22.12 During a catastrophic event and site evacuation, the personnel hoist operator is required to bring the hoist to ground level, lock the hoist out, and report immediately to the CONTRACTOR's job site office for direction. The operator may not transport workers in the hoist during an evacuation. The operator is expected to cooperate with first responders and law enforcement when they are directing rescue activities on the site.

Table 7 - Personnel Pre-Mobilization Plan Review

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
Building Structure Acceptance for Tie-Ins	Written acceptance from the Engineer of Record confirming the structure can support all hoist tie-in loads and imposed forces.	12 Weeks Prior
Foundation / Base Slab Acceptance	Written verification that the foundation, slab, or support structure is designed and engineer-approved for imposed hoist loads.	12 Weeks Prior
Hoist Configuration Drawings	Drawings showing hoist type, mast configuration, landing elevations, tie-in locations, gate locations, and final installed height.	12 Weeks Prior
Manufacturer Installation Procedure	Manufacturer-approved installation manual and erection procedure for the buck hoist system.	12 Weeks Prior
Engineered Installation Plan	Stamped engineering plan verifying installation sequence, structural loading, anchorage, and system stability during erection.	12 Weeks Prior
Equipment Specifications	Hoists make/model, rated capacity, speed, number of cars, and operational limitations.	12 Weeks Prior
Hoist Mast / Section Inspection Records	Inspection records for mast sections, bolts, pins, splice plates, welds, and structural components.	6-Weeks Prior
Tie-In / Anchor Engineering	Engineered drawings and calculations for all anchors, ties, braces, and	6-Weeks Prior

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
	connection points.	
Traffic Control Plan	Plan showing pedestrian routing, equipment movement, deliveries, and restricted areas during installation.	6-Weeks Prior
Delineated Access Control Zone Plan	Barricades, exclusion zones, drop zones, and restricted access areas around installation zone.	6-Weeks Prior
Communication Plan	Communication methods, radio channels, hand signals, and designated communication roles.	6-Weeks Prior
Emergency Response Plan	Rescue procedures for falls, suspended workers, equipment failure, medical emergencies, and entrapment.	6-Weeks Prior
JHA (Job Hazard Analysis)	Task-specific hazard analysis for all installation phases.	6-Weeks Prior
Rigging and Signaling Plan	Rigging methods, pick sequence, load paths, and signaling procedures.	6-Weeks Prior
Lift Plan (if crane required)	Required when crane or hoisting equipment is used to erect hoist sections or components.	6-Weeks Prior
Fall Protection Plan	Task-specific fall protection plan including anchor points, PFAS requirements, and rescue procedures.	6-Weeks Prior
Landing Gate Protection Plan	Fall protection and access control at each landing gate during installation and commissioning.	6-Weeks Prior
Wind Speed Limits / Weather Restrictions	Maximum allowable sustained wind and gust limits during installation per manufacturer requirements.	6-Weeks Prior
Qualified Person Information	Name, certifications, qualifications, and contact information.	14-Days Prior
Competent Person Information	Name, training records, qualifications, and contact information.	14-Days Prior
Lift Director Information	Name, certifications/training, qualifications, and contact information.	14-Days Prior
Qualified Rigger / Signal Person Information	Names, certifications, qualifications, and contact information.	14-Days Prior
Installer Qualifications	Documentation showing installers are trained and authorized by the manufacturer or a qualified employer.	14-Days Prior
Electrical Installer Qualifications	Credentials for personnel performing electrical connections, controls, and commissioning.	14-Days Prior
Annual Inspection Records	Current annual inspections for cranes, hoists, or associated lifting equipment used during installation.	14-Days Prior
Pre-Mobilization Meeting and Agenda	Agenda covering logistics, hazards, responsibilities, communication, and emergency planning.	14-Days Prior
Weekly Look Ahead Plan	Weekly Look Ahead Plan for day-of installation work.	14-Days Prior
Bolt Torque / Connection Verification	Documented verification and signoff for all structural bolts, anchors, and critical connections.	Day of Work
Weather Monitoring Plan	Real-time weather monitoring and stop-work authority for changing conditions.	Day of Work
Post-Installation Inspection Checklist	Documented inspection of full structural, mechanical, electrical, braking, gate interlock, and safety systems.	Day of Work
Load Test / Functional Test/Drop Test	Documented load, functional, and drop testing limits were met per the manufacturer and code requirements.	Day of Work
Commissioning / Return-to-Service	Final written approval from the Qualified Person and the installer is	Day of Work

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
Approval	required before personnel use.	

22.13 Tower Crane Jump or Relocation Operations — Crane climbing, jumping, jacking, tie-in modification, mast section addition or removal, relocation, or structural reconfiguration shall be classified as Critical High-Risk Work. In addition to standard critical lift requirements, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit documentation and coordination plans per Table 8, Tower Crane Jump/Climbing Plan Requirements for CONTRACTOR review prior to commencement of jump operations. CONTRACTOR review of lift plans, engineered drawings, calculations, certifications, or related documentation is solely for coordination and contractual compliance and does not constitute engineering validation, operational approval, or assumption of responsibility for jumping, lifting, or hoisting safety. This is the sole responsibility of the SUBCONTRACTOR.

Table 8, Tower Crane Jump/Climbing Plan Requirements

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
Building Structure Acceptance for Tie-Ins	Written acceptance from the Engineer of Record confirming the building structure can support crane tie-in and climbing loads.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane Configuration Drawings	Drawings showing existing and final crane configuration, including mast height, jib length, counter-jib, tie-in elevations, and crane geometry.	12 Weeks Prior
Crane Tie-In / Anchor Engineering	Engineered drawings for all tie-ins, braces, anchors, and connection points before, during, and after the jump.	12 Weeks Prior
Engineered Jump Plan	Stamped engineering plan verifying crane stability, structural loading, and safe configuration during each jump stage.	12 Weeks Prior
Jump / Climbing Procedure	Manufacturer-approved step-by-step climbing or jumping procedure, including sequence, hold points, and stop points.	12 Weeks Prior
Counterweight Configuration Plan	Required counterweight configuration before, during, and after jump operations.	6 Weeks Prior
Hydraulic Jack Certification / Inspection	Inspection and certification records for hydraulic jacks, cylinders, pumps, hoses, and climbing systems.	6 Weeks Prior
Jump Frame / Climbing Cage Inspection Records	Inspection records for climbing frames, climbing collars, cages, and associated jump equipment.	6 Weeks Prior
Mast Section Inspection Records	Inspection records for all new mast sections, splice connections, welds, bolts, and pins.	6 Weeks Prior
Temporary Exclusion Zone Plan	Full exclusion zone below crane, swing radius, drop zones, and restricted access areas.	6 Weeks Prior
Adjacent Structure Clearance Verification	Verification of clearances from buildings, scaffolds, power lines, and nearby obstructions during jump operation.	6 Weeks Prior

Required Deliverable	Description / Requirements	Required By
Electrical Isolation / Power Procedure	Procedure for crane power shutdown, lockout/tagout, re-energization, and functional checks.	6 Weeks Prior
Wind Speed Limits / Weather Restrictions	Maximum allowable sustained winds and gust limits per manufacturer and engineer requirements.	6 Weeks Prior
Climbing Crew Qualifications	Documentation showing the climbing crew is trained and authorized for the crane manufacturer/model.	7 Day Prior
Bolt Torque / Connection Verification Plan	Procedure for torque verification and structural connection signoff after jump completion.	6 Weeks Prior
Pre-Jump Meeting Agenda	All team members review the jump plan and coordinate the site. Meeting Agenda and Meeting Date.	14 Days Prior
OEM Representative Attendance (if required)	Manufacturer representative presence if required by OEM, engineer, or CONTRACTOR.	7 Days Prior
Tower Crane Technician Credentials	Certifications and qualifications for tower crane technician/service personnel.	7 Days Prior
Weather Monitoring Plan	Real-time wind monitoring method and designated authority to stop work due to weather changes.	7 Days Prior
Post-Jump Inspection Checklist	Inspection of structural, mechanical, hydraulic, and electrical systems after jump completion.	Day of Work
Post-Jump Load Test / Functional Test	Verification that crane systems operate properly before returning to service.	Day of Work
Commissioning / Return-to-Service Approval	Final written approval from the Qualified Person, engineer, and/or OEM before lifting operations resume.	Day of Work

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 criteria in Table 9, Critical Lift Criteria:

Table 9 - Critical Lift 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 and tower cranes that utilize four-part reeving.
A lift is performed in tandem with another piece of equipment/crane.

Work Requiring Critical Lift Protocols
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 requires 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 table 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. The SUBCONTRACTOR is solely responsible for lift engineering, rigging, equipment selection, crane capacity verification, and safe execution.
- 23.03 SUBCONTRACTORS must complete the CONTRACTOR Critical Lift Planning Requirements and submit a Critical Lift Plan to the CONTRACTOR by the timeframe outlined in Table 10 for CONTRACTOR coordination review.
- 23.04 CONTRACTOR review of critical lift plans and documentation is solely for coordination and contractual compliance and does not constitute engineering validation, operational approval, or assumption of responsibility for crane assembly, jumping, rigging, lifting, or hoisting safety.
- 23.05 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.

Table 10 - Critical Lift Planning Requirements

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®

Critical Lift Criteria	Critical Lifts Plan Submission	Operator/Rigger Certification Submission
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," 29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA – Confined Spaces in Construction, and comply with all Federal, State, and Local requirements.
- 24.02 A confined space is a space that is large enough for a Worker to bodily enter and perform assigned work, has limited or restricted means for entry or exit, and is not designed for continuous occupancy. A Permit-Required Confined Space is a confined space that contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere, material capable of engulfment, inwardly converging walls, or any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.
- 24.03 Confined spaces shall be identified through marking or signage that identifies the area as a Confined Space and denies entry.
- 24.04 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. Training records must be made available to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 24.05 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.
- 24.06 Where confined space entry is anticipated in the CONTRACTOR's scope of work, and before the commencement of Work, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit their Confined Space Entry Plan through the Submittal Tool in Procore® for CONTRACTOR review.
- 24.07 Each day before confined space entry, the SUBCONTRACTOR must submit a Daily Confined Space Permit (DCSEP) directly to the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent the DCSEP for confirmation of the pre-entry compliance inspection by the CONTRACTOR. Work may not commence until the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent receives the

DCSEP. CONTRACTOR review or receipt of permits shall not constitute verification of atmospheric safety, rescue capability, hazard control adequacy, or entry authorization.

