



TRANSBAY TRANSIT CENTER

Site Specific Safety Program
A...Revision 67

November 27, 2013 ~~August 22, 2012~~ ...A

**WEBCOR/OBAYASHI JOINT VENTURE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

EXHIBIT H

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WEBCOR/OBAYASHI JOINT VENTURE STATEMENT ON SAFETY

It is the policy of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture to provide employees a safe place to work. The personal safety and health of each employee of this company is of prime importance. The prevention of accidents and injury will be given precedence over operating productivity whenever necessary. To the greatest degree possible, management will provide facilities required for personal safety and health.

Our objective is a program that will reduce the number of injuries to a minimum and to surpass the best experience of other operations similar to ours. Our goal is zero accidents and injuries.

Our policy will be implemented as follows:

- Management will continue to develop policies and procedures that will assist in the control of personal injury, property losses, and fleet damage. Direct and indirect costs associated with these types of losses contribute unfavorably to operating expenses. These policies and procedures will be reviewed and updated as needed.
- Safety is the direct responsibility of all personnel. Safety is of prime importance to production and quality.
- Safety on the job in all company facilities and job sites is a priority. In no instance will safety become secondary to any other considerations. Any recognized safety activity or hazard will be corrected.
- It is mandatory that all personnel engaged in work on this project comply with all Federal, State and Local safety codes and regulations throughout the duration of their construction on this project.
- Each site will have a supervisor available to support the safety effort.
- Each supervisor and employee will be assigned various levels of safety responsibility and authority. All employees will be held accountable for the safety policy.
- An established system of communication, measurement, and documentation exists throughout the company.

A Safety Committee is in place to formulate and update the company safety program and policies. This committee operates under the supervision of management.

HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS

Orientation

This training will contain required elements stipulated by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture code of safe work practices.

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture site-specific safety orientation will be approximately one half (1/2) hour to 45 minutes in duration. The orientation includes a discussion on site protocol, evacuation procedures and a description of the logistics of the site. Subcontractors are required to provide other task specific orientations as needed.

Click Safety Program

Project: Transbay Transit Center

Notification of Online Contractor Safety Training Initiative

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and ClickSafety have partnered to create a web-based Contractor Safety orientation course for the Transbay Transit Center. All contractors requiring access to the Transbay Transit Center project must complete the Safety Passport orientation-training course online through ClickSafety. This course addresses site-specific safety expectations/requirements that you and your employees are expected to understand and comply with while working on the premises.

Project Requirements

ClickSafety is the leading provider of web-based safety and risk management systems for the Construction Industry. ClickSafety will be providing the online training and tracking system used to deliver safety orientation. You will be required to have ALL your employees successfully complete the online Safety Passport Orientation, Transbay project specific training and the Click Green Construction Practices through the ClickSafety system prior to their arrival onsite. The average employee should take 30 minutes to complete the Safety Passport and 15 minutes for Transbay project specific training and 10 minutes to complete Click Green Construction Practices. The course will be available in both English and Spanish.

Project Fees

The fee structure for ClickSafety services is a***\$100 annual fee per user.**

*Prorate will apply to those that begin the training after Q1 of the current year.

The prorate schedule is as follows:

<i>January 1 – March 31</i>	<i>\$100</i>	<i>Valid January - December 2012</i>
<i>April 1 – June 30</i>	<i>\$75</i>	<i>Valid April 1 – December 2012</i>
<i>July 1 – September 30</i>	<i>\$50</i>	<i>Valid July 1 – December 2012</i>
<i>October 1 – December 31</i>	<i>\$25</i>	<i>Valid October 1 – December 2012</i>

ClickSafety Account Setup, User Registration and Implementation

Step 1: Go to the project page – <http://www.clicksafety.com/safetypassport-transbay>

Step 2: Create a company account. If you already have an account with ClickSafety, you will still need to register your existing account for this project. Click on the ‘Company’ tab above the ‘User’ Step 1 on the home page, and then click on ‘Register Company’.

Step 3: Assign Safety Passport Core Orientation (annual training) along with site specific training.
Step 4: Prepay for employee training with a credit card and create an access code.
Step 5: Direct all employees to the project page to self-register with your access code and complete training prior to arrival at the jobsite.

For general information about this project or registration assistance, please contact:
ClickSafety Support at (925) 855-SAFE (7233) ext. 629 - cshelp@clicksafety.com

A ClickSafety representative is available to answer any of your questions about this program. The ClickSafety program administrator is: Christina Parkin, Account Manager, (925) 208-2618, Email: cparkin@clicksafety.com.

Should you have specific questions regarding the project or safety requirements, you may contact:

Danielle DiRicco

Safety Engineer

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture

T (510) 748-1978

ddiricco@webcor.com

We appreciate your attention in this matter and look forward to a continuing and successful business relationship.

Disclaimer

ClickSafety and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture make this training material available with the understanding that users exercise their own skill and care with respect to its use. It is the duty of each employer as specified in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596) to furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees and must comply with the applicable occupational safety and health standards adopted for his / her type of work. In addition, each employee must comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders which are applicable to his or her own actions and conduct.

Project Supervisory Requirements

All supervisory personnel shall have as a minimum the OSHA 30 Hour Construction Safety training within the prior four years and possess a current CPR /First Aid and AED certification. In addition supervisory personnel shall have at a minimum 5 years' experience as a superintendent in a similar type of project.

Project Safety Staffing Requirements

Every trade subcontractor shall employ (1) full time on Site Safety Representative (SSR) to coordinate project safety requirements. The SSR shall have at a minimum all the following qualifications:

1. Current CHST certification.
2. Attended the OSHA Standards for the Construction Industry (OSHA 500) training program.
3. (3) Years prior full time safety duty experience working in a like project or condition.
4. Current CPR /First Aid and AED certification.

The SSR shall have no duties other than full time safety and the administration and coordination of the Zone Designated Safety Representative (DSRs).

In addition to the SSR every trade subcontractor shall employ sufficient full time Designated Safety Representative(s) (DSRs) required to have (1) dedicated DSR in every Zone (per sheet SL-004) in which work is in progress regardless of shift, including day shift, off-hours shift work, or weekend work. The DSR shall have at a minimum all the following qualifications:

1. Current OSHA 30 certification
2. Attended the OSHA Standards for the Construction Industry (OSHA 510 or equivalent) training program.
3. (2) Years prior full time safety duty experience working in a like project or condition.
4. Current CPR /First Aid and AED certification.

The DSR shall have no other duties than full time safety and spend 90% of their day in the field at the designated Zone.

The SSR and DSR(s) are subject to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's approval and may be removed at any time with or without cause and replacement personnel shall be provided at the subcontractor's/employer's expense.

SafeSiteOne Safety Inspection Program

Daily safety inspections using SafeSiteOne are required for all Subcontractors performing labor at the jobsite. SafeSiteOne is a Web-based safety software product that is used by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture to document, track and analyze daily job site safety performance. A version of the product has been designed to provide Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture subcontractors with an easy to use feature set delivering new safety process efficiencies, safety performance tracking and a convenient, cost-effective means to comply with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture subcontractor safety documentation and reporting requirements. A job site safety inspection form and accident form are provided for subcontractors to document their own work area safety inspections and worker accident and injury information for automated distribution to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture eliminating the time and cost burdens of maintaining separate manual processes for documentation, reporting and data distribution. Accident and safety violation tracking tools in the way of data tables and charts displayed on an information Dashboard are provided for subcontractors to monitor their job site safety performance, identify and respond to trends and indicators and continuously improve their safety strategies. Using the product, subcontractors can view all job site safety violations to which they are assigned by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture during Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture site safety inspections and be able to respond and track their closure. Subcontractors will be able to track their own safety records relative to the performance of all subcontractors on the job site providing an ongoing assessment and identifying accomplishments of their safety performance. ***Subcontractors shall include \$75.00 per month to cover the costs of the SafeSiteOne Product.***

A SafeSiteOne Daily Inspection is to be completed by each Trade Subcontractor DSR and Field Supervisor(s) (Foreman and above) daily. Safety exceptions are to be addressed to the SSR. Traffic control exceptions are to be addressed to the General Superintendent. Observed exceptions / violations are to be recorded under Comments and assigned to the responsible person. Verbal exceptions / violations are unacceptable unless they are also recorded under the Comments column. The cumulative amount of a Trade Subcontractor's exceptions noted under comments for the month shall be no less than Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's cumulative exceptions for the month. The SSR, General Superintendent, and or responsible party shall promptly, competently, and completely respond to every

Safety Memo. **Receipt of progress payment may be contingent upon staying current with completed SafeSiteOne Surveys and Safety Memos.**

Additional features, forms and product customizations can be made available to subcontractors by contacting MedicaOne directly at info@medicaone.com or by calling (415)661-7587. More information is also available by visiting the SafeSiteOne Web site at www.safesiteone.com.

Pre-Task Planning/Job Hazard Analysis

Written, detailed Job Hazard Analysis is required prior to the start, *at a minimum*, for the following activities:

- Chemicals: hazardous & irritant
- Concrete: pre-cast, tilt up, vertical, form work
- Confined Space
- Hoisting/rigging activities: including cranes, derricks, forklifts, straddle buggies, etc.
- Demolition activities & hazardous materials assessment: asbestos, lead, biohazards or other chemicals in the workplace, as well as general demolition hazards assessment
- All framing activities (including drywall)
- Excavation & trenching
- Fall hazards: exposures 6+ feet, overhead work
- Material handling
- Non-routine activities: activities not performed in the last six months
- Public exposure: phased occupancy, partial demolition, traffic control, etc.
- Scaffolding
- Steel erection
- Start Up/Shut Down/System Testing activities: tool hook up, introduction of process chemicals into systems, utility tie ins, lockout/tag out, work on energized equipment

General Job Hazard Analysis Guidelines

- JHA planning is to be led by the supervisor and documented in writing
- Conducted daily prior to start of work for every task.
- All crew members participate (at the job location) in JHA planning and should sign the completed plan
- Should include hazards and precautions identified in work activities
- Should be readily available at the work site (posted and/or placed where crew members have knowledge of its location at the work area)

JHA plans should be reviewed and revised whenever work conditions (or crew membership) change that may affect the ability to safely complete the work.

Incident Reporting/Root Cause Analysis

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor /Obayashi's overall project Documentation and Reporting policy and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received.

This Section will conform to Specification Sections 01 13 40 (1.5 A thru C) 01 15 45 (1.9 A thru C) found in The Transbay Transit Center Contract Number 08-04-CMGC-000

The TJPA Representative will in writing inform Contractor of any additional hazardous condition encountered. Trade Sub contractor shall respond indicating its action or disposition of the matter by returning an annotated copy of the written communication to the TJPA Representative within 3 days. If death or serious injuries or serious damages occur, the accident shall be reported at once by telephone or messenger to the TJPA as well as to the proper governing authorities. In addition, Contractor shall promptly report in writing to the TJPA all accidents whatsoever arising out of or in connection with the performance of the work whether on or adjacent to the site, giving full details and statements of witnesses. Within 3 days of occurrence, the Sub Trade contractor shall provide the TJPA with 2 copies of the Sub Trade contractor's accident and near-miss reports. A significant accident is defined to include events where personal injury is sustained or tangible property loss is sustained, or where the event posed a significant threat of loss or personal injury. If a claim is made by anyone against the any Trade Subcontractor on account of any accident, the Sub Trade contractor shall promptly report the facts in writing to the TJPA, giving full details of the claim. Contractor shall provide the TJPA Representative copies of any laboratory test data, and medical monitoring results for record and evaluation within 3 days of receipt of the above information or upon the request of the TJPA Representative.

All incidents and accidents shall be immediately reported to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/Safety and fully investigated. Investigation and root cause analysis should be completed to identify the primary reason the incident occurred with an action plan developed to prevent recurrence. Incident Reporting and Root Cause Analysis guidelines are discussed further in the following Appendices.

Safety and Health Training/Information

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor /Obayashi's overall project Documentation and Reporting policy and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received.

This Section will conform to Specification Section 01 15 45 (1.10A) found in The Transbay Transit Center Contract Number 08-04-CMGC-000

The Trade Subcontractor shall maintain on-site all training records in accordance with federal, state, and local statutes, regulations, and policies, and provide copies of these records to the TJPA upon request.

New workers will be provided with initial training and/or orientation prior to assignment or when assigned to a new task for which training has not been received. Supervisors are expected to be knowledgeable and informed on hazards and safe work practices in their area of responsibility and to coordinate the disbursement of this information to crews. Training will include general area and specific assignment topics. Documentation of required training will be made available to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management and/or Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture safety upon request. Training, to include refresher training will be provided in accordance with Federal/State OSHA guidelines (Refer to Appendices for additional information on required training). Training may include, but not be limited to:

- Aerial/Boom Lifts;
- Asbestos awareness

- Confined Space Entry;
- CPR/First Aid;
- Electrical;
- Excavation & Trenching;
- Fall Protection;
- Fire Watch;
- Forklift;
- Hazard Communication;
- Hazardous Chemicals;
- Ladders;
- Lasers;
- Lead awareness
- Lockout/Tag out
- Powder Actuated Tools
- Respiratory Protection;
- Rigging
- Scaffolding: Use & Erection/Dismantle;
- Steel Erection;
- Job Hazard Analysis;
- Accident investigation training for Foremen & Superintendents;

CODE OF SAFE CONDUCT AND WORK PRACTICES

The following Safety Procedures will be complied with on the Transbay Transit Center project. These Safety Procedures are in accordance with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Safety Program and the division of Industrial Safety Cal/OSHA Construction Safety Orders.

General

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor /Obayashi's overall project Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received. All subcontractors must submit their Company's Project Safety Program to the Project Site Safety Manager prior to the start of their work.

As a minimum, the subcontractor's Safety Program shall meet or exceed Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture safety requirements, the applicable parts of the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Corporate Safety Manual, the contract documents and federal, state, local or other applicable regulations.

Prior to Subcontractors arrival, measures to identify, monitor and control the worker and the general public from identified hazards shall be included in their safety plans. The Program shall be reviewed by the Site Safety Manager who may require, from time to time, additional written Safety Procedures as may be necessary to address the potential hazards of their operations.

Contractor Weekly Safety Meetings

Subcontractors and tiered subcontractors are required to hold Weekly Safety "Tool Box" Meetings with their field crews. Submit copies of meetings including Safety subjects discussed and attendance, to the

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Site Safety Manager. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture will provide assistance and information to subcontractors and their sub-subcontractors as requested.

In addition, subcontractors and tiered subcontractors are to attend monthly or whenever determined by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture all hands safety meeting.

Personal Protective Equipment

Hardhats

All persons employed on this project are required to wear ANSI Z89.1-approved hardhats as a condition of employment. All visitors on the jobsite will be required to wear hardhats while on the project site. Any person refusing to wear a hardhat will be immediately dismissed from the project site. Metal hardhats and “Cowboy” hardhats are not allowed to be worn. 100% hardhats are required at all times while on the project.

Eye Protection

The wearing of eye protection will be strictly enforced at all times. 100% safety glasses are required at all times while on the project.

Hand Protection

Hand protection must be worn 100% of the time on the project. Gloves must be worn in any situation where hand/finger exposure to hazards exist, unless the manufacture of the equipment being used states gloves should not be worn.

Foot Protection and Clothing

All personnel shall wear safety vests, work boots or acceptable work shoes while employed on this project and keep their footwear in good condition at all times. Long pants and shirts with “T-shirt-length sleeves shall be worn at all times. No sneakers, tennis shoes, soft-suede/canvas hiking boots, tank tops, etc., will be allowed. Foot covers must be used with jumping jack compactors and jackhammers.

Hearing Protection

Each subcontractor shall provide and enforce the use of hearing protection for all workers exposed to noise levels as required by law.

Contractor Parking

There is no subcontractor onsite parking on the project. Subcontractors and sub-subcontractors in violation of this request will be towed at their expense without further notice. Because of the restricted nature of the project, this rule will be strictly enforced.

Job Vehicular Traffic and Material Deliveries

Only company-owned vehicles with signage are continuously required for the pursuit of subcontractor’s and sub-subcontractor’s work, and trucks delivering materials will be allowed access to the project site.