- 24.08 Atmospheric Testing Requirements — The SUBCONTRACTOR shall perform and document atmospheric testing prior to confined space entry and continuously monitor atmospheric conditions where hazards may develop. Minimum atmospheric testing and acceptable entry criteria shall comply with Table 11 – Minimum Atmospheric Testing Requirements for Confined Space Entry. No entry shall occur unless atmospheric conditions remain within acceptable limits. The atmospheric test reading shall be uploaded to myComply©.
- 24.09 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.
- 24.10 The SUBCONTRACTOR will close the permit by uploading it to myComply© 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.

Table 11 – Minimum Atmospheric Testing Requirements for Confined Space Entry

Atmospheric Hazard	Testing Requirement	Acceptable Entry Criteria	Required Action if Outside Limits
Oxygen (O ₂)	Test prior to entry and continuously monitor when atmospheric hazards may develop.	Minimum 19.5% and maximum 23.5% oxygen.	Entry prohibited. Ventilate, isolate hazards, and retest before entry.
Flammable Gases / Vapors (LEL)	Test prior to entry and continuously monitor when flammable hazards are present.	Less than 10% of Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) unless more restrictive limits apply.	Stop work and evacuate immediately. Eliminate ignition sources and ventilate.
Toxic Gases / Vapors	Test prior to entry and continuously monitor when toxic exposure is possible.	Exposure must remain below applicable OSHA PEL , STEL , or other regulatory limits.	Entry is prohibited or stop work immediately until the hazard is controlled.
Air Monitoring Equipment	All meters must be calibrated and bump-tested per the manufacturer's requirements before use.	Equipment must be functional and within its calibration date.	Defective or expired monitors should be removed from service immediately.
Testing Sequence	The atmosphere shall be tested in the following order.	1. Oxygen → 2. Flammables → 3. Toxic Atmosphere	The testing sequence must be followed before entry is authorized.
Documentation	All atmospheric testing results must be documented on the confined space permit.	Readings recorded before and during entry as required.	Incomplete documentation invalidates the permit.

- 24.11 The permit shall be immediately suspended or canceled if atmospheric conditions change, required controls fail, unauthorized entry occurs, or any condition arises not addressed in the permit. In the event of an emergency, hazardous atmospheric condition, injury, unauthorized entry, rescue event, or other confined space incident, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall immediately stop working, evacuate the confined space, and notify the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall activate emergency response procedures, contact emergency services when required, secure the area, and preserve the scene for investigation. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall cooperate fully with all incident response and investigation requirements.
- 24.12 Energy sources capable of introducing hazardous conditions into the confined space shall be isolated, locked out, tagged out, blocked, or otherwise controlled prior to entry.
- 24.13 Ventilation Requirements - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide and maintain adequate ventilation to control, reduce, or eliminate hazardous atmospheric conditions within a confined space, including oxygen deficiency or enrichment, flammable atmospheres, airborne contaminants, fumes, vapors, dust, or gases generated by the space or the Work being performed. Ventilation systems shall be designed to provide effective air movement throughout the entire confined space and shall remain in operation for the duration of entry whenever required to maintain safe atmospheric conditions. Where mechanical or forced-air ventilation is required as a corrective control, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall include the ventilation method, equipment specifications, airflow approach, and monitoring procedures within the Confined Space Entry Plan and Daily Permit submittals for CONTRACTOR review. Work shall not begin until the required ventilation controls have been reviewed and accepted by the CONTRACTOR. If ventilation equipment fails, airflow becomes ineffective, or atmospheric conditions move outside acceptable limits, all entrants shall immediately exit the confined space, and Work shall stop until corrective actions have been implemented and safe entry conditions are re-established.
- 24.14 Attendant Duties - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide a trained confined space attendant for all permit-required confined space entries. The attendant shall always remain stationed outside the confined space while entry is in progress and shall have no other duties that could interfere with monitoring entrant safety. The attendant is responsible for maintaining an accurate count of all authorized entrants, continuously monitoring conditions inside and around the confined space, maintaining effective communication with entrants, preventing unauthorized entry, and initiating emergency response procedures when necessary. The attendant shall immediately order evacuation of the confined space if hazardous conditions develop, prohibited conditions arise, behavioral effects of hazard exposure are observed in an entrant, communication is lost,

or any unsafe condition exists that could endanger workers. The attendant shall have full authority to stop work and shall not enter the confined space to perform rescue unless specifically trained, authorized, and equipped to do so as part of the designated rescue plan.

- 24.15 Communication Requirements - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall establish and maintain reliable communication between all confined space entrants and the attendant for the duration of the entry. Communication methods may include verbal communication, radios, hardwired communication systems, visual signals, rope/tug systems, or other industry-approved methods appropriate for the confined space and work conditions. Communication systems shall be capable of immediately alerting entrants and attendants to changing conditions, emergencies, evacuation orders, or loss of contact. If communication is lost or becomes unreliable, all entrants shall immediately exit the confined space until communication is restored, and safe entry conditions are re-established.
- 24.16 Rescue and Emergency Response Requirements - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure rescue capabilities are appropriate for the confined space hazards, configuration, and entry conditions. Rescue planning shall include evaluation of response times, access limitations, retrieval methods, emergency medical response, and coordination with internal or third-party rescue services. Rescue personnel should be trained, equipped, and able to respond promptly to perform rescue operations for confined-space hazards. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall verify that designated rescue services are available before entry begins and that all emergency response procedures are clearly communicated to entrants, attendants, and rescue personnel.
- 24.17 Retrieval Systems - Where vertical entry or other hazardous entry conditions exist, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide retrieval systems designed to facilitate non-entry rescue whenever feasible. Retrieval systems may include tripods, davits, winches, retrieval lines, full-body harnesses, or other rescue equipment appropriate to the confined-space configuration. Retrieval equipment shall be inspected before use, properly anchored, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Non-entry rescue methods shall be utilized whenever practical to minimize rescuer exposure.
- 24.18 Hot Work in Confined Spaces - Any welding, cutting, brazing, grinding, torch work, or other hot work performed inside or adjacent to a confined space shall require compliance with both the Confined Space Entry requirements and the CONTRACTOR's Hot Work requirements. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall evaluate additional hazards created by hot work, including oxygen displacement, toxic fumes, smoke accumulation, fire, explosion, and ignition of flammable materials. Additional atmospheric monitoring, ventilation, fire-prevention controls, and fire-watch personnel shall be implemented as necessary. Hot work shall not begin until all required permits and approvals have been

obtained.

- 24.19 Multi-Employer Coordination - Where multiple employers, trades, or work activities may affect confined space safety, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall coordinate all activities to ensure no adjacent or simultaneous work introduces additional hazards into the confined space. Such hazards may include hazardous atmospheres, energy sources, falling objects, chemical exposure, fire hazards, or restricted egress. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall communicate confined space hazards, entry controls, and restrictions to all affected parties and immediately notify the CONTRACTOR of any conflicting operations or changing conditions.
- 24.20 Confined Space Reclassification - A permit-required confined space may only be reclassified as a non-permit confined space when all actual and potential hazards have been eliminated without entry, and such reclassification is documented in writing. Hazard control through ventilation alone shall not constitute elimination of a hazard for reclassification purposes. Any reclassification must be reviewed and accepted by the CONTRACTOR prior to entry. If hazards return or conditions change, the space shall immediately revert to permit-required status.
- 24.21 CONTRACTOR Inspection and Stop Work Authority - The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to inspect all confined space entry activities, permits, equipment, monitoring records, rescue plans, and control measures at any time. The CONTRACTOR may stop work, suspend entry, or revoke authorization if unsafe conditions exist, permit requirements are not met, required controls fail, or work is not being performed in accordance with applicable regulations or CONTRACTOR requirements. Such inspection, review, or stop-work action does not relieve the SUBCONTRACTOR of responsibility for the means, methods, safety precautions, or execution of the Work.
- 24.22 A Daily JHA is 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 per Table 12, Utility Pipe and Conduit Marking.

Table 12 - Utility Pipe and Conduit Marking

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 and shall be 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 small mobile equipment (e.g., Bobcats) will dump debris.
- 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.
- 26.03 A soil report and site drawings defining underground utilities shall be obtained before starting excavation. The SUBCONTRACTOR will submit a daily JHA 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 before starting Work for review by the CONTRACTOR project team. The site-specific plan shall include, at a minimum, details for identifying existing utilities, worker access, soil classification, installation and removal of protective systems, barricading, training, air monitoring, and identification of Competent Persons, Qualified Persons, and all inspections and permitting.

- 26.07 Support of Excavation (SOE) systems, such as shoring, sloping, and benching, requires 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 Hazard Communication and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) - All SUBCONTRACTORS shall comply with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and are solely responsible for maintaining a written Hazard Communication Program, ensuring proper chemical labeling, training their employees, and maintaining current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for all hazardous chemicals used in their Work.
- 29.02 Hazard Communication Plan - 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.
- 29.03 Before introducing hazardous chemicals onto the Project, SUBCONTRACTORS shall notify the CONTRACTOR of any chemical products that may present significant fire, explosion, inhalation, toxic exposure, environmental, or spill hazards, or that may impact other trades, occupants, or emergency responders.
- 29.04 Safety Data Sheets – Safety Data Sheets shall be maintained by the SUBCONTRACTOR and be immediately accessible onsite in either physical or electronic form at all times.

SDS shall be furnished to the CONTRACTOR immediately upon request.

- 29.05 Worker Training - The SUBCONTRACTOR is responsible for communicating chemical hazards and required protective measures to its employees, lower-tier subcontractors, and any affected parties. Training records shall be available to the CONTRACTOR upon request.
- 29.06 Introduction of Hazardous Materials – The SUBCONTRACTOR shall not introduce to the Project site whether for incorporation into the Project or for use in SUBCONTRACTOR’S activities 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.
- 29.07 Chemical Storage - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall be responsible for furnishing regulation-approved containers and storage cabinets for all hazardous materials, including but not limited to oil, form oil, paints, solvents, etc., stored or used on the project site. All containers and storage arrangements shall comply with OSHA, NFPA, IFC, and state and local fire codes. Secondary containment (drip pallets, bunding, etc.) shall be provided for all areas where bulk liquids and fuel are stored.
- 29.08 Chemical Containers – All containers used for chemicals, 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. This includes the use of cleaning chemicals used by cleaning companies.
- 29.09 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.
- 29.10 Environmental Incidents - 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 Lead Superintendent immediately. 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.
- 29.11 Spill Kits - 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 Tool Condition and Safety Guards - Regardless of ownership, all tools and equipment on a project site shall be maintained in good condition and repaired or replaced as needed. All manufacturer safety guards must be in place; no tools may be used without proper guards and protection. 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 to be in an unacceptable condition may be confiscated.
- 30.03 Red Tag Defective Tools - Tools and equipment that cannot be immediately removed from the Project must be disconnected from any power source, including the removal of batteries, and red tagged as "Defective – DO NOT Use" until they can be removed.
- 30.04 Lithium Batteries - 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, such as dumpsters and trash cans.
- 30.05 Compressed Air – all 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, doorways, and ramps.
- 30.06 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.
- 30.07 Tool Lanyards - 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 of sufficiently small mesh which completely encloses the Work area is constructed to prevent tools from falling through.
- 30.08 Utility Knives – all 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.
- 30.09 Worker Training – SUBCONTRACTORS are required to train all Workers in the proper use of tools and equipment. The CONTRACTOR may request training records at any time.
- 30.10 Pneumatic, Air-Powered and Powder-Actuated Tools - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure all pneumatic tools, air-powered equipment, and powder-actuated tools used on the Project are operated, maintained, inspected, and stored in accordance with

manufacturer requirements, applicable OSHA regulations, and all Federal, State, and Local requirements.

- 30.11 Training and Authorization - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure all Workers operating pneumatic or powder-actuated tools are trained in the safe use, inspection, maintenance, hazard recognition, and limitations of the specific tool being used. Workers operating powder-actuated tools shall maintain a current manufacturer certification or an equivalent industry-recognized certification and shall provide proof of training upon request. Workers unable to provide the required training documentation shall not operate such equipment.
- 25.03 Tool Inspection and Condition - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall inspect all pneumatic and powder-actuated tools before each use to ensure the equipment is in safe working condition. Tools with damaged hoses, loose fittings, missing guards, defective triggers, excessive air leaks, damaged safety devices, or any other defect shall be immediately removed from service until repaired or replaced. All safety devices, guards, and manufacturer-installed protective features shall always remain in place and operational.
- 25.04 Pneumatic Tool Requirements - All pneumatic tools shall be equipped with safety clips, retainers, or equivalent devices to prevent attachments from being accidentally ejected. Air hoses shall be secured with couplings and safety retention devices, such as whip checks or other positive restraint systems, where hose separation could pose a hazard. Compressed air used for cleaning shall not exceed OSHA allowable pressure limits and shall not be used to clean clothing or skin. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall control flying debris, noise, dust, and struck-by hazards associated with pneumatic tool use.
- 25.05 Powder-Actuated Tool Requirements - Powder-actuated tools shall be treated with the same level of control as a firearm due to their ability to propel fasteners at high velocity. Powder-actuated tools shall only be used by trained and authorized operators and shall remain unloaded until immediately prior to use. Tools shall never be pointed at any person and shall not be left unattended while loaded. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure the proper charge strength, fastener type, and tool configuration are selected for the base material and application.
- 25.06 Base Material Evaluation - Before using a powder-actuated tool, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall verify that the receiving material is suitable for fastening. Powder-actuated tools shall not be used on brittle, cracked, spalled, excessively hardened, or otherwise unsuitable materials that may shatter, fracture, or cause ricochet hazards. Fasteners shall not be driven into cast iron, glazed tile, glass, hardened steel, hollow masonry units, or other materials prohibited by the manufacturer. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall evaluate embedment depth, edge distances, spacing, and substrate integrity before use.
- 25.07 Personal Protective Equipment - Workers using or working near pneumatic or powder-actuated tools shall wear appropriate PPE, including safety glasses with side shields

meeting ANSI Z87 requirements. Additional PPE, including face shields, hearing protection, gloves, respiratory protection, or other task-specific protective equipment, shall be used as required by the hazard assessment and applicable regulations.

25.08 Work Area Protection - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall establish and maintain control of the work area to protect Workers and others from flying debris, ricochet hazards, ejected fasteners, hose failures, and accidental discharge. Barricades, signage, exclusion zones, or other protective measures shall be used where required. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure no Worker is positioned behind, below, or adjacent to surfaces where fasteners may penetrate or exit.

25.09 Stop Work Authority - Work involving pneumatic or powder-actuated tools shall stop immediately if unsafe conditions exist, including damaged equipment, loss of required guards, unsuitable base material, unauthorized personnel entering the work zone, or any condition that increases the risk of injury. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall correct unsafe conditions before work resumes.

25.10 Incident Reporting - Any accidental discharge, ricochet, misfire, equipment malfunction, injury, near miss, or property damage involving pneumatic or powder-actuated tools shall be immediately reported to the CONTRACTOR in accordance with the Project Incident Reporting requirements.

25.11 Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Powder Loads / Cartridges - The SUBCONTRACTOR shall store, handle, transport, and dispose of all powder-actuated tool cartridges, charges, and propellant loads in accordance with manufacturer requirements, OSHA regulations, and all applicable Federal, State, and Local requirements. Powder loads shall be stored in their original manufacturer's packaging in a secure, dry location protected from moisture, heat, sparks, open flames, impact, and unauthorized access. Cartridges and propellant charges shall be kept away from welding, cutting, grinding, hot work, electrical hazards, and other ignition sources. Only authorized and trained personnel shall handle powder loads.

Powder loads shall be selected based on the manufacturer's approved charge strength for the specific tool, fastener, and base material and shall not be altered, modified, mixed, or used in tools for which they are not specifically designed. Damaged, wet, corroded, contaminated, or otherwise compromised cartridges shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used.

Misfired, spent, damaged, or expired cartridges and propellant charges shall be collected and disposed of in accordance with manufacturer instructions and applicable regulatory requirements. Powder loads shall not be discarded in general trash, debris containers, or scrap bins unless specifically permitted by the manufacturer and applicable regulations. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall maintain good housekeeping to prevent loose cartridges or spent casings from accumulating in the work area and shall immediately

remove such materials to eliminate fire, ignition, and accidental discharge hazards.

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 Canopies - 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. Nothing may be placed on top of or under a canopy.
- 31.04 Walkway Barriers - 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 Maintenance and Removal - 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 Flaggers – All Flaggers must be DOT certified. A Flagger must be on duty when conditions require additional pedestrian protection.
- 31.07 Encroachment - SUBCONTRACTORS may not allow debris, equipment, or structures to encroach on established pedestrian walkways.

32.0 FIRE PREVENTION, PROTECTION, TEMPORARY HEAT, AND HOT WORK

- 32.01 The purpose of this section is to establish minimum fire prevention, fire protection, and emergency fire response requirements for all CONTRACTOR projects in accordance with Exhibit S, LMC Emergency Management, applicable fire codes, IFC 33, and NFPA 241.32.01. Where local fire code requirements are more stringent, the stricter requirements shall apply.
- 32.02 Fire Prevention Program Manager (FPPM) - In accordance with International Fire Code (IFC) Chapter 33 and NFPA 241, unless otherwise designated, the Lead Superintendent shall serve as the Fire Prevention Program Manager (FPPM). The Fire Prevention Program Manager shall have the authority to stop unsafe work, identify and correct fire hazards, suspend hot work operations, coordinate fire protection system impairments, coordinate with the Fire Department and Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), and direct site evacuation procedures until relieved by emergency responders or other authorized personnel. The Fire Prevention Program Manager serves as the CONTRACTOR's point of contact for site-wide fire prevention communications and emergency response

coordination. The designation of an FPPM does not relieve any SUBCONTRACTOR of sole responsibility for fire prevention, hot work controls, housekeeping, fuel storage, temporary heat safety, or compliance with applicable fire code.

- 32.03 Fire Safety Planning - Projects with elevated fire risk may require a project-specific Site Fire Prevention Plan or Pre-Incident Fire Plan as determined by the CONTRACTOR, Safety Executive, Fire Prevention Program Manager, Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), permit conditions, or applicable fire code requirements. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to require additional fire planning, emergency coordination, or fire protection controls based on project complexity, occupancy, access limitations, construction type, or identified fire hazards.

Elevated fire risk projects may include, but are not limited to, buildings five (5) stories or greater in height, high-rise construction, podium construction, large wood-frame structures, occupied renovation projects, restricted-access urban sites, and projects utilizing temporary standpipe systems.