All construction vehicle traffic access will be coordinated by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.

Subcontractors are reminded that continuous 2-way vehicular traffic must be maintained at all times for safe public accessibility unless posted otherwise. Two-way traffic control is to be provided by subcontractors prior to delivery vehicles entering the property.

Subcontractors are to notify Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture 48 hours in advance for approval of material deliveries. Delivery vehicles will unload and depart the project site as soon as possible.

Material storage and layout must be approved by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture prior to delivery.

Temporary Offices

Temporary offices will be constructed of fire-resistant materials only. Temporary office locations must be approved by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture prior to installation.

Fire Protection

In case of a fire or explosion, notify Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture immediately so that necessary emergency fire-fighting equipment can be routed to the jobsite. Emergency phone numbers will be posted in such a manner so as to be clearly visible. Each trade is responsible for providing fire extinguishers and a fire-watch program for their work as required in renovation and new construction areas.

Reference Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's Fire Prevention Program.

Cleanup and Housekeeping

Subcontractors and sub-subcontractors shall leave the site clean and free of debris and hazardous materials by the end of each working day to the satisfaction of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. Each subcontractor is responsible for removal of debris created by their work. Rubbish containers will be placed at a central location for the removal of trash and debris. Accumulation of trash and debris will not be tolerated. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture will perform necessary cleanup of same, at subcontractors' expense, upon failure to comply with cleanup notice request.

~~4.. DELETED In addition to subcontractor's own efforts to maintain a clean work area, subcontractors shall provide Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture with four man hours of cleanup for every forty man hours of work. The use of this composite crew will be directed by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. For more details, reference Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's Project Bidding Manual section on composite crew project clean-up. ...4~~

Drinking Water

Subcontractors shall provide potable drinking water, cups, and trash receptacles for their employees, and all trash shall be removed from the site on a daily basis.

Security Services

Subcontractors and sub-subcontractors shall be responsible for the security of toolboxes, onsite storage materials, etc.

Noise Control

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor /Obayashi's overall project noise control plan and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received.

This Section will conform to Specification Section 01 35 65 (1.2E) (1.8B), (1.8C) found in The Transbay Transit Center Contract Number 08-04-CMGC-000

Trade Subcontractors shall conduct noise inspections and noise testing of equipment to ensure that all equipment on the Site is in good condition and effectively muffled per manufacturer's recommendation. Noise control shall be maintained by the subcontractors in all areas of construction, guarding against undue noise. Playing of radios, including headsets, is prohibited. All motor-drive equipment shall have a proper exhaust system, which shall meet Cal/OSHA Standards on noise levels. Subcontractors are to provide proper hearing protection to employees using chipping guns, jackhammers, rock drills, or similar devices.

Combustible Material (Gas, Oil, Oxygen)

Separate storage areas for acetylene, oxygen, and gasoline will be established by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. The contractor shall post proper warning signs. All gasoline will be in containers that will meet NFPA and Cal/OSHA requirements, and will be stored in designated areas only. All acetylene and oxygen bottles will be attached to a cart when in use, or tied off in a vertical position. All carts must be equipped with a fire extinguisher.

All stored oxygen and acetylene must be separated from each other, by a minimum of 20 feet or a fire-rated barrier, with bottle caps secured in place as required by Cal/OSHA.

Ladders

Fall prevention shall be considered by the competent person if employees work from a ladder 6' or more above a lower level. Metal ladders shall not be used on Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture projects. When ascending or descending a ladder, employees shall maintain a three-point contact and not carry anything that could cause them to fall. Pull ropes should be placed at all access ladders to lift tools or equipment from level to level. As a minimum, only type 1 or 1-A Heavy/Extra Heavy duty ladders, which carry a minimum of 275 lbs. to 300 lbs., will be allowed on Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture projects.

Scaffolds

All scaffolds will be constructed and maintained so as to meet all Safety requirements of Cal/OSHA and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. Failure to maintain scaffolds in good condition will result in removal by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. All scaffolds must have top rails, mid rails, and toe boards at all platform levels. All scaffolds are to be built under the supervision of a competent person. The person's name and their qualifications shall be submitted in writing to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture prior to the start of work. Daily pre-shift inspection checklists shall be performed by a competent person, maintained by the subcontractor and submitted to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture upon request.

100% fall protection is required at all heights above 6'. A competent person shall determine if it is feasible to use fall protection devices while erecting/dismantling a scaffold. Rolling scaffold wheels shall be locked when in use. A horizontal, diagonal brace shall be in place to prevent the scaffold from "wracking". Cross bracing shall not be used as a top or mid rail.

Fall Protection

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture maintains a zero tolerance policy for fall protection infractions. Anyone found violating this policy may be removed from the site immediately.

Subcontractor employees are required to provide and use 100% fall protection systems whenever exposed to a fall 6' or greater, including any leading edge work. This can be accomplished through the use of a safety net system, personal fall arrest system or a guardrail system. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture does not allow the use of a Safety Monitor System.

Each subcontractor is responsible for providing perimeter tie-off protection for its employees. The building perimeter cable is placed as a guardrail protection, and is not provided for tie-off protection.

Electrical

Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protection is required for all electrical cords and tools. Each subcontractor shall provide GFCI-protected power strips for use in the building when permanent power has been energized and permanent outlets are placed in service. Each contractor will be responsible for providing and maintaining temporary GFCI's for his or her employees if a GFCI receptacle is not available.

Lockout/Tag out Procedures

Subcontractors shall submit their written LOTO program and documented employee training prior to beginning work on site. The program must include scope of training, pre-planning and specific LOTO procedures. All individuals who are working in or around the hazardous energy shall place their own lock and tag on the disconnect of the energy source. At no time will someone be allowed to remove another employee's lock unless it has been cleared through Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture competent supervision.

Floor Openings/Hole Cover Procedures

Subcontractor competent person is responsible for identifying any floor opening/hole requiring to be protected. All floor openings/holes shall be covered/protected using appropriate materials. The covers must be able to withstand 2x the load and be secured to the floor and will be inspected daily by the subcontractor competent person. All floor/hole covers shall be clearly marked "Hole Do Not Remove" in a high visible color. All hole covers must be in compliance with OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.23 (a) – 1910.23 (e) 11.

The building perimeter, shafts, and floor openings shall be protected with guard rails and toe boards. Personnel working at a stationary position within 6'-0" of the building perimeter or the edge of a shaft or a floor opening will wear a full body harness and be tied off with an appropriate lifeline. Subcontractors and tiered sub-subcontractors shall not remove any guard rail or fall protection device without the express consent of, Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture any employee noticed removing such protection without authorization will be removed from the project without recourse. Any area where guardrails and toe boards have been removed shall not be left unattended during a shift. In no case will any guardrail or toe board be left down at the end of a shift.

In locations where temporary protection conflicts with scheduled construction, the subcontractor or the sub-subcontractor shall notify Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture in advance of the work of necessary modifications. The subcontractor or the sub-subcontractor shall remove the temporary protection and provide other appropriate temporary measures for the performance of their work.

Safe Lifting

All personnel are to be instructed in the proper methods of lifting heavy objects. These instructions will be discussed at Safety and "Tool Box" Meetings.

Powder Actuated Tools

Only low-velocity-type tools will be allowed on this project. Special permission from Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture must be obtained before high-velocity types can be used, and then only if the job requires it. All personnel working with powder-actuated tools shall be properly instructed and licensed for operation

of the tool and shall be in possession of current certification while using powder-actuated tools. Warning signs shall be posted in the work area where powder-actuated tools are in use.

Dismissal From Project

THE FOLLOWING IS PROHIBITED AND THE INDIVIDUAL CAN BE SUBJECT TO DISMISSAL FROM THIS PROJECT SITE FOR VIOLATION:

- Fighting and horseplay.
- Alcohol consumption or controlled-substance use on the site.
- Crowding or pushing while accessing work levels on ladders, scaffolds, etc.
- Throwing trash or any objects from the building.
- Using fire equipment (extinguishers, etc.) for other than its intended use.
- Destroying property or the work of other trades.
- Stealing.
- Gambling on the project site.
- Unsafe work habits.
- Persons using prescribed medication must notify his/her employer of such use prior to going to work or taking the medication.
- Working while your ability or alertness is so impaired by illness or fatigue or other causes that it might unnecessarily expose you or others to injury.
- Noncompliance of any Safety rules and regulations.
- Lewd or abusive language towards jobsite personnel, Owner's personnel, or any member of the public.

First Aid

All subcontractors and tiered subcontractors are required to have a CPR/First Aid certified persons and First Aid Kit available at the jobsite with contents meeting the requirements of Cal/OSHA. Each subcontractor shall make arrangements for medical aid at a facility as provided through their insurance carrier.

Use of Tools and Equipment

Each subcontractor is responsible to provide proper instructions for their employee's use of all tools and equipment.

When the use portable electric or pneumatic tools is needed, proper safety guards must be in place and operational. Power tool cord "whips" must meet NEC requirements. Air compressor hoses must be "clipped" together. Tools are not to be raised or lowered by their cords or air hoses.

Hazardous Material Handling

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor /Obayashi's overall project Hazardous Material Handling plan and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received.

This Section will conform to Specification Sections 01 13 50 (1.4B and C) and (1.8D) found in The Transbay Transit Center Contract Number 08-04-CMGC-000

Currently Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture does not anticipate based on the scope of work to have any excavations that will require special protection. In the event the situation does arise, The Trade Subcontractor will submit all appropriate documentation (protections, support systems, inspection process, access) preceding the activity.

Hazardous Communications Program

All subcontractors are to comply with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's Hazard Communication Standard Policy. If you are allergic to cement or are susceptible to lime burns or skin disorders, notify your supervisor in order to make sure you are not assigned work with those substances. If you are allergic to or cannot use any other chemicals, notify your supervisor.

Confined Space

No person shall enter a confined space such as manholes, underground vaults, tanks, pipes, tunnels, or other similar places until it is determined that it is Safe to enter the space by an approved method. Subcontractor competent person is responsible for identifying any potential confined space and shall initially determine if a permit required confined space exists. A pre-planning meeting must be held if a confined space exists and proper procedures followed to ensure worker safety.

Traffic Work Zone Signaling Requirements

Due to general liability exposure created by improper traffic control, all flagging, training, lane closures, etc. shall conform to the most current edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Local permitting issues shall be addressed by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture prior to the start of work. All workers in the traffic control area must be trained according to local, state and federal requirements and wear the appropriate reflective vest or high visibility clothing. Stop/Slow paddles, not flags, must be used to control traffic flow.

Equipment

Machinery and equipment shall be inspected and documented daily in addition operated by authorized, trained personnel only. All operated equipment shall have backup alarms in working order. Operators shall inspect each work area to make sure that it is Safe to operate the equipment in that area. Equipment shall not be serviced or repaired while it is in motion or running, unless there are appropriate Safeguards in place to prevent injury. Fuel-operated equipment, such as generators, air compressors, welders, etc., shall have a dedicated fire extinguisher near the equipment at all times when it is in operation. Fire extinguisher shall be rated 10 ABC, minimum.

Excavation and Trenching

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor /Obayashi's overall project Hazardous Materials Handling plan and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received.

This Section will conform to Specification Sections 00 07 00 (I), 00 08 14(1.2B), 00 08 14(1.4), 00 08 14(1.5B) and 01 35 65 (1.7C) found in The Transbay Transit Center Contract Number 08-04-CMGC-000

Pursuant to section 6705 of the California Labor Code, excavation for trenches 5 feet or more in depth shall not begin until Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture has received acceptance from the TJPA of Webcor Obayashi's detailed plan for worker protection from the hazards of caving ground during excavation of

such trenches. Webcor Obayashi's shoring plan shall be submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Specifications and shall show the details and supporting calculations of the design of shoring, bracing, sloping, or other provisions to be made for worker protection during such excavation.

No plan shall allow the use of shoring, sloping or other protective system less effective than that required by the Construction Safety Orders of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

If Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture shoring plan varies from the shoring system standards established by the Construction Safety Orders, the plan shall be prepared and sealed by an engineer retained by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture who is registered as a civil or structural engineer in the State of California. The TJPA's acceptance of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture shoring plan shall not be construed to relieve Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture of its sole responsibility for damage or injuries related to the excavation resulting from unsafe shoring.

Currently Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture does not anticipate based on the scope of work to have any excavations that will require special protection. In the event the situation does arise, The Trade Subcontractor will submit all appropriate documentation (protections, support systems, inspection process, access) preceding the activity.

The Trade Subcontractor will comply with all requirements of federal OSHA, Cal/OSHA, the California Labor Code, Trade Subcontractor safety requirements, and these Contract Documents. The more stringent requirements shall apply.

Should Trade Subcontractors be notified by the TJPA of any unsafe or unhealthy condition associated with the performance of the Work and be required to take remedial action to correct such conditions, Trade Subcontractors shall take action immediately, if so directed, or within 48 hours after receipt of a notice of violation.

The health and safety plan shall be certified by Trade Subcontractor's competent hazardous materials supervisor and submitted to the TJPA for review and comment prior to implementation.

Prior to commence of earthwork activities the Trade Subcontractor shall review the, SMP. Submit for approval a comprehensive and site specific HASP prepared by a certified industrial hygienist.

Daily, pre-shift inspection of excavations, the adjacent areas and protective systems shall be made by the competent person for evidence of potential cave-ins, hazardous atmospheres or protective system failure. Daily, pre-shift inspection checklists shall be maintained by the subcontractor and submitted to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture weekly.

No person shall enter an excavation where protection from ground movement is required until such protection is in place. 100% fall prevention is required when working next to excavations greater than 5' in depth. Ladders or other means of approved access shall be used for all excavations. Stepladders shall not be used in a "leaning" position to enter or exit excavations.

Respiratory Protection

- Conditions may exist which require the utilization of respiratory equipment to protect employees against exposure to the inhalation of toxic or harmful gasses, vapors, mists, fumes and dust. Each Contractor must implement and enforce a respiratory program in accordance with CAL/OSHA standards to protect employees from these types of exposures.

- Only respirators that are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended will be used. They will be selected on the basis of the hazards to which the employee is exposed.
- Employees required to use respiratory protective equipment approved for use in atmosphere immediately dangerous to life shall be thoroughly trained in the use and limitations of such equipment.
- Respiratory protective equipment will be inspected regularly and maintained in good condition. Chemical cartridges will be replaced per manufacturer's recommended or calculated filter change-out schedule so as to provide complete protection. Dust respirators are to be replaced in accordance with manufacturer specifications.
- Respiratory protective equipment, which has been previously used, shall be cleaned and disinfected before it is issued to another employee.
- Workers required to wear respiratory protection shall have been medically evaluated and approved to wear such devices. A copy of each of its worker's medical approval will be kept by each contractor on site.
- Employee Training (Respirators, Breathing Apparatus, etc.)
- All employees required to use personal protective equipment shall be given individual instruction by contractor regarding PPE prior to its use. This training shall be documented and a record kept on site.
- All employees must be clean-shaven to ensure the proper fitting of the respirator. Each contractor must perform fit testing on each employee to ensure the proper fit of the respirator. The results of the fit test shall be documented and a record kept on site.
- Each contractor must have a written respirator program and this program is to be submitted to the construction manager, General Contractor and Safety Coordinator prior to working at this site.

Crane Lift Plan Process Requirements.

1. The Crane Use Planning Process has two parts:
 - a. Crane Lift Plan
 - b. Crane Daily Safety Review (Note: Required EVERY DAY a crane is used)
2. A Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plan (reviewed by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture) is required prior to any crane lift while working on a Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project.
3. Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plans must be submitted to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture at least 48 hours (2 business days) prior to mobilization. Neither TJPA nor Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture shall be held responsible for any delay allegations as a result of the Trade Subcontractor failing to submit Crane Lift Plans on a timely basis.
4. The Trade Subcontractor is responsible to visit the site prior to the lift date to review documentary information pertaining to the site, which is maintained by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.
5. The Trade Subcontractor is responsible to obtain all information that is necessary to develop a power line safety plan.
6. The Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plan may be valid for more than one day, as long as the configuration, location, maximum expected load, and maximum expected radius does *not* change. Use multiple lift plans for multiple locations.
7. Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plans must be based on "worst case" combination of load weight with chart deductions and lift radius for a specific crane configuration in a specific location.
8. The Crane Lift Plan must be *COMPLETE & COMPETANT* (and reviewed by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture) along with attachments to include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Plot plan with crane location (identify swing path, delivery truck locations, location of any overhead power lines, etc.).