- 32.04 Combustible Load Controls - In addition to Section 10 Housekeeping, all combustible waste, debris, packaging, and excess materials shall be controlled to minimize fire load as required in IFC 3303. No floor or work area may accumulate more than one work shift's reasonable combustible material load.
- 32.05 Smoking and Ignition Sources – The CONTRACTOR prohibits smoking and vaping on active project sites except in designated areas outside project boundaries. Open flames are prohibited except for use in construction operations.
- 32.06 Temporary Structures and Site Offices – SUBCONTRACTORS shall comply with International Fire Code (IFC) Section 3303 and all CONTRACTOR requirements governing the placement, use, and maintenance of temporary structures and site offices, including but not limited to trailers, sheds, Connex containers used as offices, enclosed storage rooms, and temporary break areas. Temporary structures shall be located only in areas designated by the CONTRACTOR. All temporary structures shall comply with applicable electrical safety requirements, including proper installation and use of temporary power, extension cords, lighting, and heating devices. Temporary structures shall not be placed or operated in any manner that compromises emergency responder access or egress.
- 32.07 Fire Protection Equipment Access - Fire protection equipment shall always remain accessible. SUBCONTRACTORS shall not place or store equipment, materials, or supplies in any location that may impede access to egress routes to firefighting equipment. This includes Fire Extinguishers, Hydrants, Standpipes, Sprinkler risers, Siamese/FDC Connections, Fire Alarm Panels, and Fire Pumps.
- 32.08 Emergency Responder Access Roads - In accordance with International Fire Code (IFC) Section 3310, SUBCONTRACTORS, Workers, vendors, and suppliers shall not park, obstruct, or otherwise block any designated emergency responder access road, fire lane,

or emergency apparatus staging area. No materials, equipment, dumpsters, temporary fencing, storage, or other obstructions shall be placed in a manner that restricts or delays emergency responder access to the Project. Fire access roads shall remain clear, drivable, all-weather capable, and adequately maintained to support emergency vehicles. Fire lanes, emergency gates, access roads, hydrants, Fire Department Connections (FDCs), and apparatus staging areas shall remain fully visible and unobstructed.

Any use of designated emergency access roads for loading, unloading, deliveries, or temporary staging must receive prior approval from the CONTRACTOR. Unauthorized use or obstruction of emergency access roads may result in vehicles, equipment, or materials being removed or towed at the SUBCONTRACTOR'S sole expense.

- 32.09 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, IFC 3504, IFC Chapter 33, and all Federal, State, and Local regulations, and CONTRACTOR guidelines. If information conflicts, the more stringent requirement will apply. Table 13, Activities Requiring a Hot Work Permit, should be used to determine if a Hot Work Permit is required and what controls are required.

Table 13 - Activities Requiring a Hot Work Permit

Activity / Operation	Hot Work Permit Required	Minimum Controls Required
Welding (MIG, TIG, Stick, Arc)	Yes	Fire extinguisher, fire watch, combustibles cleared/protected
Torch Cutting / Oxy-Fuel Cutting	Yes	Fire extinguisher, fire watch, and gas cylinder inspection
Plasma Cutting	Yes	Fire extinguisher, fire watch, spark containment
Brazing	Yes	Fire extinguisher, combustibles protected
Soldering with Open Flame Torch	Yes	Fire extinguisher, area hazard review
Metal Grinding Producing Sparks	Yes	Fire extinguisher, spark containment, and fire watch if combustibles are nearby
Chop Saw / Abrasive Wheel Cutting (Metal)	Yes	Fire extinguisher, spark containment
Carbon Arc Gouging	Yes	Fire extinguisher, fire watch, area isolation
Torch-Applied Roofing (Torch Down)	Yes	Minimum 2 extinguishers, fire watch during and after work
Heat Gun Work Near Combustibles	Yes	Hazard assessment, extinguisher nearby
Open Flame Drying / Heating	Yes	Permit, fire watch, combustibles cleared
Temporary Salamander / Open Flame Heaters in Active Work Areas	Yes	Approved heater, clearances maintained, extinguisher
Soldering / Sweating Copper Pipe with Torch	Yes	Fire extinguisher, wall cavity review, fire-resistant shielding

Activity / Operation	Hot Work Permit Required	Minimum Controls Required
Hot Tapping / Pipe Work with Heat Source	Yes	Permit, hazard review, fire watch
Demolition Creating Sparks (Saw Cutting, Metal Demo)	Yes	Fire extinguisher, spark control
Powder-Actuated Tool Use in Hazardous Atmosphere	Yes (if a flammable atmosphere is possible)	Hazard assessment, atmosphere verification
Any Work Producing Flame, Molten Material, or Sustained Sparks	Yes	Permit required

- 32.10 Hot Work Permits - 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.
- 32.11 Hot Work Permits must be clearly posted where Hot Work is being conducted and returned to the CONTRACTOR at the end of each day to be closed out. Hot Work permits shall not be affixed to fire extinguishers or any other movable object.
- 32.12 Daily Permitting - A new Hot Work Permit is required for each workday. No Hot Work Permits may be extended or used for more than one day.
- 32.13 Established CAZ - A CAZ is required for all Hot Work.
- 32.14 Fire Watch - A properly trained and equipped fire watch shall be assigned to monitor the hot work and the surrounding area and must remain posted during the hot work for no less than 60 minutes after its completion and a minimum of two hours for roofing and high-risk conditions. Fire watch personnel shall:
- Be trained in extinguisher use,
 - have no competing duties,
 - maintain visual coverage,
 - monitor adjacent exposures, and
 - report hazards immediately
- 32.15 Portable Fire Extinguishers - SUBCONTRACTORS shall provide and maintain portable fire extinguishers of the type, rating, and size required by the Fire Extinguisher Minimum Requirements Table 14, appropriate to the hazards associated with their Work and as required by applicable Federal, State, Local, and fire code requirements. At a minimum, extinguishers shall be positioned in all active Work areas, at designated exits, and such that the maximum travel distance to the nearest extinguisher does not exceed 75 feet, or as otherwise required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) or applicable fire code. Fire extinguishers shall be readily accessible, clearly visible, and protected from damage.

Table 14 - Portable Fire Extinguisher Minimum Requirement Table

Area / Activity	Minimum Extinguisher Rating	Typical Extinguisher Size	Minimum Quantity / Placement
General Construction Areas	2A:10BC	5 lb. ABC	Positioned so that the travel distance does not exceed 75 ft
Job Trailers / Temporary Offices	2A:10BC	5 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 near exit; large trailers require 1 at each end
Building Floors Under Construction	2A:10BC	5 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 at each usable stair tower per floor
Hot Work (Welding, Cutting, Grinding, Brazing)	4A:40BC	10 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 at each active hot work location
Torch-Applied Roofing / Rooftop Work	4A:40BC	10 lb. ABC	Minimum 2 in the active work area
Fuel Storage Areas	4A:40BC	10 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 within immediate access
Large Fuel Storage / High Hazard Areas	4A:40BC or greater	20 lb. ABC preferred	Quantity based on hazard assessment
Temporary Heating Areas	4A:40BC	10 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 near heating equipment
Hoist Landings / Material Hoist Areas	2A:10BC	5 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 at ground level and major landing levels
Mechanical / Electrical Rooms During Construction	4A:40BC	10 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 at the room entrance
Crane Cabs (Tower Cranes / Mobile Cranes)	10BC minimum	5 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 mounted inside the cab or operator compartment
Heavy Equipment (Excavators, Dozers, Loaders, Telehandlers, Forklifts, MEWPs)	10BC minimum	5 lb. ABC	Minimum 1 mounted on equipment in an accessible location

32.16 Fire Extinguisher Training, Inspection, and Maintenance - SUBCONTRACTORS shall ensure all workers are trained in the proper selection, limitations, and operation of portable fire extinguishers applicable to the hazards of their Work.

32.17 Damaged/Expired Extinguishers - Any extinguisher that is wholly or partially discharged, damaged, missing a safety seal, or found to be inoperable shall be removed from service immediately and replaced without delay.

32.18 Fire Extinguisher Inspections - All fire extinguishers shall be visually inspected weekly by the field and shall receive a documented, formal inspection at least monthly, recorded on an inspection tag or register securely attached to, or maintained with, the extinguisher. Extinguishers shall always remain fully charged, properly tagged, and in serviceable condition. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to remove any fire extinguishers that are not in proper working order or of the wrong size or type.

32.19 Fire Permits and Monitoring - 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.

- 32.20 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.
- 32.21 Out of Service Notification -The CONTRACTOR'S 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.
- 32.22 Standpipe Systems and Fire Department Water Supply - Where required by applicable fire code, permit conditions, approved construction documents, or the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), standpipe systems shall be installed, maintained, protected, and kept accessible during construction to support fire suppression operations and emergency response. Standpipe systems are critical life safety infrastructure intended to provide a reliable water supply for fire department operations, fire hose deployment, manual suppression activities, and emergency response in multi-story structures.
- 32.23 Installation Requirements - Temporary or permanent standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with applicable fire code requirements, International Fire Code Chapter 33, NFPA 14, NFPA 241, approved construction documents, and AHJ requirements. Where standpipes are required, installation shall progress with vertical construction so that fire protection remains available as the building rises. At a minimum, standpipe systems shall be extended to the highest practical level of construction and should generally be maintained no more than one floor below active construction unless more stringent requirements are imposed by the AHJ or project-specific permit conditions. For buildings with multiple stair towers or multiple standpipe risers, standpipe coverage shall be installed and maintained in accordance with approved fire protection plans.
- 32.24 Operational Status - Standpipe systems shall be placed into service as soon as practical during construction and maintained in operational condition once activated. When operational, standpipes shall be connected to an approved water supply and capable of delivering the required flow and pressure for emergency response. Hose connections shall remain accessible, clearly marked, and protected from damage. All valves controlling the standpipe water supply shall remain accessible, clearly identified, and protected against unauthorized closure or tampering. Unauthorized closure or operation of standpipe valves is strictly prohibited.
- 32.25 Hose Connection Access - Standpipe hose connections shall remain visible, accessible,

and unobstructed always. No materials, debris, gang boxes, scaffolding, equipment, temporary walls, ladders, or waste containers shall be stored in a manner that restricts access to standpipe hose connections. A minimum clear working space of thirty-six inches shall be maintained around each standpipe hose connection unless greater clearance is required by applicable code or the AHJ. The CONTRACTOR may require additional clearance where site conditions warrant improved emergency access.