- b. Elevation plan.
 - c. Crane load charts and calculations including any notes.
 - d. Dimension illustration and specifications for crane and range chart.
 - e. Operator's: License, training information, USDOT medical certificate, OSHA trainings cards as required by the project.
 - f. Rigging plan, lists, and diagram.
 - g. Statement of qualification and competent person designation form for: Crane operator, A/D supervisor, rigger and signal person.
 - h. JHA for: Assembly / disassembly of crane, power line encroachment, truck load / unload, etc.
 - i. Logistics and assembly / dismantle plan.
 - j. 3rd party annual inspection, certification, and report (Inspector shall be registered with the CCAA).
 - k. Actual weights of materials.
 - l. Lighting and wind restrictions (from operators manual).
9. Work that is not anticipated in the Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plan, but may arise due to site conditions (moving equipment, loading materials onto floors, etc.) must be reviewed with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture prior to hoisting. Changes affecting crane configuration may require the Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plan to be amended.
 10. Lifts exceeding 75% of the cranes stability / structural capacity chart, requiring movement of a crane carriage with the load, personnel platforms, critical loads (long lead time, cost), tripping loads, work over occupied facilities, or work involving encroachment on public rights of way, will also require the preparation, submittal and review of a specific JHA (Note: These lifts are discouraged. These lifts must be reviewed in advance. The Complete and Competent Crane Lift Plan(s) may have to be prepared and stamped by a licensed professional engineer (PE) to be provided by the Trade Subcontractor.
 11. The Trade Subcontractor / Crane Company / Rigging Company is responsible for the accuracy of all calculations and inspections. This planning process has been established to help ensure proper coordination between subcontractors and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. No warranty or certification of the suitability of this plan is accepted by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. It is the responsibility of the Trade Subcontractor and the Crane Operator to ensure that they and their employees are qualified, competent, properly equipped and properly trained to perform the activities outlined in this plan.

Cranes, Hoisting and Rigging

Introduction

The safe operation and proper maintenance of cranes and rigging on the site shall be the overall responsibility of the contractor. Each contractor shall also be held accountable for compliance with CAL/OSHA crane regulations for all cranes or derricks on the site, whether contractor owned, leased or rented. All rigging inspection logs subcontractor and submitted to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture monthly.

Riggers shall meet the qualified rigger requirements of subpart CC – Cranes and Derricks in Construction, as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1401, 1926.1404, and 1926.1425. These provisions are effective November 8, 2010. The more stringent rule shall apply.

Special Provisions

- Prior to its initial use on the site or after repairs have been made each crane or derrick shall be thoroughly inspected by a certified independent third party. Any deficiencies found shall be corrected before the equipment is placed into service.
- A copy of the annual certification inspection performed by a certified independent third party shall be submitted to the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Safety Manager prior to the crane being operated on site.
- Each contractor shall designate a competent person who shall inspect all cranes and derricks daily as part of the contractor's job site inspection program. Such inspections shall be documented. Defective equipment shall be removed from service and repaired and service/repair shall be documented.
- The contractor or vendor supplying the equipment shall inspect each crane at least monthly and provide a written report as to the results of the inspection. Defective equipment shall be removed from service.
- Loads shall not be passed or suspended over persons.
- Tag lines or guide ropes shall be used to control all loads.
- Barricades for employee safety shall be maintained around the swing radius of the crane cab.

Crane Operator Qualifications

- Each contractor shall as specified in 29 CFR 1926.1427. State or local government licensing is effective November 8, 2010 select only those personnel meeting the following qualifications to operate cranes and other hoisting equipment:
- Designated operators who have been licensed by an approved agency or union and meet the requirements of Chapter 5, ANSI B30.
- Crane operators will meet the minimum requirements by the D.O.T. Physical Examination, as provided in D.O.T. 391, Physical Examination for truck drivers. No crane operator will be allowed to operate a crane until they have passed the Physical Exam conducted by a licensed Physician approved by the D.O.T.
- Coordinators certified for crane inspection;
- Test and maintenance personnel when necessary.
- Only designated operators who have been licensed by an approved agency or union and meet the requirements shall be in, or on, the crane during operations.

Operator's Responsibilities

- Each crane operator will be specifically assigned the responsibility for safe operations and shall be given written instructions as applicable. These responsibilities shall include:
- Verification of a current "annual inspection" certification for the crane.
- Verification that manufacturer's rated load capacities, recommended operating speeds, and special warnings or instructions are posted on the crane and are visible from the operator's station.
- Daily inspection of:
 - Condition of brakes under no-load conditions
 - Functioning of various safety devices and limiting devices fitted to the hoisting apparatus
 - The electric power installation
 - The overload controls
 - Condition of structural members for cracks, bends, misalignment, etc.
 - Fire extinguisher in cab
- Assuring that routine maintenance is performed, as well as necessary repairs.

- Responsibility for assuring that signaling and communications are adequate. This includes making sure that personnel at materials loading and receiving areas use correct hand signals. Where conditions require, radio communications will be used with a clear channel for crane operations.
- Refusing to lift any loads that are not safely rigged. This refusal cannot be overridden by job supervisory personnel.
- Making sure that adequate clearances exist between operating areas and nearby structures, especially power lines.
- Each crane operator shall ensure that good housekeeping is maintained in his or her equipment.

Operating Procedures

Each contractor shall ensure that its crane operators:

- Not engage in any practice, which may divert his attention while engaged in crane operations.
- Not operate the crane if physically or mentally unfit, or if taking prescription drugs, which may affect judgment.
- Not respond to any signal, which is unclear or is given by anyone other than appointed signalmen. Exception: The operator shall respond to a stop signal given by anyone.
- Have final responsibility and control over the crane operations. When there is any doubt as to safety, the operator shall have the authority to stop and refuse to handle the loads until safety has been assured. Any manager, supervisor or person attempting to bypass the crane operator's authority on this issue will be immediately removed from the project.
- Shall be intimately familiar and have thorough knowledge of the crane and its care, the operators' manual, and load charts. He shall be responsible for notifying its supervisor of any needed adjustments or repairs, and for logging his findings in the crane log.
- Shall, upon request, demonstrate his ability to determine total load weight and its relationship to the crane load charts.
- Immediately shut down the crane if any part of the crane, rigging or load strikes any object. The crane will be re-inspected by a qualified person, and if damage is detected, all repairs shall be completed under the guidelines of the manufacturer. The crane must then be re-inspected by a third party agency prior to beginning operations again.
- Never leave the controls while there is a load on the hook.
- Stop the crane operation if there are any problems and notify the Safety Coordinator.

Contractor Responsibilities

Making sure that rigging equipment is in good condition and provided with safety devices as applicable. This includes such things as:

- Safety latches on hoisting hooks.
- Chains, wire rope, slings, etc. are free from defects and conform with standard load ratings for work being done.
- Eye splices conform to safety standards.
- Employee Training
- Each contractor shall ensure that all of its employees involved in crane activities receive comprehensive training as to their responsibilities. This training shall include hand signals and those authorized to give signals. Said training shall be documented.

Hoisting and Rigging

- Documented inspections of hoisting and rigging equipment shall be conducted by a competent person before their use to ensure that it is in safe operating condition and that lifts will be conducted in a safe manner.
- Damaged or defective equipment shall be removed from service and removed from the project site.
- Accessible areas within the swing radius of the rotating superstructure shall be properly barricaded to prevent employees from being struck or crushed by the crane.
- Lifts shall not be conducted over employees, visitors, or areas occupied by the public.
- The crane operator shall be responsible for determining the safe operation of their crane and the safety of each lift.
- Routes of suspended loads shall be preplanned to ensure no workers or the public are directly below suspended loads.
- Tag lines shall be used for controlling all loads.

HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD POLICY

This Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project plan will be developed incrementally as trade packages are awarded and trade subcontractors are brought on board. Each trade subcontractors plan will become part of Webcor/Obayashi's overall project Hazardous Material Communication plan and will be submitted to the Joint Transit Power Authority as they are received.

This Section will conform to Specification Sections 01 15 45 (1.2A1, 1.2A2),(1.13D),(1.4A), (1.4C) found in The Transbay Transit Center Contract Number 08-04-CMGC-000

Trade Subcontractors shall submit the following in accordance with this Contract specification:
A HASP. Upon approval of the HASP, Trade Subcontractor shall provide 2 copies on compact disc in Portable Document Format (PDF) with properly labeled cases. Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for all chemicals and other hazardous materials to be used. This submittal is only as warranted. Trade Subcontractor's site-specific HASP. Trade Subcontractors shall submit a site-specific environmental HASP in accordance with these specifications and 29 CFR 1910.120, 8 CCR 5192. The HASP shall remain in effect throughout the life of the Contract, and a copy of the HASP must be on site at all times.

Trade Subcontractors shall submit 5 copies of the HASP at least 10 working days before any demolition or any building materials-disturbing activity, and no later than 30 days after the Notice to precede for each Trade Subcontract package. The TJPA will not review the HASP for its content, nor will the TJPA be liable for Contractor's failure to have an adequate HASP or implement it. Receipt of the HASP by the TJPA neither constitutes the legality of the HASP nor incurs liability with Trade Sub contractor.

- Each subcontractor is to submit a copy of its written Hazard Communication Program to the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture jobsite. An initial hazardous material/chemical listing for this specific jobsite must accompany the Program.
- All subcontractors are required to maintain MSDSs on the project.
- A complete file of all MSDSs submitted is to be located at the jobsite office for review by all workers during job hours (Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Subcontractors, and Sub-subcontractor/Suppliers).

- Noncompliance with this portion of the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Safety Policy will be written up as a Safety violation and may result in a Safety fine and/or nonpayment to the subcontractor(s).
- Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture is only required to train its employees to comply and observe the policy. It is the responsibility of each subcontractor and each sub-subcontractor to train his employees in the implementation and use of the Hazard Communication Policy.
- Each subcontractor will discuss each new substance introduced on the jobsite at the weekly Safety meetings with his crews and the Superintendents of other subcontractors at the Project Safety Meeting.
- Each subcontractor must label the contents of all containers including secondary containers. The label must identify:
 - Substance
 - Hazard Warnings
 - Name and address of the manufacturer
- Each subcontractor must:
 - Train his personnel regarding Hazardous Communications, and specifically as to the dangers of working with these substances, chemicals, materials. Keep copies of training certificates at jobsite.
 - Provide proper personnel protective equipment, as required.
 - Train employees in the first-aid and medical emergency procedures associated with each material.
 - Keep copies of all MSDSs at the jobsite.
- Bulk fuel storage is not allowed onsite.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

The purpose of this program is to establish standard jobsite procedures for reporting accidents, administering first aid, and emergency medical procedures.

Each subcontractor and sub-subcontractor shall maintain a Cal/OSHA-approved First Aid Kit on the Project at all times. Each subcontractor shall designate an employee qualified in first-aid treatment as their Safety Coordinator. It shall be the Safety Coordinator's responsibility to treat minor injuries and complete and submit required accident reports to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.

Minor Injuries

Minor injuries are those which require only immediate first-aid treatment and do not result in lost work time.

In the event of a minor injury, the subcontractor's Safety Coordinator shall provide first aid and/or take the injured employee to the designated medical center or clinic for treatment and checkup if necessary.

Persons who have sustained head injuries, major impacts, or whose injuries are the result of a fall shall be evaluated and stabilized by professional medical personnel and provided transportation to the medical facility by the subcontractor or EMT.

Upon return from treatment, the employee shall return to work ONLY if so released in writing by the attending physician.

All minor accidents shall be a topic of discussion at the subcontractor's next scheduled Safety Meeting, to include cause of accident and preventive measures to be taken to avoid future similar accidents.

Major Injuries

Major injuries or illness are those which require extended medical treatment with hospitalization for more than 24 hours resulting in loss of work time, or result in death, disfigurement, or dismemberment.

In the event of a major injury, the first person to encounter the injuries shall summon others to notify the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Field staff and provide the appropriate first-aid treatment if qualified. Any subcontractor or sub-subcontractor may dial 911 to request medical assistance. Emergency vehicles shall be directed to enter the Project at site entrance that will be determined as conditions change on the logistic map.

Upon entering the project, the emergency vehicle shall be directed to the exact location of the injured.

While awaiting arrival of the Emergency Vehicle(s), the injured shall not be moved unless he/she is in immediate danger of additional injury in his/her current location. Equipment and material involved in or responsible for the accident shall not be disturbed unless it presents an additional danger to the injured person(s).

The closest Emergency Medical Facility is:

St. Francis Health Center
24 Willie Mays Plaza
San Francisco, CA 94107-2134
(415) 972-2249

Immediately after the accident, Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture will meet with the responsible subcontractor's Superintendent and/or Foremen, review the conditions, and direct the appropriate corrective action. The subcontractor's Safety Coordinator shall complete and submit a copy of all required reports to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.

Within 24 hours of a major injury, Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture shall conduct a Safety Meeting with attendance required of all jobsite personnel. Topics to include: cause of accident, nature of injury, immediate prognosis for full recovery from injury (if available), and preventive measures to be taken to avoid future similar accidents.

ACCIDENT / INJURY MANAGEMENT

Accident Reporting

All on-site incidents and accidents must be reported to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management immediately. All accidents resulting in industrial injuries or illnesses occurring on the jobsite will be thoroughly investigated. The investigation will be conducted by the controlling employer's Project Management, supervisor and Safety Coordinator, under the direction of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management. This includes accidents, injuries and illnesses of workers whether the injury resulted in medical treatment; no claim was filed, or is a non-industrial injury. Completion of

appropriate forms, as defined in the Incident Reporting Appendix must be completed immediately after occurrence.

Accident Investigation

The initial accident investigation is to be completed within 24 hours, with immediate notification of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture safety (refer to Incident Reporting Appendix). Identification and review process of root causes must be completed. Corrective actions, identification of persons responsible for corrective actions, and date of completion must be established. Follow up documentation verifying corrective action completion is required. Lessons learned from root cause analysis reviews will be shared with the project, regionally and globally.

Investigation reports of accidents or injuries requiring medical treatment must include medical treatment forms and completed first report or injury forms.

This project requires that an Incident Investigation form be completed for all on-the-job accidents. The form is contained with the Incident Reporting Appendix. This form must be completed as soon as possible (limit - within 1 working day) after occurrence of any injury that results in medical treatment or property damage. After completion, the form must be returned to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/Safety for corrective action and processing.

Copies of all accident investigation documentation must be submitted to the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Regional Safety Director. If required by law, injury notification to OSHA must be coordinated through the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Regional Safety Director and the Corporate Safety Director.

Accident Analysis

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture provides a safe and healthful work environment for all workers through progressive, proactive injury prevention planning. Job pre-planning and identification of up-coming potentially hazardous activities is supported by regular review of trend analysis.

To identify root causes of accidents and at-risk behavior Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and subcontractor management will be required to, within 48 hours of the incident, conduct a “lesson learned” meeting. The meeting will analyze any injury accidents, environmental incident, or impact to existing facilities and operations. Accident trends will be identified and plans developed to prevent additional incidents. A complete Root Cause Analysis will be performed involving at least the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and Subcontractor Project Teams. The mission of these meetings will be to identify problem areas, develop specific action plan(s) to address root causes and at-risk behaviors, and to immediately implement corrective actions. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture will periodically review implemented plans for effectiveness. Lessons learned from root cause analysis reviews will be shared with the project, regionally and globally.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SAFETY and LOSS CONTROL

Overview

The objective of this project safety overview (PSO) is to establish that safety and health must be addressed throughout the entire project. The prevention of accidents and protection of property are company values and are integral to our success. All safety issues shall receive active support and participation by the entire project team.

The principles of safety and loss control are intended to prevent injuries on the jobsite and to reduce the potential for damage to property and equipment. No phase of construction is of greater importance than incident prevention. Accidents that result in personal injury or damage to property and equipment represent needless waste and loss.

Planning for safety starts with project design and continues through purchasing, fabrication and construction in all phases of the project. Practical steps will be taken to maintain an Injury Free Environment. All subcontractors must accept responsibility for preventing accidents and be responsible for thorough safety and loss control training and instruction for their workers.

The primary objective of the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture PSO is to coordinate the elimination or reduction of risk associated with the construction of the project. Associated missions are to promote safe work practices/behaviors, prevent accidents, prevent worker injuries, prevent damage to property, and promote maximum efficiency and effect savings by reducing unplanned business interruptions.

Active participation by the management of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture, subcontractors, tiered subcontractors and all workers will make the program effective and successful by coordinating the participants' efforts in performing the following tasks:

Providing a safe environment in which workers can perform high quality work.

Using job hazard analysis pre-task safety planning as a tool to reduce injury to persons and property.

Conduct jobsite safety audits to locate and abate unsafe work practices/behaviors and unsafe conditions.

Protecting the public and property potentially affected by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture sites.

Educating and training workers through:

- New hire/site specific safety orientation
- Safety meetings
- Task specific safety training; i.e., hazardous communications (HAZCOM), construction safety practices, excavation and trenching safety, confined space entry, equipment operations, etc.
- Mandatory personal protective equipment (PPE) programs
- Immediate injury reporting and effective record keeping to maintain an up-to-date accident experience and trends analysis
- Use of accident investigation information to abate deficiencies and eliminate any additional losses

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Management Team

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Management Team is responsible for construction management services for the Transbay Transit Center and for:

- Encouraging, reinforcing and modeling Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture culture, including Injury Free Environment initiatives
- Participating in the development and assessment of EH&S leading indicators
- Reviewing and approving project corrective action/recovery plans.
- Instituting accountability when action plans and culture are not maintained
- Has the authority to stop any operations that pose a potential threat

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Manager ~~A...~~ (Richard Gangitano) (Steve Humphreys) ...A

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Manager is responsible for construction management services for the Transbay Transit Center and for:

- Determining if contract documents and specifications support the project's safety missions and objectives
- Monitoring subcontractor selection process and adherence to established guidelines
- Periodically auditing subcontractor's safety plans for compliance with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture 's EHSP
- Participating in pre-task planning and subcontractor pre-construction safety meetings
- Being aware of loss control and public protection requirements of the project
- Participating in fact finding, root cause analysis, and the implementation of corrective actions associated with injury/incident investigations
- Documenting weekly jobsite safety audits
- Facilitating monthly craft feedback luncheon
- Supporting Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS personnel and cooperating with all designated personnel in obtaining corrective actions necessary to comply with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP
- Has the authority to stop any operations that pose a potential threat
- Promoting and supporting our Injury Free culture

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Superintendents ~~A...~~ (Michael Poole) (Ryan Burke) ...A

It is the responsibility of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Superintendents to oversee safety on jobsite. Their EHS responsibilities include:

- Overseeing the planning and execution of all work in compliance with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP and contract specifications
- Being aware of loss control and public protection requirements identified in the safety specifications of the contract documents
- Completing daily jobsite safety audits and reviewing completed jobsite safety audits to ensure identified hazards are addressed in a timely manner
- Participating in pre-task planning, and subcontractor pre-bid, pre-construction and/or kick-off meetings
- Monitoring and participating in job hazard analysis and pre-task planning
- Requiring supervisors and workers to use personal protective equipment in accordance with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP and local, state and federal safety regulations
- Participating in fact finding, root cause analysis and the implementation of corrective actions associated with injury/incident investigations
- Ensuring Injury Accident Investigation Packets are accurately completed and forwarded to designated individuals
- Participating in and encouraging weekly tool box/tailgate safety meetings, and evaluating their effectiveness

- Taking appropriate action to abate identified unsafe conditions and practices and document corrective actions.
- Supporting Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS, and cooperating with all designated project safety personnel in obtaining corrective actions necessary to comply with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP
- Has the authority to stop any operations that pose a potential threat
- Promoting and supporting Injury Free culture

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project EHS Manager A... (~~Raymond Ramirez~~) (Jack Storage)

...A

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project EHS Manager has authority for safety and health on the project. The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS Professional is considered to be the program administrator and has the authority delegated by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Corporate EHS to implement and promote safety. Duties of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project EHS Manager include:

- Helping to familiarize Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and subcontractor project managers, superintendents and supervisors with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP. These individuals must be familiar with safety and health hazards to which all workers may be exposed, as well as applicable laws, regulations and safety rules and policies.
- Supporting project management in achieving an injury, incident and impact free environment.
- Help assure that all workers are trained in accordance with applicable requirements
- Helping to ensure that observation, inspection, recognition, evaluation and abatement of hazards are conducted on a continuing basis
- Continually developing new methods for abating hazards
- Helping to ensure that hazards are abated in a timely and effective manner
- Reporting all injuries immediately to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS also has the responsibility for overseeing development, implementation and maintenance of the project's safety program by:
- Requiring subcontractors to incorporate the requirements of the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's EHS Plan into their safety programs and safety orientation if theirs are less protective than those of. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.
- Expediting corrective action(s) to abate any observed or potential safety exposure(s) to workers.
- Requiring Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management and Safety Coordinators to continuously monitor Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and the subcontractor's safety performance and expedite abatement action(s).
- Overseeing the implementation of emergency response procedures, and helping to assure that Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and subcontractor's personnel are trained to handle onsite emergencies.
- Setting project missions and milestones and reporting indicators for all project personnel.

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS is further responsible for monitoring the subcontractor's compliance with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS must help ensure that the guidelines, rules and procedures in this document are followed for site work, being familiar with local emergency services and conducting or taking the necessary steps to help ensure that tool box/tailgate safety meetings are conducted before work startup. Additional meetings may be required for specific job tasks or site activities. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS also must help monitor the maintenance and inspection of PPE, onsite hazards, the physical condition of site personnel, and perform daily safety audits of work site activities.

Additional duties include maintaining safety files, which will include training and applicable medical certifications, environmental testing and special associated training, tool box/tailgate meeting notes and rosters, safety observation/audit reports, investigation reports including near-misses, injury summaries, required safety permits, security issues, or other safety and health documentation, as applicable. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS has the authority to stop any operations that pose a potential threat to site personnel.

Furthermore, Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS will:

Report unsafe acts and conditions to the worker's supervisor and/or safety coordinator for prompt corrective action and stop all life threatening situations immediately upon knowledge. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture requires prompt correction of safety infractions.

Help monitor the subcontractor selection process and adherence to established environmental safety and health guidelines

If the subcontractor does not make immediate corrections after initial notification, Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS will:

- Notify the subcontractor's Project Management in writing to make prompt corrective action to help eliminate construction safety concerns.
- Forward copies of the written notice to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management
- Develop the direction to help resolve outstanding construction safety issues and maintain documentation of corrective actions

Help ensure that the proper steps are taken in the case of emergencies when a major event resulting in a fatality, multiple injuries, or property loss occurs. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS is responsible for requiring that we preserve the accident scene in an "as is" condition, including any construction equipment involved, to allow for a proper investigation. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS must order, if necessary, the area or piece of equipment to be stabilized to preclude further injuries or loss.

Notify Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Manager should we be subjected to an OSHA (federal or state) inspection. Should citations, warnings or safety violations be issued, we copies to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Corporate EHS manager within 48 hours.

NOTE: Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS manager may assign all or some of these tasks to other responsible persons as appropriate.

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Engineer A... (~~David Fields~~)(Robert Kjome) ...A

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Engineer assists the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Manager with his/her responsibilities for construction management services for the project. This person will:

- Complete weekly jobsite safety audits
- Participate in pre-task planning, and subcontractor pre-bid, pre-construction, and/or kick-off meetings
- Assist with jobsite safety startup, safety orientations, and craft feedback luncheons
- Participate in fact finding, root cause analysis, and implementing corrective actions to prevent further occurrences on all injury/incident investigations
- Attend and/or participate in jobsite safety meetings

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Supervisor/ Foremen A... (~~Michael Poole~~)(Ryan Burke) ...A

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Supervisor/Foreman will interface daily with his/her workers. Therefore, the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Supervisor/Foreman will have a major influence on the effectiveness of the safety program and accident experience. Each Supervisor/Foreman's construction safety responsibilities will include:

- Training and instructing workers in safe work practices for all tasks to which they are assigned
- Helping ensure crew participation in pre-task planning
- Helping ensuring availability of and enforce the proper use of jobsite tools and PPE
- Monitoring the work area for unsafe acts and conditions and instituting immediate corrective action
- Setting a good example for workers
- Pre-planning activities to help ensure workers are properly trained in applicable safety requirements
- Conducting daily pre-job meetings to include review of day's activities and associated hazards
- Ensuring all injury reports are properly completed and submitted to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS or designee
- Participating in fact finding, root cause analysis, and the implementation of corrective actions associated with injury/incident investigations, and providing information regarding these actions to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/Regional Leadership
- Reporting and assisting with the resolution of near miss incidents
- Helping provide first aid care for injured workers
- Promoting and supporting Injury Free culture
- Leading tool box/tailgate safety meetings with the crew to:
 - Encourage participation
 - Discuss observed accident trends and causes
 - Plan construction safety into crew's work activities
- Take action to correct safety-related concerns

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Safety Coordinator (TBD)

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Safety Coordinator's primary responsibility is to ensure immediate corrective action of observed unsafe acts and unsafe conditions. This person will:

- Report unsafe acts and conditions to the worker's supervisor and/or safety coordinator for prompt corrective action and stop all life threatening situations immediately upon knowledge
- Orientate all new Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture workers according to the Project Site-Specific Safety Orientation
- Make twice daily job site safety audits
- Facilitate daily safety coordination meetings with subcontractor safety coordinators (as applicable)
- Provide appropriate materials and conduct weekly tool box/tailgate meetings or safety meetings, as well as:
- Review meeting reports for attendance
- Help implement required training programs for workers
- Report, in writing to the project EHS manager the names of individuals and their supervisors who are continually observed to violate construction safety requirements, with copies to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management may require that we remove these individuals and/or their supervisors from the job site. Also, Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management and/or Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS is/are authorized to order a work stoppage until present unsafe conditions are abated.
- Report all injuries immediately to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS Manager.
- Participate in fact finding, root cause analysis, and resolution on all injury/incident investigations
- Participate in completion and forwarding of all Injury Accident Investigation Packets (injury, liability, property damage, and the like) to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Claims Manager.
- Promote and support Injury Free culture.
- Keep on file the following:
- Updated chemical management plan, including chemical inventory lists and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for all products used or stored onsite

Subcontractor Responsibilities

The subcontractor has overall responsibility for accident prevention and implementation of this Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP for anyone under their control, including their respective employees, vendors and suppliers. This responsibility is shared with the tiered subcontractors. .

Where subcontractor is not using Safety Professional(s)/Safety Coordinator(s) the subcontractor will assign safety responsibilities to a member of subcontractor Project Management. This assignment is subject to approval by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Management and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS, or designee.

Subcontractors will submit a copy of their company's safety program prior to beginning work. All subcontractor workers must be orientated to their company's safety program as well as to applicable sections of this Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP.

The subcontractor may be responsible for providing their Safety Professional(s)/Safety Coordinator(s) or designee with a reliable communication method or device in order to contact Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS during emergency response and/or other safety related communications.

Although many existing hazards may be corrected through informal communications between the subcontractor's Safety Professional/Safety coordinator or designee and members of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management, all corrective actions must be documented, with copies forwarded to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project EHS Manager.

Subcontractor's Project Manager

The subcontractor's Project Manager is responsible for:

- Planning and monitoring all work performed for compliance with the objectives of the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP, subcontractor's safety program, and federal, state and local safety and health regulations
- Authorizing immediate correction of any existing construction safety-related concerns
- Fully supporting the designated Safety Coordinator and cooperating with all designated project safety personnel in obtaining corrective actions necessary to comply with the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP
- Completing weekly safety audits
- Participating in pre-task planning and subcontractor kick-off meetings
- Participating in fact finding, root cause analysis, and resolution on all injury/incident investigations
- When requested, attending special construction safety meetings

Subcontractor Superintendent/Supervision/Foremen

All supervisory personnel shall have as a minimum the OSHA 30 Hour Construction Safety training within the prior four years and possess a current CPR /First Aid and AED certification. In addition supervisory personnel shall have at a minimum 5 years' experience as a superintendent in a similar type of project. Responsibilities of Subcontractor Superintendent/Supervisor/Foremen are the same as Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Superintendent/Supervisor/Foremen, plus:

- Attending weekly contractors' safety meetings

Subcontractor's Safety Professional

This person will:

- Report all incidents and injuries immediately to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS
- Perform continuous safety audits of all their respective trade contractors and their subcontractors' work areas throughout the entire workday and take immediate action to eliminate all unsafe acts and/or conditions. These observations, along with corrective actions taken will be reported to the appropriate member of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management, the subcontractor's own management, and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS, using the SafeSiteOne Safety Inspection Report. These forms will be completed daily and submitted to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/EHS.
- Serve as technical advisors to their project management team on safety and health planning, training and problem resolution issues.
- Ensure that prior to the commencement of any work activity; every Supervisor/Foreman reviews each task assignment with every affected employee to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the safety requirements and precautions to be followed while performing this work. The Safety Professional(s) and Supervisor/Foremen should further ensure that all of the necessary guards are in place, safety equipment is provided, and other required steps are taken prior to starting the work.
- Each Safety Professional has the right and the authority to direct stoppage of any work of any contractor whenever imminent danger to life and health exists.
- Each Safety Professional has the right and authority to stop any and all hazardous work activities being performed by his/her company or their subcontractors until necessary corrective actions are taken.
- Ensure that appropriate personal protective equipment is provided and its use enforced
- Enforce their company's safety program and disciplinary procedures
- Accompany Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's supervisory personnel as directed and perform joint inspections of work areas and activities
- Orient all new subcontractor personnel to the site's safety program prior to work commencement
- Complete and forward all claim forms (injury, liability, property damage, and the like).
- Attend and participate in daily Safety Coordination Meetings
- Participate in accident investigations and recommend proper courses of corrective action. When serious accidents occur, this task will be performed in conjunction with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture and the subcontractor Project Management or their representatives.
- Provide appropriate materials for those conducting weekly tool box/tailgate meetings or safety meetings, as well as:
 - Review safety meeting reports for attendance
 - Attend and periodically conduct tool box/tailgate meetings to evaluate their effectiveness
 - Implement required safety training programs for subcontractor employees and supervisors

No full time Safety Professional shall be assigned any duties other than assuring the safety and health of the personnel employed by their company or their subcontractors.

Subcontractor's Safety Coordinator

The subcontractor's Safety Coordinator's responsibilities include assuring immediate corrective action to eliminate observed unsafe acts and unsafe conditions. This person will:

- Report all incidents and injuries immediately to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/EHS.
- Orient all new subcontractor personnel to the site's safety program prior to work commencement
- Make daily job site safety observations/audits (to be documented daily) and provide copies of documentation to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHS
- Complete and forward all claim forms (injury, liability, property damage, and the like).
- Attend and participate in daily safety coordination meetings
- Participate in accident investigations and recommend proper courses of corrective action. When serious accidents occur, this task will be performed in conjunction with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/EHS and subcontractor Project Management or their representatives.
- Provide appropriate materials for those conducting weekly tool box/tailgate meetings or safety meetings, as well as:
 - Periodically conduct tool box/tailgate meetings
 - Implement required training programs for workers and supervisors
 - Provide necessary information for the obtaining of motor vehicle records for all crane operators on site

Everyone's Responsibilities

- Report injuries *immediately* to supervision
- Work according to good safety practices as posted, instructed and discussed
- Comply with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture EHSP and subcontractor's safety program
- Use all required safety devices
- Report any unsafe situation or act to supervisor and/or designated Safety Coordinator/designee immediately (unsafe conditions and acts must be corrected when noticed to effectively prevent accidents)
- Maintain a clean and safe work area
- Come to work alert and free of any impairment that may affect safety
- Follow the site's Safe Work Practices
- Promote and support the Injury Free Environment: Agree to be held accountable for your safety, and the safety of others

- In addition, EVERYONE is held accountable for their designated assignments of responsibilities as denoted in their respective definitions; i.e., Project Manager, Superintendent, etc.
- Refrain from performing any work which may feel unsafe or for which proper equipment and/or training have not been provided

SAFETY DISCIPLINARY POLICY

Under Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture, all employees are required to follow company safety policies and operating procedures. When needed, employees will be provided with additional training and information, or retraining to maintain their knowledge.