- 32.26 Fire Department Access - Fire department access to standpipe systems and related fire protection infrastructure shall always be maintained. Fire Department Connections (FDCs), Siamese connections, hydrants, fire lanes, emergency access roads, and apparatus staging areas shall remain clear of materials, vehicles, fencing, stored equipment, or other obstructions. No activity shall interfere with emergency responders' ability to connect to and use the standpipe system during an emergency.
- 32.27 Standpipe Impairment Protocol - Any planned or unplanned impairment affecting the standpipe system shall be treated as a critical fire protection impairment. Impairments include, but are not limited to, valve closures, pressure loss, freeze damage, broken piping, disconnected hose outlets, leaks, or interruptions to the water supply. Any standpipe impairment shall be reported immediately to the Lead Superintendent, FPPM or Site Safety Manager. Notification to the AHJ shall be made when required by code, permit, or local fire authority.
- 32.28 Planned Impairments - Before any planned standpipe impairment occurs, a hazard assessment shall be completed and reviewed by the FPPM. The duration of the impairment shall be minimized, affected trades shall be notified, and compensatory fire protection measures shall be implemented. Such measures may include increased fire watch coverage, temporary water supply arrangements, additional fire extinguishers, restrictions on hazardous work, or the suspension of elevated-fire-risk activities. No planned impairment shall occur without authorization from the CONTRACTOR. During any standpipe impairment, the CONTRACTOR may restrict or suspend work activities that increase fire risk. Such activities may include hot work, torch-applied roofing, temporary heating, fuel transfer, or other high-risk operations. Restrictions shall remain in effect until the standpipe system has been restored and verified to be operational. The CONTRACTOR retains sole authority to determine whether work may continue during a standpipe impairment.
- 32.29 Restoration and Verification - Upon restoration of the standpipe system, the system shall be verified to be fully operational before fire-related work restrictions are lifted. Verification shall include confirmation that valves are fully open, that pressure and water supply have been restored, that hose outlets are accessible, and that all temporary compensatory measures have been removed or adjusted as necessary. Notification shall be made to the AHJ when required, and the impairment shall be formally documented

as closed.

- 32.30 Inspection Requirements - The Fire Prevention Program Manager shall verify standpipe readiness as part of weekly fire prevention inspections. Inspections shall confirm that hose connections remain accessible, valves remain in the correct operating position, no visible damage exists, adequate pressure and water supply are available, Fire Department Connections remain unobstructed, and freeze protection measures are functioning during cold weather conditions. Any deficiencies identified during inspection shall be corrected immediately or affected work shall be suspended until corrective action is completed.
- 32.31 Fuel Storage, Flammable Liquids and Compressed Gas Cylinders - The CONTRACTOR has established minimum requirements for the safe storage, handling, movement, and use of flammable liquids, combustible liquids, fuel containers, and compressed gas cylinders to prevent fire, explosion, toxic exposure, and struck-by hazards. All SUBCONTRACTORS are required to provide the necessary storage systems to comply with this standard. This section applies to all SUBCONTRACTORS using, storing, transporting, or handling liquids outlined in Table 15, Flammable Liquids/Gas.

Table 15 - Flammable Liquids/Gas Table

Flammable Liquids/Gases		
Gasoline	Diesel Fuel	Kerosene
Propane	Butane	Oxygen
Acetylene	Argon	Nitrogen
Carbon Dioxide	Fuel Gas Cylinders	Aerosol Cans
Solvents	Adhesives	Coatings / Other Flammable Chemicals

- 32.32 General Requirements - SUBCONTRACTORS shall store, handle, transport, and use all fuels, flammable liquids, combustible liquids, and compressed gases in accordance with all applicable OSHA requirements, NFPA 241, International Fire Code (IFC) Chapter 33, manufacturer instructions, applicable Federal, State, and Local fire code requirements, Hazard Communication requirements, and all CONTRACTOR standards and requirements. Only the minimum quantities necessary for current operations shall be maintained in active work areas. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to limit the quantity of fuels, flammable liquids, combustible liquids, or compressed gases stored onsite based on project conditions, fire loading, occupancy, site logistics, or elevated fire risk.

- 32.33 Fuel and Flammable Liquid Storage - Flammable and combustible liquids shall be:
- 1) Stored only in regulatory-approved, properly labeled containers
 - 2) Kept tightly closed when not in use
 - 3) Protected from ignition sources
 - 4) Protected from physical damage
 - 5) Protected from direct heat exposure
 - 6) Improvised containers, such as water bottles, soda bottles, buckets, and unlabeled cans, are prohibited.
- 32.34 Combustible and Flammable Waste - 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.
- 32.35 Quantity Limits - Only daily-use quantities may be kept inside active work areas.
- 32.36 Bulk Storage - Bulk storage of fuels, flammable liquids, combustible liquids, and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) shall be permitted only in locations designated in advance by the CONTRACTOR and shall be positioned on stable, level surfaces away from buildings, fire lanes, emergency egress routes, ignition sources, storm drains, and areas subject to vehicle traffic or impact unless protected by a compliant barrier system.
- 32.37 Spill Containment - Bulk liquid fuel tanks shall be provided with secondary spill containment capable of containing a minimum of one hundred ten percent (110%) of the largest tank volume using double-wall tanks, containment berms, spill pallets, other containment systems, and spill response materials shall be maintained immediately adjacent to the storage area.
- 32.38 Grounding - Bulk fuel storage systems involving the transfer of flammable liquids from tanks or containers with an aggregate capacity greater than 250 gallons, or as required by code, shall be properly bonded and grounded during fuel transfer operations to reduce static electricity and ignition risk.
- 32.39 Large LPG Tanks - with a capacity of 250 gallons or greater require written preauthorization from the CONTRACTOR before delivery to the Project site, including submission of the required LPG preauthorization request, placement logistics plan, and evidence of Fire Marshal or local municipal approval. Submit requests through the Procore submittal process no less than five (5) days before delivery. LPG tanks greater than 1,000 gallons are prohibited on CONTRACTOR project sites unless expressly approved in writing by the CONTRACTOR and the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- 32.40 Access, Signage, and Fire Extinguishers - All bulk storage areas shall be protected from

unauthorized access, clearly identified with hazard signage, and equipped with fire extinguishers in accordance with the Fire Extinguisher Minimum Requirements Table.

32.41 Oxygen and Acetylene Storage and Removal - Oxygen and acetylene cylinders used for welding, cutting, brazing, or other hot work operations shall be stored, handled, and removed in accordance with OSHA requirements, NFPA standards, manufacturer instructions, and all applicable fire code requirements.

- 1) Cylinders shall always be stored upright and secured with chains, straps, racks, or cylinder carts to prevent tipping, falling, or displacement.
- 2) Valve protection caps shall be installed whenever cylinders are not in active use, during storage, and during transport.
- 3) Oxygen cylinders shall be separated from acetylene and other fuel gas cylinders by a minimum of twenty (20) feet or by a noncombustible barrier at least five (5) feet high with a minimum thirty (30) minute fire resistance rating.
- 4) Cylinders shall be kept away from heat sources, open flames, electrical circuits, welding sparks, combustible materials, and areas subject to vehicle or equipment impact.
- 5) Regulators, hoses, and valves shall be inspected before each use and removed or secured when cylinders are taken out of service.
- 6) When work is complete or cylinders are no longer actively in use, torch valves shall be closed, cylinder valves shut off, pressure bled from hoses and regulators, and hoses properly coiled to prevent damage.
- 7) At the end of each shift, cylinders shall be removed from enclosed structures, elevated work areas, shafts, and confined spaces unless otherwise coordinated with the CONTRACTOR, in writing, for secured designated storage.
- 8) Empty cylinders shall be clearly marked "EMPTY," have valves closed, caps installed, remain secured, and be segregated from full cylinders and removed immediately from the site.
- 9) Oxygen and acetylene cylinders shall not be lifted, hoisted, or flown by crane, forklift, or other mechanical means unless secured in an engineered transport rack, bottle pallet, or cylinder cradle specifically designed for cylinder transport, and coordinated with the Lead Superintendent; lifting cylinders by slings, chokers, valve caps, regulators, or unsecured baskets is strictly prohibited.

32.42 Temporary Heat - 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 and the General Standards outlined in the General Heater Safety Requirements, Table 16.

Table 16 - General Heater Safety Requirements

Requirement	Minimum Standard
Safety Shutoff Devices	All heaters must have manufacturer-installed safety shutoff and tip-over protection
Fuel Connections	Hoses, regulators, and connections must be secure, leak-free, and protected from damage
Clearance to Combustibles	Minimum clearances from combustible materials must be maintained per the manufacturer and applicable code
Equipment Modification	Safety devices, ignition systems, and controls may not be modified, bypassed, or disabled
Atmospheric Monitoring	CO / CO ₂ monitoring is required when combustion heaters are used in enclosed or restricted-airflow areas

- 32.43 Temporary Heat Fire Protection Plan - Before operating any temporary heating system on the Project, the SUBCONTRACTOR responsible for providing temporary heat shall submit a Temporary Heat Fire Protection and Emergency Plan to the CONTRACTOR for review. At a minimum, the plan shall include heater placement diagrams, floor protection methods, fuel storage and handling procedures, ventilation and atmospheric monitoring strategies, emergency shutdown procedures, required fire watch assignments, and all permits, approvals, or authorizations required by the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
- 32.44 Authorization to Energize Temporary Heat - No temporary heating equipment shall be energized or placed into service until the CONTRACTOR has provided written authorization confirming that all required safety controls, fire protection measures, atmospheric monitoring, floor protection, and emergency response procedures are fully implemented and operational.
- 32.45 Temporary Heating Equipment-Temporary heating equipment used on the Project shall be regulatory and manufacturer-approved for construction use and selected based on the structure type, ventilation conditions, fire loading, occupancy, and associated hazards. Table 17, Approved Temporary Heat and Applications, identifies permitted heater types, use limitations, and minimum safety requirements for temporary heating equipment used on CONTRACTOR project sites.

Table 17 - Temporary Heater and Applications

Heater Type	Permitted Use	Requirements / Restrictions
Indirect-Fired Heaters	Permitted; preferred for enclosed or partially enclosed structures	Heater units must remain outside the structure. Heated air shall be supplied inside through ducting. Fuel sources must remain outside the structure.
Direct-Fired Heaters	Permitted only when approved by the local AHJ and Coordinated with the CONTRACTOR.	May only be used in large, well-ventilated areas with active CO / CO ₂ monitoring. Additional ventilation may be required.
Electric Heaters	Preferred for interior enclosed spaces	Preferred inside enclosed structures due to reduced risk of fire, combustion, and carbon monoxide. Must comply with electrical safety requirements.
Salamander-Style Direct-Fired Propane or Kerosene Heaters	Prohibited for enclosed use.	Prohibited in enclosed or partially enclosed structures.

- 32.46 Temporary Heater Placement and Ventilation - All temporary heaters shall be adequately vented in accordance with manufacturer requirements and applicable code, secured against tipping or displacement, protected from physical damage, and supplied with adequate combustion air to ensure safe operation and prevent the accumulation of hazardous gases. All temporary heaters shall be placed on noncombustible, stable, and level floor protection, including fire-rated boards, concrete surfaces, or other IFC 33, EPA, and OSHA-approved noncombustible bases, to prevent ignition hazards, heat transfer, or thermal damage to wood framing, combustible materials, or finished surfaces.
- 32.47 Atmospheric Monitoring Requirements- Continuous atmospheric monitoring for carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) shall be maintained in all enclosed or restricted-airflow areas where combustion-based temporary heating equipment is in use. Monitoring devices shall be placed in fixed, stationary locations on each level where heaters are operating, including at least one monitor at worker breathing-zone height and additional monitors near heating units or fuel sources, as necessary, to detect hazardous accumulation.
- 32.48 Alarm Response and Exposure Limits - Carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations shall not exceed 35 ppm as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) or 200 ppm as a ceiling limit, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations shall remain below 5,000 ppm in accordance with applicable OSHA exposure limits. If any atmospheric monitor alarms or detects

hazardous gas concentrations above allowable limits, all heating equipment shall be shut down immediately, the affected area shall be evacuated, ventilation shall be increased as necessary, and the CONTRACTOR shall be notified immediately.

- 32.49 Temporary Heat is Hot Work and must meet the CONTRACTOR's Hot Work Permit Program requirements as defined in Exhibit S.

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 headcount 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 Respirable Crystalline Silica Requirements — All SUBCONTRACTORS shall comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1153 and OSHA Table 1-Respirable Crystalline Silica and all applicable regulatory requirements. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure its Work activities do not create or expose Workers to airborne respirable crystalline silica above permissible exposure limits. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall control or eliminate airborne silica dust using recommended industry best practices and engineering controls, including wet methods, tool shrouds, HEPA-filtered vacuum systems, sweeping compounds, or other effective dust suppression methods. Dry work or cleaning methods that generate airborne silica dust, including dry sweeping and compressed-air cleaning, are prohibited. Tasks performed in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas shall use mechanical exhaust or ventilation systems to minimize exposure to airborne particulates. When engineering controls are impractical or infeasible, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide appropriate respiratory protection and ensure workers are trained and medically qualified in accordance with the applicable respiratory protection requirements. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall document silica hazard training for all employees engaged in work activities that may result in silica exposure, maintain a written exposure control plan and respiratory protection program for affected workers, and maintain required silica exposure monitoring and assessment records.

- 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, SUBCONTRACTOR employee, lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR, SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR employee, and any temporary labor engaged by the SUBCONTRACTOR shall comply with all applicable subcontract requirements relating to environmental, health, and safety; all applicable CONTRACTOR health and safety requirements; and all Federal, State, local, and jurisdictional laws, regulations, standards, codes, ordinances, and regulatory requirements relating to health and safety.
- 35.02 Any requested deviation, variation, or exception from the requirements of this Exhibit S or other applicable CONTRACTOR standards must be submitted in writing and may only be granted in writing by the CONTRACTOR'S Vice President of Safety, the Vice President of Construction, and any regulatory authority having jurisdiction, where required. Any granted exception shall apply only to the specific circumstance identified in the written authorization and shall not modify or waive any other contractual safety obligation.
- 35.03 The CONTRACTOR retains the right, at its sole discretion and as a contractual remedy, to remove, dismiss, or prohibit any on-site personnel from the Project for violations of the CONTRACTOR'S safety requirements; applicable health and safety rules, regulations, standards, codes, or laws; Principal or Owner safety requirements; or for engaging in unsafe conduct that creates actual or potential risk of injury to themselves or others, regardless of whether an injury occurred.

When such a violation occurs, the CONTRACTOR may require an immediate on-site meeting with the SUBCONTRACTOR'S principal or designated leadership representative to review the violation, contributing factors, and required corrective actions prior to resumption of affected Work.

The SUBCONTRACTOR shall not be entitled to additional compensation, delay damages, or extension of time arising from safety violations, work stoppages, personnel removal, corrective actions, or enforcement actions taken under this Exhibit S. Any worker removed from the Project may be prohibited, at the CONTRACTOR'S sole discretion,

from returning to this or any other CONTRACTOR project.

- 35.04 The CONTRACTOR retains the right, at its sole discretion and as a contractual enforcement remedy, to impose monetary penalties, liquidated damages, back charges, cost recovery, or other contractual remedies against any SUBCONTRACTOR of any tier for failure to comply with this Exhibit S or other applicable contractual safety requirements.
- 35.05 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to assess liquidated damages and, where applicable under the governing contract, monetary penalties for repeat occurrences of safety violations in accordance with Table 18 – Liquidated Damages for Repeat Safety Violations. The parties acknowledge that repeated safety violations create administrative burden, retraining costs, schedule disruption, coordination delays, increased project risk, and other damages that are difficult to precisely quantify at the time of contracting. The amounts identified in Table 18 represent the agreed contractual amounts recoverable for such repeat violations in addition to any other remedies available under the Contract.

Table 18 - Liquidated Damages for Repeat Safety Violations

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 Superintendents, CONTRACTOR Safety Team members, and CONTRACTOR Senior Project Management personnel are authorized to issue notices of violation, stop-work directives, and liquidated damages for repeat safety violations in accordance with this Exhibit S.
- 35.07 The SUBCONTRACTOR, including any lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR of any tier as applicable, shall be solely responsible for all costs, fines, penalties, damages, claims, losses, corrective action costs, legal expenses, and other expenses incurred by the CONTRACTOR or third parties arising out of or related to the SUBCONTRACTOR'S safety violations, unsafe acts, omissions, incidents, or failure to comply with contractual or regulatory safety requirements, to the fullest extent permitted by law.
- 35.08 This Exhibit S and all attachments are incorporated into and forever made a part of all applicable contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, and related agreements between the CONTRACTOR and each SUBCONTRACTOR, including lower-tier subcontractors and vendors of any tier performing Work on the Project, unless expressly excluded in writing.

All provisions herein shall be enforceable in accordance with the applicable contract terms.

36.0 SITE SPECIFIC SUBCONTRACTOR SAFETY ORIENTATION TRAINING

- 36.01 Site-Specific SUBCONTRACTOR Safety Orientation — Each SUBCONTRACTOR, SUBCONTRACTOR employee, lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR, SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR employee, and any temporary labor engaged by the SUBCONTRACTOR shall attend and successfully complete the CONTRACTOR's Site-Specific Safety Orientation prior to starting Work on the Project. The scope and duration of the orientation shall be determined by the nature, complexity, and risk profile of the Project and the specific Work activities to be performed. Training shall include, at a minimum, a review of applicable CONTRACTOR Environmental, Health, and Safety policies, practices, procedures, and standards; site-specific environmental, health, and safety requirements, including any unique local, project, or owner safety rules, codes, or regulations; essential emergency response and incident reporting procedures; the site-specific emergency action plan, including evacuation procedures and muster point locations; and the Workplace Violence Prevention Policy.
- 36.02 Each worker will receive a Project-Specific Hard Hat sticker AND Gate Access Control Entrance Badge upon completion of the orientation. Employees must affix the sticker to their hard hats and always carry the guest access badge while on the project site. 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 and are subject to local trespass law violations. Workers may not return to the site until they complete the Site-Specific Safety Orientation. Repeat violators will be permanently removed from the site. In addition to all the other rights and benefits under the Subcontract Documents, the CONTRACTOR reserves the right to assess, as liquidated damages, the fees outlined in Table 19, Liquidated Damages for Non-Participation of Site-Specific Training, and not as a penalty, the following sums for the repeat occurrence of violations 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.

Table 19 - Liquidated Damages for Non-Participation in Site-Specific Training

Liquidated Damages for Non-Participation in 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 Table 20, Hazard Training Requirements, below. All certifications must be submitted to the CONTRACTOR for review 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.

Table 20 - Hazard Training Requirements

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 Required OSHA Training Certifications — In addition to all other required safety training, the following OSHA training certifications are mandatory as outlined below. Workers

who cannot provide documentation verifying completion of the required training shall not be permitted to complete site orientation, begin Work, or remain on the Project site and shall be removed until compliance is achieved. As required under 36.08.1 OSHA 30 Hour for Construction Training Certification, OSHA 30 Hour Construction training is required for all on-site SUBCONTRACTOR Qualified Persons and Competent Persons, all forepersons, crew leaders, and supervisors, and 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.

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 in Table 21, Required Recordkeeping, 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.
- 38.04 Records must be retained in compliance with the CONTRACTOR 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.