Although Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture reserves the right to discharge “at will,” we believe that employees found performing work in an unsafe manner that would endanger the employee or another employee shall be subject to discipline or termination by management. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture strictly maintains a zero tolerance policy towards violations involving, but not restricted to: fall protection, lock-out/tag-out, and confined space.

The Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management/Site Safety Manager will determine the course of action best suited to the circumstances. The steps to be taken at a minimum shall include the following:

- *Verbal Warning* – As the first step in correcting unacceptable behavior, the Supervisor shall review the pertinent facts with the employee. The Supervisor will consider the severity of the problem, and the employee’s past performance. A verbal warning will be issued to the employee, if necessary; the employee will be placed on probation.
- *Written Warning* – If the unacceptable performance continues, the next step will be a written warning. The written warning will clearly state the safety policy that was violated. Probation will be a part of the written warning. It may also include time off without pay. At the completion of the probationary period, the supervisor will meet with the employee to determine if the employee has achieved the required level of performance.
- *Termination* – The employee may be terminated if he does not improve his performance while on probation, or has violated another company safety policy within twelve months.

LADDER SAFETY RULES

General:

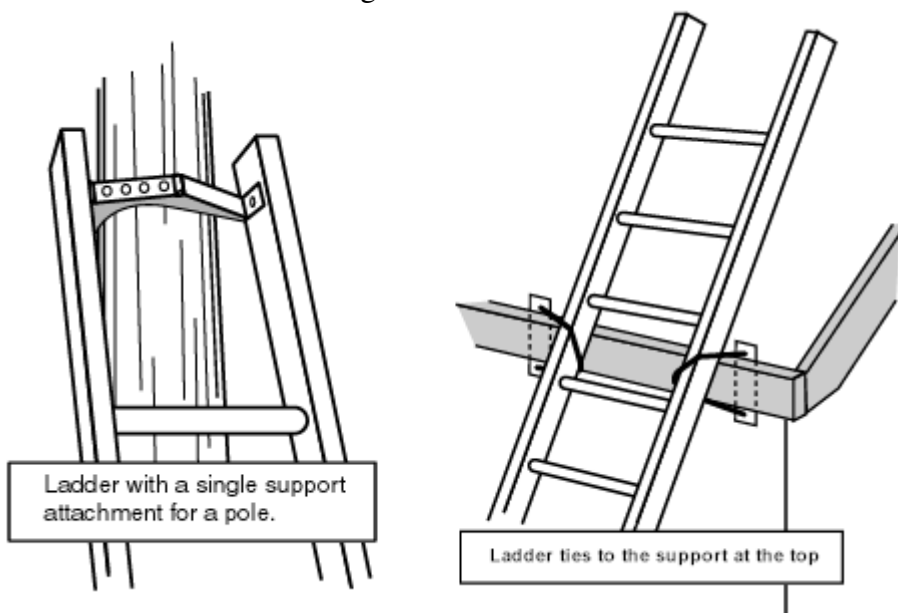
- Inspect before use for physical defects.
- Ladders are not to be painted except for numbering purposes.
- Do not use ladders for skids, braces, workbenches, or any purpose other than climbing.
- When you are ascending or descending a ladder, do not carry objects that will prevent you from grasping the ladder with both hands.
- Always face the ladder when ascending and descending.
- If you must place a ladder over a doorway, barricade the door to prevent its use and post a warning sign.
- Only one person is allowed on a ladder at a time.
- Do not jump from a ladder when descending.
- All joints between steps, rungs, and side rails must be tight.
- Safety feet must be in good working order and in place.
- Rungs must be free of grease and/or oil.

Stepladders

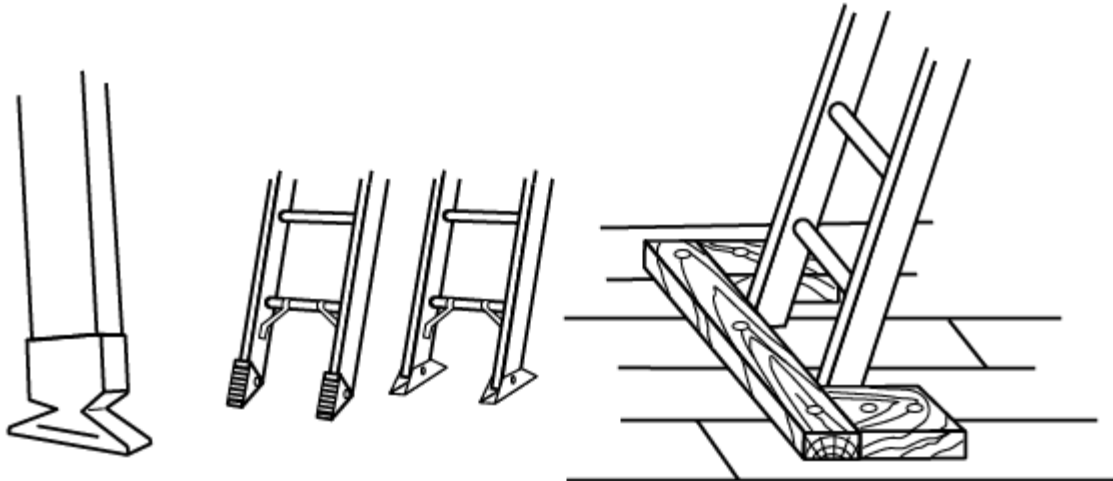
- Do not place tools or materials on the steps or platform of a stepladder
- Do not use the top two steps of a stepladder as a step or stand.
- Always level all four feet and lock spreaders in place.
- Do not use a stepladder as a straight ladder.

Straight type or extension ladders

- All straight or extension ladders must extend at least three feet beyond the supporting object when used as an access to an elevated work area.
- After raising the extension portion of a two or more stage ladder to the desired height, check to ensure that the safety dogs or latches are engaged.
- All extension or straight ladders must be secured or tied off at the top.

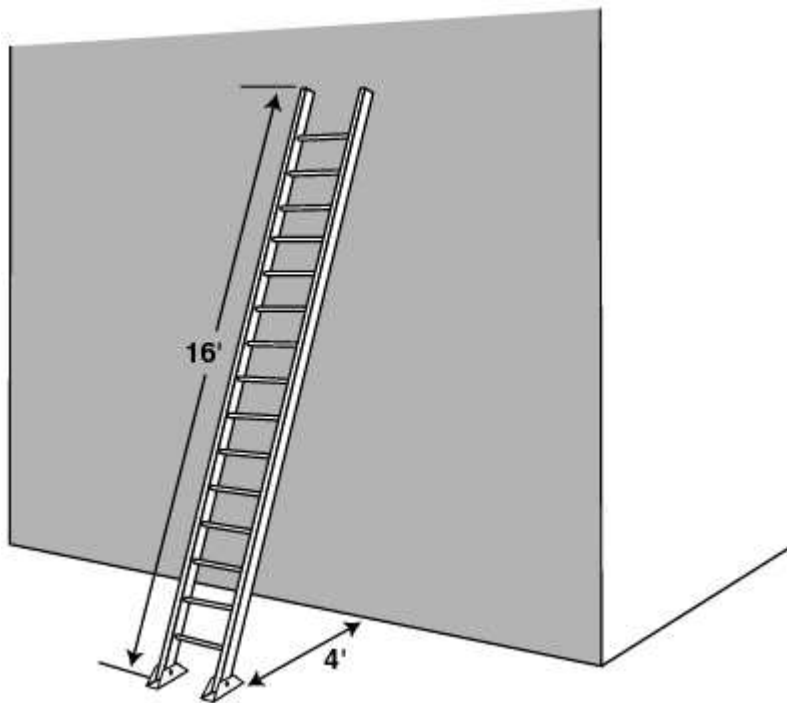


- All ladders must be equipped with safety (non-skid) feet.



Rubber Safety Feet	Spikes	Cleats Nailed to the Floor
Ladders with supports on the bottom.		

- Portable ladders must be used at such a pitch that the horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is about one-quarter of the working length of the ladder.



GENERAL MATERIALS HANDLING SAFETY

General material storage safety:

- Make sure that all materials stored in tiers are stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse.
- Post conspicuously the maximum safe load limits of floors within buildings and structures, in pounds per square foot, in all storage areas, except for floor or slab on grade. Do not exceed the maximum safe loads.
- Keep aisles and passageways clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees. Keep these areas in good repair.
- Do not store materials on scaffolds or runways in excess of supplies needed for immediate operations.
- Use ramps, blocking, or grading when a difference in road or working levels exists to ensure the safe movement of vehicles between the two levels.
- Do not place materials stored inside buildings under construction within 6 feet of any hoist way or inside floor openings, or within 10 feet of an exterior wall which does not extend above the top of the material stored.
- Segregate non-compatible materials in storage.
- Stack bagged materials by stepping back the layers and cross-keying the bags at least every ten bags high.
- Carefully handle cement and lime delivered in paper bags to prevent the bags from bursting.
- Do not pile cement and lime bags more than ten bags high except when stored in bins or enclosures built for the purpose of storage.
- When bags are removed from the pile, keep the length of the pile at an even height and maintain the necessary step backs every five bags.
- When handling cement and lime bags, wear eye protection preventing any contact with the substance (such as goggles or other sealed eye protection) and wear long sleeve shirts with close fitting collar and cuffs.
- Do not wear clothing that has become hard and stiff with cement.
- Make sure to report any susceptibility of skin to cement and lime burns.
- Make sure that a hand cream or Vaseline and eyewash is provided and kept ready for use to prevent burns.
- Store lime in a dry place to prevent a premature slacking action that may cause fire.
- Do not stack bricks more than 7 feet high. When a loose brick stack reaches a height of 4 feet, taper it back 2 inches for every foot of height above the 4-foot level.
- Never stack bricks, for storage purposes, on scaffolds or runways.
- Always stack blocks; do not throw in a loose pile.
- When stacking masonry blocks higher than 6 feet, taper back the stack one-half block per tier above the 6-foot level.
- When stacking inside a building, distribute the piles to prevent overloading the floor.
- Do not drop or throw blocks from an elevation or deliver blocks through chutes.
- Do not stack lumber more than 20 feet high; if handling lumber manually, do not stack more than 16 feet high.
- Remove all nails from used lumber before stacking.
- Stack lumber on level and solidly supported sills, and such that the stack is stable and self-supporting.

- Stack stored lumber on timber sills to keep it off the ground. Sills must be placed level on solid supports.
- Place cross strips in the stacks when they are stacked more than 4 feet high.
- If not racked, stack and block structural steel, poles, pipe, bar stock, and other cylindrical materials as to prevent spreading or tilting.
- Wear heavy gloves when handling reinforcing steel.
- When bending reinforcing steel on the job, use a strong bench set up on even dry ground or a floor to work on.
- Carefully pile structural steel to prevent danger of members rolling off or the pile toppling over.
- Keep structural steel in low piles, giving consideration to the sequence of use of its members.
- Stack corrugated and flat iron in flat piles, with the piles not more than 4 feet high; place spacing strips between each bundle.
- Frequently inspect stock piles of sand, gravel, and crushed stone to prevent their becoming unsafe by continued adding to or withdrawing from the stock.
- Do not remove frozen material in a manner that would produce an overhang.

General Rigging Equipment Safety:

- Inspect rigging equipment for material handling prior to use on each shift and as necessary during its use to ensure that it is safe. Remove defective rigging equipment from service.
- Never load rigging equipment in excess of its recommended safe working load.
- Remove rigging equipment when not in use from the immediate work area so as not to present a hazard to employees.
- Mark special rigging accessories (i.e., spreader bars, grabs, hooks, clamps, etc.) or other lifting accessories with the rated capacity. Proof tests all components to 125% of the rated load prior to the first use. Maintain permanent records on the job site for all special rigging accessories.

Disposal of waste materials:

- Whenever materials are dropped more than 20 feet to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the building, use an enclosed chute of wood or equivalent material.
- When debris is dropped without the use of chutes, make sure that the area onto which the material is dropped is completely enclosed with barricades at least 42 inches high and 20 feet back from the projected edge of the opening above. Post at each level warning signs of the hazard of falling materials. Do not remove debris in this lower area until debris handling ceases above.
- Remove all scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish from the immediate work area as the work progresses.
- Make sure to comply with local fire regulations if disposing of waste material or debris by burning.
- Keep all solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids in fire-resistant covered containers until removed from the work site.

FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Purpose:

To reduce to a minimum the possibility of fire damage and associated losses incurred during the construction of the Project.

The following program, by no means complete, is the guide to be used on the Project to aid in preventing the spreading of materials loosed by fires and gases associated with combustion, etc.

Fire Protection

- All temporary electric service, equipment, and wiring must be in accordance with Cal OSHA and NFPA 70, National Electric Code (NFPA 241, Section 4-1.1).
- Storage of any material within 10 feet of fire hydrants is strictly prohibited.
- Work areas shall be policed on a regular basis to prevent accumulation of material. All combustible waste material, dust, and debris shall be removed from the building and its immediate vicinity at the end of each work shift, or more frequently as necessary, for Safe operations (NFPA 241, Section 3-4.1).
- No motors or machinery shall be left running during nonworking hours except as specifically directed by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.
- All heating equipment shall have necessary Safety devices and shall be wired, piped, and operated according to all applicable codes, rules and regulations, and manufacturers' instructions.
- All tarps and blankets shall be of fire-retardant material.
- All fuel and solvent containers shall be in approved containers and placed on drip pans. Storage of these materials shall be in accordance with product Material Safety Data Sheets, statutory Hazardous Material requirements, and Fire Department requirements.
- No open or burning fires shall be permitted onsite. Anyone doing so will be subject to immediate dismissal.
- No solid fuel shall be permitted on the site.
- Fire extinguishers shall be placed and maintained on the job in conspicuous and identified locations per Cal/OSHA Title 8 Construction Safety Orders, Article 36, Section 1922, (a), (1). These fire extinguishers shall not be moved or discharged, except for fighting a fire. Anyone discharging an extinguisher as a prank will be subject to immediate dismissal.
- All gas bottles, such as propane, oxygen, and acetylene, shall be stored and secured in a vertical position in areas designated by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. All stored bottles shall be capped. Oxygen and acetylene will not be stored within 20 feet of each other or must be separated by a one-half-hour-rated fire barrier. At no time during construction shall propane or LPG be stored inside of a structure or building.
- All oxygen and acetylene in use shall be in proper carts with required separations and with an attached 10 BC, minimum, fire extinguisher.
- During welding or cutting operations, a fire watch with fire extinguisher will be required and shall be the responsibility of the subcontractor or its sub-subcontractor performing the work. The need of a hot work permit may be needed, depending on location and circumstances for such. Permits will be obtained from the Project Safety Manager.

Fire Fighting

- Appropriate action is the key to the prevention of loss of life and property damage. This action in the first minute is worth gallons of water ten minutes later.
- If a fire occurs, notify the local fire department and Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture immediately.
- Extinguish fire with a noncombustible, such as sand, or an available fire extinguisher.
- Remove or shut off fuel supply, such as removing debris or stored material, or shutting off fuel supply.