Table 21 – Required Record Keeping

Required Documentation	Method to Submit	Submission Deadline
Competent/Qualified Person Designation Form	myComply©	14 Days Before Work Commences
Confined Space Daily Permit	Deliver to the Superintendent	Daily, Before Entry
Confined Space Entry Log / Atmospheric Testing Log	Deliver to the Superintendent	Daily, Before Entry
Confined Space Entry Plan (Known Work)	Procore© (Submittal)	15 Days of Contract Agreement
Confined Space Permit Close-Out	Procore© (Daily Log Attachment)	Daily, End of Day
Daily Construction Report / Manhours	Procore© (Daily Log)	Daily, End of Day
Emergency Contact Form	myComply©	14 Days Before Work Commences
Energized Electrical Permit	Deliver to the Superintendent	24 Hour Before Work Commences

Required Documentation	Method to Submit	Submission Deadline
Energized Electrical Permit Close-Out	Procore© (Daily Log Attachment)	EOD-Completion of Work
Equipment Inspection Records	myComply©	Daily, Monthly and Annual
Hot Work Fire Watch Patrol Log	myComply©	End of shift / end of day
Hot Work Permit	Deliver to the Superintendent	Daily Before Work Begins
Hot Work Permit Close-Out	Deliver to the Superintendent	End of shift / end of day
Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)	myComply©	Daily-EOD
Large LPG Tank Preauthorization	Procore© Submittal	14 Days Before Installation
Lift Director Designation	myComply©	14 Days Before Work Commences
Lower-Tier Subcontractor and Contract Labor Report	Procore© - Submittal	14 Days Before Work Commences
OSHA Form 300	High-Wire©	Annually, before February 1
OSHA Form 300A	High-Wire©	Annually, before February 1
OSHA Form 301 (if applicable)	High-Wire©	Upon Request
Site-Specific Safety Plan	Procore© Submittal	15 Days of Contract Agreement
Subcontractors First Report of Incident	Procore© Transmittal	Within 24 hours of Incident
Subcontractors Weekly Toolbox Talk	myComply©	Weekly, Fridays - EOD
Training / Certification Records	myComply©	Premobilization and Upon Request
Underground Utility Excavation Permit	Deliver to the Superintendent	Daily Before Work Begins
Weekly Look Ahead Plan	Deliver to the Superintendent	Weekly - Thursdays- EOD
Workplace Hazard Identification, Evaluation & Correction (CA only)	Procore© Transmittal	Upon request
Workplace Violence Incident Log (CA only)	Procore© Transmittal	Upon request
Workplace Violence Investigation Reports (CA only)	Procore© Transmittal	Upon request
Workplace Violence Worker Training Records (CA only)	Procore© Submittal	15 Days of Contract Agreement

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 either at the designated location, 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 in replacement costs 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 SUBCONTRACTOR'S 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 accepted Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan.
- 40.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR'S Site-Specific Safety and Health Plans must include the information outlined in Table 22, Minimum Subcontractors Site-Specific Safety Policy Requirements, based on the scope of work; additional information may also be requested:

Table 22 - Subcontractors Site-Specific Safety Policy Requirements

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 and Ladder Use Program
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
SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS Safety Program for their Lower-Tier sub-subcontractors
SUBCONTRACTORS Hazard Communication Program & Material Safety Data Sheets and Chemical Inventory
SUBCONTRACTORS Identification of Task-Specific Worker Training (for example, qualified rigger training)
SUBCONTRACTORS JHA Program
SUBCONTRACTOR Identification of Competent, Qualified, and Acting/Dedicated Site Safety Professionals
SUBCONTRACTORS First Aid and Emergency Procedures
SUBCONTRACTOR Silica Reduction and Protection Plan
SUBCONTRACTORS Scope Specific Safety Training Outline
SUBCONTRACTOR Employee roles, responsibilities, safety rules, and enforcement

SUBCONTRACTORS Site-Specific Safety Policy Requirements
SUBCONTRACTORS Scope Specific Items as Indicated in Site Specific Checklist
SUBCONTRACTOR'S Specific Program Requirements for State and Local Requirements.
SUBCONTRACTOR'S Winter Conditions Temporary Heating Plan (When applicable)
SUBCONTRACTOR'S Workplace Violence Prevention Program (CA Only)
SUBCONTRACTOR'S Heat and Illness Prevention Program (California Only)
SUBCONTRACTOR'S 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 All drone operations are always prohibited by the CONTRACTOR on all CONTRACTOR projects.

43.00 BLASTING AND EXPLOSIVES

43.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS performing or supporting blasting operations on any CONTRACTOR project site must comply with 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 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:
- 1) Permits to purchase, transport, and store explosives.
 - 2) Use permits from the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).
 - 3) 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 Explosives 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:
- 1) An industry-approved physical barrier, such as fencing, barricades, or flagging, must define the blast zone.
 - 2) Restriction of all personnel shall be from entering the blast zone without explicit clearance from the licensed blaster.
 - 3) A reviewed 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.
 - 4) 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:

- 1) The horn is audible throughout the blast zone.
- 2) 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 in Table 23:

Table 23 - Blasting Warning 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.

- 1) Signs that read - BLASTING ZONE – KEEP OUT-AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY must be positioned at all site access points.
- 2) A trained and dedicated flagger or spotter must monitor access points during blasting operations.
- 3) 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:

- 1) Blaster conducts a visual inspection of the blast site.
- 2) Blaster confirms all charges have detonated (no misfires).
- 3) Blaster confirms that all fly rock is contained, and property damage occurred.
- 4) 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:

- 1) Lightning is present within 10 miles of the blast site.
- 2) Severe storm activity is within 10 miles of the blast site.
- 3) 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 Contracted Risk Level to all SUBCONTRACTORS prior to contract. Based on the assigned Contracted Risk Level, the CONTRACTOR will require implementation of defined Risk Mitigation Practices proportionate to the identified level of risk.

44.02 Contracted Risk Level Assessments and 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 SUBCONTRACTOR and their lower-tier 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 Table 24, Contracted Project Risk Level Assessment. This assessment will be completed and communicated before the award of a Subcontract Agreement. The CONTRACTOR will be required to submit all required documentation through the High-Wire© platform before the contract award. Risk classifications are internal CONTRACTOR administrative tools for procurement and oversight allocation only and shall not constitute a representation of the SUBCONTRACTOR'S safety capability or reduce the SUBCONTRACTOR'S independent contractual obligations.

44.03 All SUBCONTRACTORS new to the CONTRACTOR shall be subject to a minimum Level 2 Contracted Project Risk Level assessment unless otherwise approved by the CONTRACTOR.

44.04 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 contract period the Contracted Project Risk Mitigation Plan associated with the assessment level as outlined in Table 25. The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to raise or lower the mitigation level at its discretion based on field observations, performance trends, adverse safety reporting, or failure to meet the Risk Mitigation Plan

- 44.05 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.

Table 24 - Contracted Project Risk Level Assessment

Risk Level	Trigger Conditions (When Any One or More Applies)	Required Safety Review Documents
Level 1 Low Risk	• EMR $\leq$ 1.0 with stable trend • No OSHA recordables in past 3 years • No OSHA citations in past 5 years • Strong documented safety program • New to Landmark	• General Safety Plan • OSHA 300 & 300A Logs • OSHA 301 Forms (if applicable) • List of Subsidiaries • Union Local (if applicable) • Safety Manager contact information
Level 2 Moderate Risk	• EMR = or > 1.0 • 1–2 OSHA recordables in past 3 years • Limited High-Risk Work per Section 7.03, Table 1 • Use of known brokered or lower-tier labor • New to Landmark	All Level 1 documents, plus: • Current employee training records • Current employee certifications for the scope of work
Level 3 High Risk	• EMR 1.0–1.2 • Multiple OSHA recordables in the past 3 years • OSHA citation(s) in past 5 years • High-Risk Work per Section 7.03, Table 1 • Heavy use of brokered or lower-tier labor • New to Landmark • Use of unknown brokered or lower-tier labor	All Level 1 & 2 documents, plus: • Written mitigation plan • Workers' Compensation carrier name and contact information
Level 4 Critical Risk	• EMR $\geq$ 1.2	All Level 1–3 documents, plus: • Written Workers' Compensation carrier loss-control program • Executive safety review • Approval by the VP's of Construction and Safety is required prior to contract award.

Table 25 - Contracted Project Risk Mitigations

Risk Level	Required Mitigation Measures
Level 1 – Baseline Risk Mitigation	Compliance with all Exhibit S requirements is required. Daily Job Hazard Analyses (JHAs) shall be submitted through myComply© when required by the scope of Work. Weekly Toolbox Talks shall be conducted, signed by Workers, and submitted through myComply©. All Workers shall comply with Gate Access Control requirements and must always be badged and wear their badges. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall identify all required Competent Persons, Acting Dedicated Site Safety Professionals (if required), and Qualified Persons prior to mobilization.
Level 2 – Enhanced Risk Mitigation	The SUBCONTRACTOR shall comply with all Level 1 requirements. In addition, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit current employee training records prior to mobilization, including records for all lower-tier labor. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall perform and submit weekly scope-specific safety inspections to the CONTRACTOR. Corrective actions shall include photo documentation and be tracked through the Daily Log in Procore.
Level 3 – High Risk Mitigation	The SUBCONTRACTOR shall comply with all Level 1 and Level 2 requirements. In addition, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall provide a full-time, on-site Dedicated Site Safety Professional (DSSP), or approved contract equivalent, meeting the requirements of Section 2.7 of this Exhibit. The DSSP shall participate in monthly site safety inspections with the CONTRACTOR'S Site Safety Manager for the SUBCONTRACTOR'S scope of Work and shall attend the CONTRACTOR'S Daily Foremen Huddles.
Level 4 – Critical Risk Mitigation	The SUBCONTRACTOR shall comply with all Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 requirements. In addition, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall be enrolled in an approved Workers' Compensation Carrier Loss-Control Program specific to the Project. The Carrier Loss Control Plan shall include an initial safety survey, safety training plan, monthly audits, and a 30/60/90-day corrective action tracking plan and shall be submitted prior to contract award. Throughout the duration of the agreement, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit all initial surveys, training plans, monthly audits, written progress reports, and corrective action updates to the CONTRACTOR.