Welding and Cutting Permit Program for “Hot Work”

- The Site Safety Manager will act as the Fire Safety Manager.
- Each subcontractor shall notify Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture of proposed “Hot Work” through a “Welding/Cutting Permit” application to the Fire Safety Manager.
- The Fire Safety Manager shall review the Permit form with the subcontractor to assure that all areas of concern are accounted for in fire protection.
- The Fire Safety Manager shall keep a log of all Permits.
- Permissible Areas:
 - New construction: When all fire prevention measures are taken, permits shall be authorized for the work.
 - New construction work shall require the presence of a dedicated fire extinguisher (20 lb, ABC), provided by the subcontractor performing the work, and any other preventive measures as may be necessary for protection of life and property, such as fire blankets, water supply, etc.
 - The subcontractor and the Fire Safety Manager shall ensure that the surrounding area(s) are free of combustible material per NFPA 51B.
 - When the work is of the nature that “hot” material may fall to areas below, the subcontractor and the Fire Safety Manager shall ensure that those areas are free of combustible material or material that may otherwise be damaged. Work in place must be protected by the subcontractor performing the work.
 - When “Hot Work” is performed in Permit Required Confined Spaces, the applicable Standards will be followed for Permit Required Confined Space work.
 - “Hot Work” shall not be performed near fuel storage areas or other areas where combustible vapors may accumulate.
 - Occupied Buildings: “Hot Work” shall not be performed in occupied buildings without notification of the local Fire Department responding agency (local Engine Company).
 - The fire suppression system for the building must be in operation.
 - The appropriate Building or Department Managers must be notified and the work coordinated with their operations.
 - Preparation for the work and clearing of combustible materials shall be in accordance with NFPA 51B. Combustible material shall be cleared from the work area by a distance of 35 feet.

Office, Tool Sheds, Etc.

- Shall be constructed of fire-resistive materials and heated with approved fire-safe heating devices in accordance with manufacturers’ instructions.
- Shall be separated from materials which present extraordinary fire hazards in accordance with NFPA 241, 241, Table 2-1.1).

- Shall be equipped with a minimum of one 20-lb. ABC fire extinguisher each, in accordance with Cal/OSHA Title 8 Construction Safety Orders, Article 36, Section 1922, (a), (1).
- Shall have a 40-gallon waste container adjacent to it.
- Shall not be used to store oily rags, oily clothes, or fuels.

The principles outlined above should provide a reasonable change for a fire-free job. Strict adherence to the intent of this program is to be considered a contractual requirement. (See attached appendix for Hot Work Permit.)

APPENDICES

ASBESTOS ABATEMENT PROGRAM

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ASBESTOS

There are no visible signs that asbestos is particularly hazardous. Also, no immediate side effects are experienced by workers after exposure. But this common mineral can cause lung disease, cancer and even death if not handled safely. This is why the Standard requires that workers who don't really work directly with asbestos, but who may have incidental exposure, must receive at least "Asbestos Awareness" training.

To help address OSHA's concerns, and provide the awareness training needed by employees under the regulation, this program is designed to present fundamental information.

Employees should understand how long-term exposure to asbestos can harm the human body. Employees should recognize the areas where asbestos may be located in their project.

Employees should know which asbestos and asbestos-containing materials should be repaired and/or removed.

Employees should understand how to avoid potential hazardous maintenance and custodial activities that could lead to asbestos exposure.

Employees should know what personal protective equipment to use to protect against asbestos exposure.

Employees should understand which safe work practices should be used when helping with a minor asbestos clean-up.

Employees should understand why, when there is the potential for exposure to asbestos, air monitoring and medical surveillance can be important elements in providing a safer workplace.

Employees should be familiar with certain requirements in the OSHA Asbestos Standard...especially those concerning workplace controls and personal protective equipment.

Outline of Major Program Points

The following outline summarizes the major points of information employees should be familiar with.

- Asbestos is a mineral which has many positive qualities. It is:
 - Fireproof.
 - Heat resistant
 - Lightweight.
 - Resistant to most chemicals.
 - Sound-absorbing.
 - And it does not conduct electricity.

- Products that contain Asbestos can be helpful, but they can also be very harmful.
- Asbestos has hidden dangers that you need to know about.
- While most rocks break down into tiny particles, like grains of sand... Asbestos breaks down into small fibers, like strands of rope.
 - These fibers are invisible to the human eye.
 - You need a powerful microscope to see them.
 - These fibers have the strength of steel.
- The biggest problem when dealing with Asbestos fibers is that you cannot:
 - See them.
 - Taste them.
 - Smell them.
- If Asbestos fibers enter your body, they can cause severe damage.
- Asbestos has been used throughout the building and construction industry. It was:
 - Mixed with plaster and wallboard for strength and support.
 - Sprayed onto wall, ceilings, and steel girders for fireproofing.
 - Wrapped around pipes, boilers and heating ducts for insulation.
 - Even in floor and ceiling tiles.
- Several types of workers need to know about the hazards of working with or near Asbestos:
 - Custodial.
 - Engineering.
 - Maintenance.
- Asbestos hazards are so serious that OSHA has issued a Standard requiring that employees be:
 - Trained
 - Monitored.
 - Protected.
- As part of the training in this program, you will learn:
 - The health risks and effects of long-term Asbestos exposure.
 - How to recognize and deal with possible Asbestos hazards.
 - The content of your employer's Asbestos Management Plan.
- Asbestos fibers can float in the air for long periods of time, and can be easily inhaled.
 - They can cause severe damage to the lungs.
 - Yet in most instances there are not any immediate side-effects.
- This exposure to Asbestos fibers can lead to a disease known as "Asbestosis."
 - It can cause shortness of breath.
 - It may cause enlargement of the heart.
 - In extreme cases, it can even cause death.
- Long-term exposure to Asbestos fibers can also lead to cancer.
- People who smoke are especially vulnerable to Asbestos.
 - Cigarette smoke breaks down the lungs' defensive system, and leaves them vulnerable to Asbestos fibers.
 - Smokers are over 50 times more likely to become sick after long-term exposure to Asbestos.
- Some of the ways to reduce your exposure to Asbestos including knowing:
 - Where it is located in your work areas.

- How to recognize potential problems.
- What to do if you find damaged Asbestos materials.
- If Asbestos-Containing materials are located in your workplace, your facility will have an Asbestos Management Plan.
 - The plan will contain a list of Asbestos materials.
 - There should also be a sign or a label at each location to warn you about Asbestos.
 - Notify your supervisor if there is not a sign where Asbestos may be present.
- Asbestos materials that you may encounter generally fit into two categories:
 - Friable.
 - Non-Friable.
- “Friable” Asbestos material can be easily damaged or broken:
 - This can release dangerous fibers into the air.
- “Non-Friable” material is not damaged as easily, but can also release asbestos fibers.
- The three most common materials that contain Asbestos are:
 - Thermal system insulation.
 - Floor tiles.
 - Sprayed-on materials.
- Thermal system insulation is the most common type of friable Asbestos material, and can be found on:
 - Boilers.
 - Utility pipes.
 - Ductwork.
 - Heating systems.
- Keep a look-out for possible problems with this Asbestos material.
 - Even a small tear in the insulation is a potential hazard
- If you encounter damaged insulation, minimize the chance of exposure by acting immediately.
 - Secure the area, even if you are not sure that the material contains Asbestos.
 - Post a warning sign.
 - Notify your supervisor, your facility’s environmental manager or an outside company (if appropriate).
- If you cannot fix the situation immediately, you may be asked to temporarily patch the damaged area.
 - Before starting work, put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
 - This may include gloves, a respirator and disposable overalls.
 - Wrap the damaged material with strong plastic.
 - Secure it with duct tape.
- The professionals will find a more permanent solution.
 - When they arrive, keep clear and let them do their work.
- Never handle or remove any Asbestos material unless authorized and properly equipped.
 - If Asbestos material needs to be removed, first talk to your supervisor to find out who in your facility is qualified.
- Floor tiles, as well as the glue used to stick the tiles to the ground, can also contain Asbestos.
 - Although floor tiles are non-friable, if they are damaged they can still release fibers.
 - Look for cuts, grooves or cracks in the material.

- If you notice damage, seal off the area and notify your supervisor.
- Do not grind, cut or break apart floor tiles, since this could release fibers.
- If you need to strip a floor's finish, use the "Wet Method."
 - Dampen the floor so fibers are less likely to become airborne.
 - Use a Low Abrasion Pad, at speeds of less than 300 rpm, for safe cleaning.
- Ceiling tiles may also contain Asbestos.
 - Be careful when changing light bulbs or replacing tiles.
 - Look for broken corners or other damaged areas.
 - Both are signs that the tiles may be releasing fibers.
- Asbestos may also be found sprayed onto ceilings and walls.
 - They are friable materials.
 - They must be handled with extreme caution.
- Sprayed on materials can also peel away from a surface, and the dust and debris could contain Asbestos.
 - Do not sweep or shovel material while "dry."
 - This stirs up fibers into the air where they can be inhaled.
 - Report the problem to your supervisor, who will arrange for clean-up and disposal.
- Depending on the job, you may be asked to assist in the repair or removal of Asbestos at your facility.
 - Make sure that you use proper personal protective equipment.
 - Although Asbestos is not a skin contact hazard, by wearing disposable overalls your decontamination will be much easier.
- You will also need to wear a respirator fitted with special filters, to help prevent you from inhaling fibers.
 - The respirator must be the right size and shape for your face.
 - "Fit test" the respirator to prevent gaps between your face and the mask, so Asbestos fibers cannot "leak" through.
 - You'll be trained to clean and maintain your respirator, as well as how and when to change the filters.
- When cleaning up any Asbestos-Containing materials, never use an ordinary vacuum.
 - Even a shop-grade vacuum will send fibers into the air.
 - Vacuums used for Asbestos clean-up must be fitted with special HEPA filters.
 - These "High Efficiency Particulate" filters prevent the release of Asbestos fibers into the air.
- Remember to use the "wet method" during clean-up activities.
 - Make sure the Asbestos is wet before, during and after handling, even if a HEPA vacuum is used.
 - After any clean-up, "wet wipe" the area with a damp cloth.
 - Be sure to dispose of the cloth properly.
- Asbestos materials must be properly bagged and labeled.
 - Use only official "Asbestos Disposal Bags" for this purpose.
 - When labeling a bag, use a "Generator Label" which lists the name and address of your facility.
- If an Asbestos Disposal Bag becomes torn, seal it immediately with tape.
 - Place the damaged bag inside a new bag and reseal it.

- Place a Generator label on the new outer bag.
- Remember, Asbestos is a regulated waste (it must be hauled to a licensed landfill).
- When helping with an Asbestos cleanup, you may be asked to wear an Air Sampling Device.
 - It measures the airborne concentration of Asbestos fibers in your work area.
 - An air pump is strapped to your waist, and a sampling cassette is taped to the front of your shoulder.
 - After you turn in the cassette, the air sample is analyzed for Asbestos content.
- After any work with Asbestos materials, you must decontaminate yourself and your equipment.
 - This prevents the spread of Asbestos dust and debris.
 - Always use an official decontamination area.
 - It should be equipped with a HEPA vacuum, as well as a plastic drop cloth (to contain any loose fibers).
- Never eat, drink or smoke in these decontamination areas, or any other area where Asbestos is present.
 - This increases your chance of inhaling fibers.
- When decontaminating your clothing, never brush off dust or debris.
 - This sends Asbestos fibers into the air.
 - Use a HEPA vacuum to remove these materials from your clothing before taking it off.
 - Also vacuum your equipment and Asbestos Disposal Bags.
- Remember that your overalls will be contaminated, and must be disposed of as a regulated waste.
 - Seal them in as Asbestos Disposal Bag.
- Scrub your hands and face with soap and water before leaving work.
 - If possible, shower before leaving your facility as well.
 - If not, shower immediately when you get home.
 - This prevents exposure to your family or friends.
- To provide an additional safeguard, you may be asked to participate in a Medical Surveillance Program.
 - This makes certain that you are not exposed to dangerous amounts of Asbestos.
 - It will also verify that you can safely wear a respirator.
- To provide an additional safeguard, you may be asked to participate in a Medical Surveillance Program.
 - This makes certain that you are not exposed to dangerous amounts of Asbestos.
 - It will also verify that you can safely wear a respirator.
- The Medical Surveillance Program requires regular visits to a doctor.
 - You may be asked to take a “breathing capacity” test, or have X-rays taken of your lungs.
 - This is provided free of charge.
 - If you have any questions, consult with your supervisor.
- A review of the most important points of the program:
 - Asbestos may be a hidden danger, but it is not hard to find ways to protect yourself.
 - Know where Asbestos is located in your facility, and check your Asbestos Management Plan.
 - Inspect all Asbestos locations at least twice a year.
 - Record the results of these inspections in an Asbestos Log Book for future reference.
 - Do not disturb Asbestos-Containing materials unless absolutely necessary.
 - Take steps to prevent contamination during operations involving Asbestos.

- Always remember to decontaminate after coming into contact with any Asbestos material.

LEAD ABATEMENT PROGRAM

This program has been put in place because Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture recognizes that some of the work we do has the potential to expose our employees to lead. We want to do as much as is practically possible to protect them from lead exposure.

Prior to the start of a project, professionals/Industrial Hygienist in lead detection and abatement will be brought in to do an exposure assessment to determine whether the work environments Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture employees will be operating in have the potential to expose them to lead. These professionals will be used to give Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture direction as to how to proceed. It will be our goal to have lead abatement taken care of by licensed lead abatement professionals prior to the arrival of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture employees.

To help address OSHA's concerns and provide the lead awareness training needed by employees, this program is designed to present fundamental information.

Lead can be found in a number of workplace environments. Until recently, lead was a common component in paints of all kinds (which can create exposure whenever sanding, "sandblasting," scraping, or even demolition occurs).

Workplace experience and empirical studies have shown that lead is fairly easily absorbed into the body. Breathing airborne lead dust and fumes is the most common route of entry. Lead can also be absorbed if it comes into contact with the mouth or tongue.

Overexposure to lead can occur both on an "acute" basis, where large amounts of lead are absorbed into the body in a short period of time, or on a "long-term" basis where small amounts of lead are absorbed at any one time, eventually accumulating to cause significant health problems.

On May 4, 1993, OSHA published the Interim Final Rule for Lead Exposure in Construction. The Construction Standard establishes "Interim" procedures and work practices that must be followed in construction environments. The OSHA Standard and its compliance requirements are included at the end of this written program. The Lead Standards are "performance based"; the standard will tell you what you have to accomplish.

There is really only one General Requirement in the Lead Standards. This requirement also essentially defines the objectives of the standards as far as OSHA is concerned. That is:

- Employers must make sure that no employee is exposed to lead concentrations greater than 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over an eight-hour period in any 24-hour day.

The rest of the standard addresses how to accomplish that goal.

Typically, OSHA requires that you use the following methods to protect your employees:

- Engineering controls.
- Work-practice controls.
- Respiratory protection.
- Personal protective clothing and equipment other than respirators.
- Hygiene facilities and practices.
- Housekeeping.
- Employee information and training.

OSHA requires that every employer who is covered by these Standards provide “Information and Training.” For employers in the Construction Industry, it requires that they meet the training requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard (“Right To Know”). Information that must be given employees under the Hazard Communication Standard includes:

- The hazards associated with lead exposure.
- Warning signs and labels that can be found on materials containing lead.
- How to find information about materials containing lead on Material Data Safety Sheets (MSDS).
- Use of personal protective equipment.

THE WRITTEN COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Prior to the start of a project, professionals/Industrial Hygienist in lead detection and abatement will be brought in to do an exposure assessment to determine whether the work environments Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture employees will be operating in have the potential to expose them to lead. This policy will be an overall policy with each subcontractor contributing their specific plan as they come on board to the project.

These professionals will give Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture direction as to how to proceed. It will be our goal to have lead abatement taken care of by licensed lead abatement professionals prior to the arrival of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture employees.

INCIDENT REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Ensure the safety and security of the individual(s) that were injured or involved, other people on site, the public and the project.
- 2. If this is a 911 emergency consult your Crisis Management Plan.
- 3. All incidents requiring clinic visits contact Danielle DiRicco at 510-476-2578 or 650-520-4251.
- 4. Take photos of the incident scene and surrounding area immediately. Include these photos in the investigation report. Please number, date, use arrows to indicate specific targets, etc.
- 5. Contact your Area Safety Director/Manager.
- 6. For Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Field and Salaried employees complete the entire Incident Investigation Packet thoroughly. The DWC1 form will need to have signatures by both the employee and employer and a copy of the signed form must be given to the employee. You have a maximum of 24 hours to complete the packet. Send all forms via email or fax to Danielle DiRicco at fax number 510-476-3066.
- 7. For Subcontractor injuries complete the following forms. You have a maximum of 24 hours to complete the forms. Send all forms via email or fax to Danielle DiRicco at fax number 510-476-3066.
 - a. Incident Investigation Packet
 - b. Injured Worker's Statement
 - c. Supervisor's Statement
 - d. Witness Statement
- 8. Before leaving the doctor's office, obtain the **Physician's Release/Work Status and the Job Analysis/Work Recommendations Report** from the clinic/hospital doctor after each doctor's visit via email or fax to Danielle DiRicco at 510-476-3066.
- 9. Provide training certificates, orientation documentation, Job Hazard Analysis for this specific task to include in the Incident Investigation Packet.
- 10. Contact your Area Safety Director/Manager if the injured worker must be hospitalized over twenty-four (24) hours for more than observation. OSHA must be contacted within eight (8) hours of the incident by the Area Safety Director/Manager or designated person.
- 11. In the event an incident results in a recordable, lost time or near miss a Root Cause Analysis (RCA) shall be performed. The RCA will be scheduled by the Area Safety Director/Manager and participation by the designated project team members is required. See attached Root Cause Analysis instructions.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT FORM

#1 Employer Information:

Company Name: _____ WC Policy Number: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Nature of Business (type of contractor): _____

Job Site Name: _____ Project Number: _____

Job Site Address: _____

#2 Employee Information:

Employee Name: _____

Address: _____

Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Social Security Number: ____-____-____ Male Female

Phone Number: (____) _____ Date of birth: ____/____/____ Date hired: ____/____/____

Job Title: _____

Employee usually works: ____ hours per day, ____ days per week, ____ total weekly hours

Employment Status: Full Time Part Time Temporary Seasonal

Gross wages/salary: \$ _____ per _____

#3 Injury / Illness Information

Date of Incident: _____ Day of Week: _____ Time of Incident: _____

Time Employee Began Work: _____ If Employee Died, Date of Death: _____

Type of Injury: _____ Part of body injured: _____

Exact Location of Incident (Bldg. Level/Area): _____

Employee's Direct Supervisor: _____ Were they working on a crew? Yes No

PPE worn at time of incident (list): _____

Were other workers injured in this event? Yes No

Date reported to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture: _____, to whom: _____

Was the employee taken to a medical facility offsite? Yes No Date: _____

Treating Facility & Phone Number: _____

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT FORM (continued)

Physician's Name: _____

Employee Returned to: Regular Work Modified Work If not, estimated return date: _____

Were they unable to work for at least one day after date of injury? Yes No

Date Last Worked: _____ Date Returned to Work: _____ is employee still off work? Yes No

Was the employee paid full wages for date of injury or last day worked? Yes No

Is the employee's salary being continued? Yes No

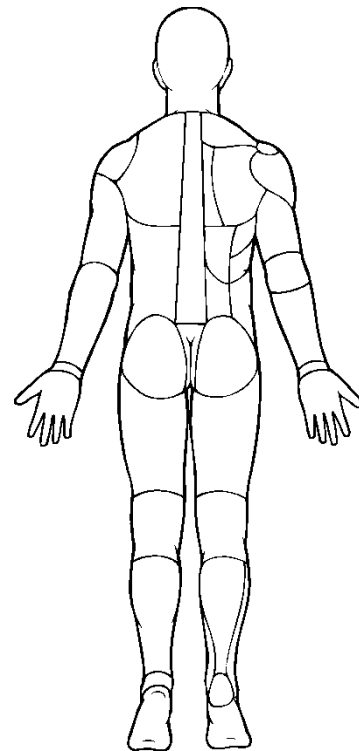
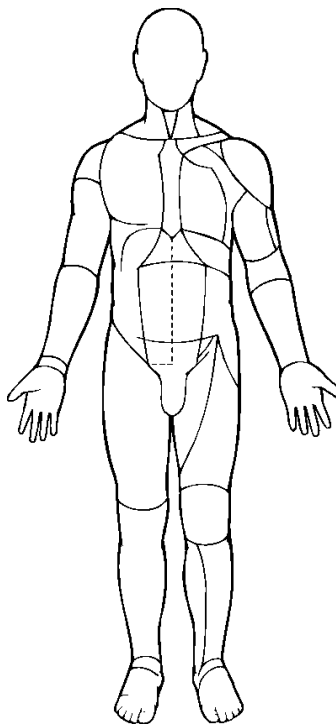
Equipment, materials and chemicals the employee was using when event or exposure occurred (i.e., Acetylene, welding torch, tractor, scaffold)? _____

General activity at time of incident (i.e., concrete)? _____

Specific task at time of incident (i.e., Finishing)? _____

Please indicate the location of all incurred injuries and describe the type of injury.

For example, for a laceration to the right palm – shade the right hand palm and write laceration next to it connected by a line.



INCIDENT INVESTIGATION REPORT FORM (continued)

#5 Additional Information

Name of witnesses and others working with injured worker (attach witness statements):

Object, substance, equipment involved in incident (desc/model/serial #): _____

List PPE worn at time of incident: _____

Safety equipment, PPE & training required for job: _____

Does employee normally operate this equipment? Yes No

Was employee instructed in the safe use of this equipment? Yes No

When/how? – Describe in detail & attach copies of equipment certifications): _____

Was any defect with the equipment noted or reported prior to accident/incident? Yes No

Were standard work procedures followed? Yes No If no, why not – describe in detail, attach additional sheets if necessary and attach a copy of the standard site procedures. _____

Was a safety rule or specific instruction violated? Yes No If yes, what – describe in detail, attach additional sheets if necessary and attach a copy of the rule/regulation? _____

When was the last safety meeting conducted? _____

When was the last jobsite audit conducted? _____

Attach copies of the last safety meeting agenda with sign-in sheet and Job Hazard Analysis for specific task.

#6 Completing Report:

Supervisor Completing Report:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date report prepared: _____

Management Review By:

Name: _____

Signature: _____



WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM (DWC 1)

PETITION DEL EMPLEADO PARA DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR (DWC 1)

Employee: Complete the "Employee" section and give the form to your employer. Keep a copy and mark it "Employee's Temporary Receipt" until you receive the signed and dated copy from your employer. You may call the Division of Workers' Compensation and hear recorded information at (800) 736-7401. An explanation of workers' compensation benefits is included as the cover sheet of this form.

You should also have received a pamphlet from your employer describing workers' compensation benefits and the procedures to obtain them.

Empleado: Complete la sección "Empleado" y entregue la forma a su empleador. Quédese con la copia designada "Recibo Temporal del Empleado" hasta que Ud. reciba la copia firmada y fechada de su empleador. Ud. puede llamar a la División de Compensación al Trabajador al (800) 736-7401 para oír información gravada. En la hoja cubierta de esta forma esta la explicación de los beneficios de compensación al trabajador.

Ud. también debería haber recibido de su empleador un folleto describiendo los beneficios de compensación al trabajador lesionado y los procedimientos para obtenerlos.

Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony.

Toda aquella persona que a propósito haga o cause que se produzca cualquier declaración o representación material falsa o fraudulenta con el fin de obtener o negar beneficios o pagos de compensación a trabajadores lesionados es culpable de un crimen mayor "felonía".

Employee—complete this section and see note above Empleado—complete esta sección y note la notación arriba.

1. Name. *Nombre.* _____ Today's Date. *Fecha de Hoy.* _____
2. Home Address. *Dirección Residencial.* _____
3. City. *Ciudad.* _____ State. *Estado.* _____ Zip. *Código Postal.* _____
4. Date of Injury. *Fecha de la lesión (accidente).* _____ Time of Injury. *Hora en que ocurrió.* _____ a.m. _____ p.m.
5. Address and description of where injury happened. *Dirección/lugar dónde ocurrió el accidente.* _____
6. Describe injury and part of body affected. *Describe la lesión y parte del cuerpo afectada.* _____
7. Social Security Number. *Número de Seguro Social del Empleado.* _____
8. Signature of employee. *Firma del empleado.* _____

Employer—complete this section and see note below. Empleador—complete esta sección y note la notación abajo.

9. Name of employer. *Nombre del empleador.* _____
10. Address. *Dirección.* _____
11. Date employer first knew of injury. *Fecha en que el empleador supo por primera vez de la lesión o accidente.* _____
12. Date claim form was provided to employee. *Fecha en que se le entregó al empleado la petición.* _____
13. Date employer received claim form. *Fecha en que el empleado devolvió la petición al empleador.* _____
14. Name and address of insurance carrier or adjusting agency. *Nombre y dirección de la compañía de seguros o agencia administradora de seguros.* _____
15. Insurance Policy Number. *El número de la póliza de Seguro.* _____
16. Signature of employer representative. *Firma del representante del empleador.* _____
17. Title. *Título.* _____ 18. Telephone. *Teléfono.* _____

Employer: You are required to date this form and provide copies to your insurer or claims administrator and to the employee, dependent or representative who filed the claim within one working day of receipt of the form from the employee.

Empleador: Se requiere que Ud. feche esta forma y que provéa copias a su compañía de seguros, administrador de reclamos, o dependiente/representante de reclamos y al empleado que hayan presentado esta petición dentro del plazo de un día hábil desde el momento de haber sido recibida la forma del empleado.

SIGNING THIS FORM IS NOT AN ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

EL FIRMAR ESTA FORMA NO SIGNIFICA ADMISION DE RESPONSABILIDAD

Employer copy/Copia del Empleador Employee copy/ Copia del Empleado

Claims Administrator/Administrador de Reclamos Temporary Receipt/Recibo del Empleado

Workers' Compensation Claim Form (DWC 1) & Notice of Potential Eligibility
Formulario de Reclamo de Compensación para Trabajadores (DWC 1) y Notificación de Posible Elegibilidad



Return to Work: To help you to return to work as soon as possible, you should actively communicate with your treating doctor, claims administrator, and employer about the kinds of work you can do while recovering. They may coordinate efforts to return you to modified duty or other work that is medically appropriate. This modified or other duty may be temporary or may be extended depending on the nature of your injury or illness.

Payment for Permanent Disability: If a doctor says your injury or illness results in a permanent disability, you may receive additional payments. The amount will depend on the type of injury, your age, occupation, and date of injury.

Vocational Rehabilitation (VR): If a doctor says your injury or illness prevents you from returning to the same type of job and your employer doesn't offer modified or alternative work, you may qualify for VR. If you qualify, your claims administrator will pay the costs, up to a maximum set by state law. VR is a benefit for injuries that occurred prior to 2004.

Supplemental Job Displacement Benefit (SJDB): If you do not return to work within 60 days after your temporary disability ends, and your employer does not offer modified or alternative work, you may qualify for a nontransferable voucher payable to a school for retraining and/or skill enhancement. If you qualify, the claims administrator will pay the costs up to the maximum set by state law based on your percentage of permanent disability. SJDB is a benefit for injuries occurring on or after 1/1/04.

Death Benefits: If the injury or illness causes death, payments may be made to relatives or household members who were financially dependent on the deceased worker.

It is illegal for your employer to punish or fire you for having a job injury or illness, for filing a claim, or testifying in another person's workers' compensation case (Labor Code 132a). If proven, you may receive lost wages, job reinstatement, increased benefits, and costs and expenses up to limits set by the state.

You have the right to disagree with decisions affecting your claim. If you have a disagreement, contact your claims administrator first to see if you can resolve it. If you are not receiving benefits, you may be able to get State Disability Insurance (SDI) benefits. Call State Employment Development Department at (800) 480-3287.

You can obtain free information from an information and assistance officer of the State Division of Workers' Compensation, or you can hear recorded information and a list of local offices by calling (800) 736-7401. You may also go to the DWC web site at www.dir.ca.gov. Link to Workers' Compensation.

You can consult with an attorney. Most attorneys offer one free consultation. If you decide to hire an attorney, his or her fee will be taken out of some of your benefits. For names of workers' compensation attorneys, call the State Bar of California at (415) 538-2120 or go to their web site at www.californiaspecialist.org.

impuestos. Los pagos por incapacidad temporal son dos tercios de su pago semanal promedio, con cantidades mínimas y máximas establecidas por las leyes estatales. Los pagos no se hacen durante los primeros tres días en que Ud. no trabaje, a menos que Ud. sea hospitalizado(a) de noche, o no pueda trabajar durante más de 14 días.

Regreso al Trabajo: Para ayudarle a regresar a trabajar lo antes posible, Ud. debe comunicarse de manera activa con el médico que le atiende, el/la administrador(a) de reclamos y el empleador, con respecto a las clases de trabajo que Ud. puede hacer mientras se recupera. Es posible que ellos coordinen esfuerzos para regresarle a un trabajo modificado, o a otro trabajo, que sea apropiado desde el punto de vista médico. Este trabajo modificado, u otro trabajo, podría extenderse o no temporalmente, dependiendo de la índole de su lesión o enfermedad.

Pago por Incapacidad Permanente: Si el doctor dice que su lesión o enfermedad resulta en una incapacidad permanente, es posible que Ud. reciba pagos adicionales. La cantidad dependerá de la clase de lesión, su edad, su ocupación y la fecha de la lesión.

Rehabilitación Vocacional: Si el doctor dice que su lesión o enfermedad no le permite regresar a la misma clase de trabajo, y su empleador no le ofrece trabajo modificado o alterno, es posible que usted reúna los requisitos para rehabilitación vocacional. Si Ud. reúne los requisitos, su administrador(a) de reclamos pagará los costos, hasta un máximo establecido por las leyes estatales. Este es un beneficio para lesiones que ocurrieron antes de 2004.

Beneficio Suplementario por Desplazamiento de Trabajo: Si Ud. no vuelve al trabajo en un plazo de 60 días después que los pagos por incapacidad temporal terminan, y su empleador no ofrece un trabajo modificado o alterno, es posible que usted reúna los requisitos para recibir un vale no-transferible pagadero a una escuela para recibir un nuevo entrenamiento y/o mejorar su habilidad. Si Ud. reúne los requisitos, el administrador(a) de reclamos pagará los costos hasta un máximo establecido por las leyes estatales basado en su porcentaje del incapacidad permanente. Este es un beneficio para lesiones que ocurren en o después de 1/1/04.

Beneficios por Muerte: Si la lesión o enfermedad causa la muerte, es posible que los pagos se hagan a los parientes o a las personas que vivan en el hogar, que dependan económicamente del/de la trabajador(a) difunto(a).

Es ilegal que su empleador le castigue o despidan, por sufrir una lesión o enfermedad en el trabajo, por presentar un reclamo o por atestiguar en el caso de compensación para trabajadores de otra persona. (El Código Laboral sección 132a). Si es probado, puede ser que usted reciba pagos por pérdida de sueldos, reposición del trabajo, aumento de beneficios, y gastos hasta un límite establecido por el estado.

Ud. tiene derecho a estar en desacuerdo con las decisiones que afecten su reclamo. Si Ud. tiene un desacuerdo, primero comuníquese con su administrador(a) de reclamos, para ver si usted puede resolverlo. Si usted no está recibiendo beneficios, es posible que Ud. pueda obtener beneficios de Seguro Estatal de Incapacidad (SDI). Llame al Departamento Estatal del Desarrollo del Empleo (EDD) al (800) 480-3287.

Ud. puede obtener información gratis, de un oficial de información y asistencia, de la División estatal de Compensación al Trabajador (*Division of Workers' Compensation - DWC*), o puede escuchar información grabada, así como una lista de oficinas locales, llamando al (800) 736-7401. Ud. también puede ir al sitio electrónico en el Internet de la DWC en www.dir.ca.gov. Enlázese a la sección de Compensación para Trabajadores.

Ud. puede consultar con un(a) abogado(a). La mayoría de los abogados ofrecen una consulta gratis. Si Ud. decide contratar a un(a) abogado(a), sus honorarios se tomarán de sus beneficios. Para obtener nombres de abogados de compensación para trabajadores, llame a la Asociación Estatal de Abogados de California (*State Bar*) al (415) 538-2120, o vaya a su sitio electrónico en el Internet en www.californiaspecialist.org.