45.0 STRUCTURAL STABILITY & TEMPORARY BRACING

- 45.01 Temporary and Permanent. 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 accepted 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.

46.0 UNDERGROUND UTILITY PROTECTION AND HIGH-RISK UTILITY WORK

- 46.1 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall protect all existing underground utilities and infrastructure from damage caused by excavation, demolition, drilling, saw cutting, coring, grading, trenching, boring, jackhammering, or any other activity that may disturb soil, pavement, concrete, landscaping, or existing structures. Underground utilities may include, but are not limited to, electrical distribution systems, electrical duct banks, gas mains and services, water mains and services, sanitary sewer systems, storm drainage systems, fire protection lines, fiber optic systems, communication systems, low-voltage systems, private utilities, and undocumented infrastructure. The SUBCONTRACTOR understands that utility locates and surface markings alone do not guarantee utility location, depth, completeness, or accuracy, and shall not be relied upon as the sole means of utility identification.
- 46.2 Pre-Work Utility Verification Requirements. Prior to beginning any excavation, demolition, or subsurface work, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit all required utility locate requests through 811 or other applicable utility notification services and ensure all locate tickets remain active and valid for the work area. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall verify that all utility owners have provided positive responses, reviewed all available utility locates and field markings, and reviewed available drawings, utility plans, as-builts, utility profiles, and existing condition documentation. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall walk the work area with the CONTRACTOR's Lead Superintendent to identify potential conflicts, red flags, and unknown conditions, and to review utility hazards during the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) process. No work shall begin until these requirements are complete and submitted to the CONTRACTOR for review. CONTRACTOR review of utility locates, drawings, utility plans, high-risk work authorizations, or related documentation shall not constitute representation or warranty regarding the accuracy, completeness, or

location of underground utilities. SUBCONTRACTOR remains solely responsible for verifying utility locations, maintaining required clearances, and performing safe excavation and intrusive work.

- 46.3 Utility Drawing Review Requirements. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall review all available project documentation relevant to underground utilities, including civil utility plans, electrical site plans, demolition drawings, existing conditions drawings, utility profiles, utility company documentation, survey records, and owner-provided as-builts. Special attention shall be given to identifying electrical duct banks, transformers, switchgear feeds, gas regulators and mains, utility corridors, communication vaults, multiple utility crossings, and utilities designated to remain in service.
- 46.4 Red Flag Conditions. The following conditions shall be treated as elevated utility risk and require additional investigation before work proceeds: utility markings located within ten (10) feet of the work area, drawings containing “Verify in Field (VIF)” notes, “Approximate Location” notes, or “Utility Location Not Guaranteed” notes, existing utilities designated to remain in service, unknown concrete pads, slabs, stoops, or foundations, concrete-encased conduit systems, nearby electrical vaults or transformers, multiple utility crossings, unknown buried objects or structures, or any conflict between drawings and field conditions. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall immediately notify CONTRACTOR when such conditions are identified.
- 46.4 Verification Requirements for Uncertain Conditions. When utility conditions are unclear or uncertain, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall not proceed until utilities are positively identified using accepted verification methods. Such methods may include hand digging, vacuum excavation, hydro excavation, test pits, utility potholing, ground penetrating radar (GPR), electromagnetic locating, or private utility locating services. Additional verification may be required at CONTRACTOR’s discretion.
- 46.5 High-Risk Utility Work Authorization. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall not perform High-Risk Utility Work without completing CONTRACTOR’s High-Risk Utility Work Authorization (HRUWA) process. High-Risk Utility Work includes, but is not limited to, excavation within ten (10) feet of known electrical or gas utilities, work within utility corridors, jackhammering or demolition of slabs, stoops, pads, or foundations, saw cutting, drilling, or coring near utilities, work involving unknown buried structures, mechanical excavation in congested utility areas, excavation where utility locates conflict with drawings, work where utility records are incomplete or unavailable, areas with prior utility strike history, or any condition designated as high risk by CONTRACTOR. Work shall not proceed until the required authorization has been reviewed and accepted.
- 46.6 Job Hazard Analysis and Weekly Look Ahead. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall include underground utility hazards in all applicable JHAs and Weekly Look Ahead Plans. Utility planning shall address utility locations, locate markings, protection methods, equipment

restrictions, required clearances, exposure methods, emergency procedures, and stop-work authority. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall review these hazards with all affected workers before work begins and maintain documentation in myComply© when required.

- 46.7 Protection During Work. During work activities, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall maintain visibility of utility markings, protect exposed utilities from damage, maintain required clearance distances, use only accepted excavation methods, ensure competent supervision is present, continuously monitor changing site conditions, and prevent equipment encroachment into utility protection zones. If utility markings become damaged, missing, or unclear, work shall stop until markings are restored.
- 46.8 Stop Work Requirements. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall immediately stop working and notify CONTRACTOR if an unknown utility, conduit, vault, duct bank, buried structure, or other unidentified object is encountered; if utility markings are missing or unclear; if drawings conflict with field conditions; if utility depth or location differs from expectations; or if new utility hazards are identified. Under no circumstances shall the SUBCONTRACTOR cut, break, drill, excavate, jackhammer, or remove any unknown buried object until it has been positively identified and determined safe.
- 46.9 Utility Strike Response. In the event of a utility strike, the SUBCONTRACTOR shall immediately stop all work, secure the area, protect personnel, evacuate, if necessary, prevent access, contact emergency services when required, notify CONTRACTOR immediately, notify the utility owner when directed, preserve the scene, and fully cooperate with the incident investigation. No work shall resume until authorized by CONTRACTOR.
- 46.10 Competency Requirement. The SUBCONTRACTOR shall ensure all workers performing excavation, demolition, drilling, or related activities are trained to recognize utility hazards, understand the limitations of utility locates, identify high-risk conditions, understand stop-work triggers, and execute emergency response procedures.
- 46.11 Zero-Tolerance Requirement. Failure to comply with underground utility protection requirements may result in an immediate stop-work order, removal of personnel, corrective action, back charges for damages, or other contract default remedies. CONTRACTOR maintains a zero-tolerance approach to preventable utility strikes.

47.00 LOWER TIER SUBCONTRACTOR AND STAFFING IDENTIFICATION

- 47.01 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall disclose to the CONTRACTOR all planned use of lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, labor brokers, staffing agencies, temporary labor providers, and contract labor sources that will perform Work on the Project, whether known at contract award or identified at any time during the term of the agreement. No lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR or contract labor source may begin Work on the Project without prior

disclosure to the CONTRACTOR.

47.02 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall submit a Lower-Tier Subcontractor and Contract Labor Report to the CONTRACTOR prior to mobilization and shall update the report whenever changes occur. At a minimum, the report shall include the following for each lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTOR, staffing agency, labor provider, or contract labor source performing Work on the Project:

- 1) Legal company name and primary business address
- 2) Primary contact name, title, phone number, and email address
- 3) Trade classification and detailed scope of Work to be performed
- 4) Anticipated mobilization date and anticipated duration on site.
- 5) Estimated peak manpower / anticipated headcount.
- 6) Names of all known crew leaders, forepersons, and supervisors.
- 7) Personnel assigned to the Project.
- 8) Identification of the designated Competent Person, Qualified
 - a. Person, or Dedicated Site Safety Professional, where required by the scope of Work
- 9) Confirmation of required licensing, certifications, and training applicable to the Work scope.
- 10) Copy of the Workers' Compensation Certificate of Insurance.

47.03 The SUBCONTRACTOR shall notify the CONTRACTOR in writing of any additions, removals, substitutions, or material changes to lower-tier labor sources, supervisory personnel, trade scope, or anticipated manpower within twenty-four (24) hours of such change becoming known.

47.04 All lower-tier SUB-SUBCONTRACTORS, staffing agency workers, brokered labor, temporary labor, and contract labor personnel shall comply with all requirements of this Exhibit S, including but not limited to orientation, training, badging, access control, documentation, and safety compliance requirements. The SUBCONTRACTOR remains fully responsible for ensuring all lower-tier labor complies with the requirements of this Exhibit.

47.05 The CONTRACTOR reserves the right to request additional documentation, conduct risk-based review of lower-tier labor arrangements, or restrict the use of labor sources that fail to meet contractual, regulatory, qualification, or safety requirements.

47.06 Failure to disclose or timely update lower-tier subcontractor or contract labor information may result in denial of site access, delayed mobilization, stoppage of Work, or other enforcement actions permitted under this Exhibit and the Subcontract Agreement.

FOR WORK PERFORMED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

48.0 CALIFORNIA HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION PLAN

- 48.01 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, requirements in Table 26 – California Heat Illness Prevention Plan:

Table 26 - California Heat Illness Prevention Plan Table

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

49.0 CALIFORNIA INJURY & ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

- 49.01 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 SUBCONTRACTOR'S procedures outlined in Table 27.

Table 27 - California Injury and Illness Prevention Program Requirements

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

California Injury & Illness Prevention Program Requirements
Procedures for recordkeeping and documentation
Employee Training Records

50.0 CALIFORNIA WORKPLACE VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

- 50.01 All SUBCONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTOR workers, Purchasers, Consultants, and their workers must comply with the CONTRACTOR Workplace Violence Prevention Plan.
- 50.02 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.
- 50.03 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.
- 50.04 The CONTRACTOR will regularly facilitate required Toolbox Talks with designated SUBCONTRACTOR Competent Persons for communicating emergency management changes.
- 50.05 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®.
- 50.06 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.
- 50.07 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.
- 50.08 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.
- 50.09 SUBCONTRACTORS must ensure that all Workers know the procedures for interaction and compliance with law enforcement and emergency response teams in a crisis.
- 50.10 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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