INJURED WORKER STATEMENT

Date: _____ Project Name: _____

Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Address: _____ City, State, Zip _____

Phone: _____ Phone 2: _____

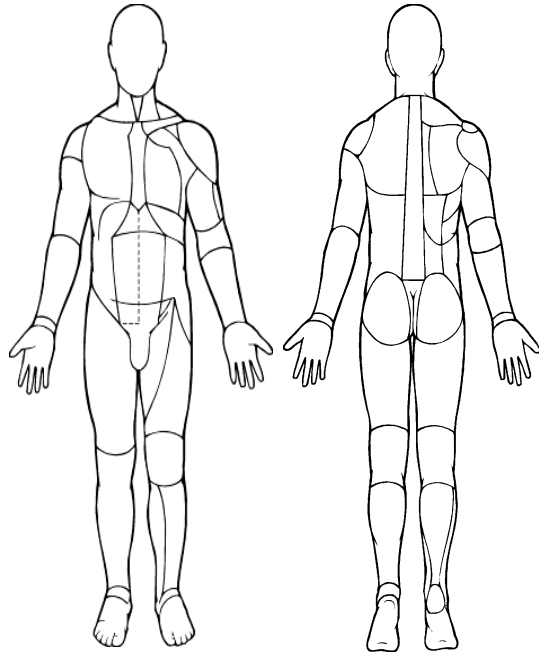
Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____ AM PM

What happened? (Explain in Detail)

List names of co-workers that witnessed the incident:

To what part of the body was the injury sustained?
(Please print in this space and mark with "X" on diagram)

Employee Signature: _____



SUPERVISOR STATEMENT

Date: _____ Project Name: _____

Name of supervisor _____ Company: _____

Address: _____ City, State, Zip _____

Phone: _____ Phone 2: _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____ AM PM

Name of injured worker: _____

What happened? (Explain in Detail)

I believe the preceding statement to be true to the best of my knowledge.

Supervisor Signature: _____

RETURN TO WORK PROGRAM

Modified work is defined as the temporary period of time when the employee first comes back to work with restrictions or job modifications, until the time when they are fully functional in their job or the Company determines that it cannot reasonably accommodate the work restrictions.

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture will attempt to provide modified work that allows our injured employees an opportunity to return to work on a modified work status whenever possible. This modified work process will focus on your abilities and we will attempt to make the necessary accommodations for your work restrictions.

When an employee reports an injury, they will be given certain forms and may be taken to a doctor for treatment and/or an examination. If the doctor determines that the employee qualifies for our Return to Work Program, the doctor will complete a work status report with the recommended restrictions for modified duty. Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture will then review the work status report and to the extent possible provide modified work until the employee is able to return to full duty. Modified work may be offered at any project and/or any shift.

You must inform your doctor that there is modified work available to you, regardless of your work restrictions. You must also report to work immediately if possible, or by the next working day to inform your supervisor in any changes to your work restrictions. You must give your supervisor your written work status from the doctors listing all work restrictions. You may not return to work without release from your doctor.

This letter serves as notice to you that modified work is available to you. Failure to return to the position that is available may affect your employment with Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture feels it is important to create an environment that allows injured employees an opportunity to recover to their maximum potential and, whenever possible, continue to contribute to the success of our organization.

I have read and fully understand the above policy for Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Return-To-Work Program.

Signing this form states that I will accept modified duty.

Employee Name (Printed)

Employee Signature

____/____/____
Date

RETURN TO WORK AGREEMENT

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture has modified work available that allows our injured employees an opportunity to return to work on a modified work status whenever possible. This modified work process will focus on your abilities and we will attempt to make the necessary accommodations for your work restrictions.

Information received from Dr. _____ indicates that although you are not able to perform all of your customary job duties, you may perform other modified duties as of ___/___/_____ that are within the following restrictions/capabilities:

We request that you report on:

Date: _____ Report to: _____
Time: _____ Days Per Week: _____
Address: _____ Hours Per Day: _____
Phone: _____

** Wages will not be affected by this agreement.*

Modified work is defined as the temporary period of time when the employee first comes back to work with restrictions or job modifications, until the time when they are fully functional in their job or the Company determines that it cannot reasonably accommodate the work restrictions.

This letter serves as notice that modified work is available to you. Failure to return to the position that is available may affect your workers' compensation benefits and may be grounds for termination.

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture feels it is important to create an environment that allows injured employees an opportunity to recover to their maximum potential and continue to contribute to the success of our organization.

I _____ agree to the restrictions given to me by the doctor and will report For modified duty on ___/___/_____.

I declined this modified work position.

Employee Signature

_____/_____/_____
Date

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Danielle DiRicco at 510-476-2578 or 650-520-4251.

MODIFIED DUTY OFFER LETTER

3/20/2008

Jane Doe
1234 Happy Lane
San Francisco, CA 94105

Re: Bona Fide Offer for Modified Duty
Dear Jane Doe:

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture has offered you modified duty to accommodate the restrictions given by your doctor. Our records show that you have not shown up to work or called your Supervisor in 3 days, we would like to offer you once again modified duty to help you transition back to your full capacity.

We believe this assignment is within your capabilities as described by your doctor. You will only be assigned tasks consistent with your physical abilities, skills and knowledge. If any training is required to do this assignment, it will be provided.

Job title: _____

Description of physical requirements of this position _____

Address: _____

Work Hours: From: (_____) To: (_____)

(Wages will not be affected)

Job: _____ Supervisor _____

-Attached is a copy of the letter you signed at the doctor’s appointment when you were put on modified duty, stating you agreed to accept modified/light duty.

-Attached is a copy of the doctor’s status report with your restrictions.

This job offer will remain open for 48 hours from your receipt of this letter. If we do not hear from you within 48 hours, we will assume that you have refused this offer and this may be grounds for termination.

We look forward to your return. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at: 510-476-2578 or 650-520-4251 or email me at **ddiricco@webcor.com**

Sincerely,

Danielle DiRicco
Safety Project Assistant

**DO NOT USE.
FOR USE BY SAFETY SPECIALIST ONLY.**

ELEVATED WORK

Policy & Scope

All contractors have the duty to provide fall protection for all workers potentially exposed to a fall situation. Safety harness is the only acceptable means of personal fall arrest system permitted on this site, the use of safety body belts is not acceptable and violates federal OSHA standard 1926.502 (d).

Pre-Task Planning/Job Hazard Analysis

Work activities that expose worker(s) to fall hazards of 6 feet or more, work on/around scaffolding, as well as overhead work requiring the worker to be 6 feet or more above the work platform are activities defined by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture to be High Hazard and therefore require detailed, written pre-task planning.

Duty to have Fall Protection

All workers must be protected from the hazard of falls whenever work is being completed at heights of six feet (6') or greater measured from the work platform to the bottom of the sole of the foot. The six-foot rule, at minimum, applies to the following conditions:

- Ladders
- Walking and working surfaces
- Unprotected sides and edges
- Hoist areas
- Holes
- Formwork and reinforcing steel
- Ramps, runways, and other walkways
- Excavation and trenching
- Dangerous or large pieces of equipment
- Overhand bricklaying and related work
- Precast concrete erection
- Wall openings
- Floor openings
- Leading edge
- Scaffolding erection/dismantle
- Any additional circumstance that may be deemed necessary by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.

Fall Protection Systems

Anytime a potential fall hazard of 6 feet or more exists, a suitable fall protection system must be provided to protect the worker. Examples of suitable systems include the following:

- Guardrail Systems
- Warning Line Systems
- Safety Net Systems
- Positioning Device Systems
- Personal Fall Arrest Systems

Falling Object Protection Systems

Anytime a potential hazard of falling objects exists, suitable systems must be provided to protect workers. Examples of suitable fall object protection systems include the following:

- Covers
- Toe boards
- Canopies
- Debris Nets

Safety Monitoring Systems

Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture does not recognize the use of safety monitors as an effective means of ensuring the safety of persons at elevated heights; hence, the use of a safety monitor is only allowed when all other means have been demonstrated to be infeasible. A member of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management, competent in fall protection, will make the final determination, and then only after a written fall protection plan limited to the actual work to be performed is approved by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture.

Personal Fall Arrest Systems

Personal fall arrest systems are designed to control the fall of a worker and minimize the injury once a worker has fallen. Personal fall arrest systems consist of the following components:

- Full body harness (body wear)
- Shock absorbing lanyard or retractable (connecting device)
- Tie off point (anchorage)
- Training

Specific Requirements

- Safety harness is the only acceptable means of personal fall arrest system permitted on any Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture project; the use of body belts is not acceptable for fall protection (including positioning systems).
- Retractable lanyards are the most preferred fall protection systems for this project.
- Each subcontractor and tiered subcontractor is responsible for providing and requiring the use of safety harnesses, lifelines and lanyards when workers are exposed to a fall of 6 feet or greater.
- All subcontractors must provide safety harness at their cost when fall protection is required.
- All lanyards must be equipped with locking snap hooks.
- Appropriate shock absorbing lanyards will be used for fall protection when they do not create a greater hazard due to the length of the potential fall.
- Shock absorbing lanyards are not to be used in combination with a retractable lanyard.
- Any safety harness, lifeline or lanyard actually subjected to in-service loading **MUST** be immediately removed from service and should not be used again for worker safeguarding.
- Fall arrest equipment should be removed from service when evidence of wear is detected.
- Retractable lifelines are preferred where direct anchorage is not available.
- All safety harnesses, lifelines and lanyards must have a nominal breaking strength of 5,000 lbs (5,400 lbs in CA).

- The anchorage (tie off point) must be capable of withstanding a minimum 5,000 lbs (5,400 lbs in CA) tensile strength per worker attached.
- Anchorage used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment should be secured above the point of operation whenever possible
- Anchorage, tie off, must generally be above the worker's head.
- Anchorage must be high enough that the worker will not strike any lower level surface or object should a fall occur.
- All fall protection equipment shall be inspected daily/monthly and before each use, with documentation made available upon request that it is in proper working order.

Rescue Plans

Specific plans for rescue of workers should be developed and rehearsed prior to initiating work requiring the use of fall protection. Rescue plans and the basic work plan should be submitted to the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management for review and comment. Concerns expressed by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management or any other reviewing authority shall be addressed fully prior to exposing any worker to the elevated work area.

Floor & Wall Openings and Guard Rail Systems

To control conditions where there is a danger of workers or materials falling through floor, roof, perimeter edges or wall openings, such openings should be covered/protected and marked with a warning sign (i.e., DANGER HOLE, DO NOT REMOVE).

All protection systems are to be maintained at all times. Any violation that is not rectified immediately will result in removal of the responsible supervisor. Further violations will result in termination for cause of the responsible subcontractor's contract.

Floor Openings

Floor opening covers should be capable of supporting the maximum intended floor load and installed so as to prevent accidental displacement. Covers should be distinctively marked and anchored. For purposes of covering, a floor opening is defined as any opening from 2" up to 16 square feet. All others must be protected with top and intermediate rail and toe board.

Rail Systems

- Standard Railing: A standard railing should consist of a top rail, intermediate/mid-rail, toe board and posts:
 - The top rail should be approximately 42 inches from the upper surface of the rail to the floor, platform, or ramp level. The top rail should have a smooth surface throughout its length and be made of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock, 3/8-inch double clamped wire rope or its equivalent. It should be secured to withstand a 200-pound, horizontal force with minimum deflection.
 - The midrail should be halfway between the top rail and the floor, runway, platform, or ramp. The ends of the rail should not overhang the terminal posts except when it does not constitute a projection hazard. The midrail sill should be made of at least 1-inch by 6-inch stock or its equivalent.

- The toe board should have a 4-inch minimum height and should be securely fastened in place with no more than 1/4 inch clearance above the floor level.
- Wooden railing posts (verticals) should be made of at least 2-inch by 4-inch stock or its equivalent, and be spaced so as not to exceed 8 feet on center.
- Other Railings: Other types, sizes and arrangements of railing construction are acceptable, provided they meet the following requirements:
 - A smooth surfaced top rail approximately 42 inches above the floor.
 - Strength to withstand the minimum of 200 pound top rail pressure with a minimum of deflection.
 - For specific material requirements, refer to applicable regulations.

Guard Rail Openings

- Work that requires the opening of guardrails or the removal of hole covers shall be approved in advance by the Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Project Management.
- Particular attention shall be given to the alternate means of fall protection required to safely perform the work and protect other workers in the vicinity of the fall exposure.
- Those who remove the rail, are responsible for replacing it in a manner meeting or exceeding local, state, federal, or Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture practices, whichever may be more stringent.

Safety Nets

Safety nets will comply with CFR 1926.502 requirements. The use of safety nets may be allowed only after a written fall protection plan limited to the actual work to be performed is reviewed and approved by Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture. Below are guidelines for Safety Nets:

- Safety nets should be provided by the subcontractor or tiered subcontractor when work places are more than 25 feet above the ground or other surfaces where the use of ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines or safety harnesses are impractical. When safety net protection is required, operations should not be undertaken until the net is in place and has been thoroughly tested.
- Safety nets should extend 8 feet beyond the edge of the work surfaces where workers are exposed and should be installed as close under the work surface as practical. In no case should the safety net be more than 25 feet below the work surface. Nets should be hung with sufficient clearance to prevent the user's contact with surfaces or structures below. Clearances should be determined by impact load testing.
- The mesh size of the nets should not exceed 6 inches by 6 inches. All nets should meet accepted standards of 17,500 foot pounds minimum impact resistance, as determined and certified by the manufacturer, and should bear a label of proof test. Edge ropes should have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds. Forged steel safety hooks or shackles should be used to fasten the net to its supports. Connections between net panels should develop the full strength of the net.

Fall Protection Training

Subcontractors and all tier subcontractors must provide as a minimum, by a competent person, the following training. Documentation of training must be forwarded to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture upon request. Training must include, at a minimum:

- The nature of the fall hazards in the work area.

- The correct procedure for erecting, maintaining, disassembling and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used (the installation of personal fall protection systems cannot in themselves create a fall hazard exposure to the worker installing the system).
- The use and operations of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems (refer to section 2.3 of this Appendix), controlled access zones and any other methods of protection to be used.
- The role of each worker in the safety monitoring system (refer to section 2.3 of this appendix) when this system is approved for use.
- The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs.
- The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection.
- The role of workers in fall protection plans.

Aerial Lifts

- Lifts should be inspected each day prior to use to verify they are in safe working condition. (Refer to Scissor/Boom Lift Inspection form at the end of this Appendix or use manufacturer's inspection guidelines.)
- Only authorized persons should operate an aerial lift, and must be trained on the equipment they will be operating.
- Always stand on the floor of the basket, do not sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders, or other devices for a work position.
- A body harness should be worn and a shock absorbing lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift. Tying off to an adjacent pole, structure or equipment is not permitted.
- Boom and basket load limits specified by the manufacture should not be exceeded.
- The brakes should be locked and when outriggers are used, they should be positioned on pads or a solid surface. Wheel chocks must be used before using an aerial lift on an incline provided they can be safely installed.
- An aerial lift truck should not be moved when the boom is elevated with personnel in the basket.
- Aerial lifts should have both platform (upper) and lower controls. Upper controls should be in or beside the platform within easy reach of the operator. Lower controls should provide for overriding the upper controls. Controls should be plainly marked as to their function. Lower level controls should not be operated unless permission has been obtained from the employee in the lift, except in case of emergency.
- Lifts must be thoroughly inspected to determine if they require two hands or a hand and a foot to operate. Any lift that does not meet these conditions must immediately be removed from service and either returned, replaced, or modified to meet this requirement.
- A spotter may be needed when there is a potential for operator injury due to physical contact with facility systems or structures or in congested areas. Spotters may also be needed when there is a potential for damage to sensitive facility systems or structures.

Scissor Lifts

- Lifts should be inspected each day prior to use to determine that they are in safe working condition (refer to Scissor/Boom Lift Inspection form at the end of this Appendix or use manufacturer's inspection guidelines).

- Only authorized persons should operate a scissor lift, and must be trained on the equipment they will be operating.
- Lifts should be operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Lifts must be thoroughly inspected to determine if they require two hands or a hand and a foot to operate. Any lift that does not meet these conditions must immediately be removed from service and either returned, replaced, or modified to meet this requirement. If the requirement cannot be met for a two-hand controlled scissor lift, and a lift is unavailable to meet this requirement, a spotter will be needed for all equipment movement (other than incidental movement where there is no potential for operator injury due to physical contact with facility systems or structures).

Note: A spotter may be needed when there is a potential for operator injury due to physical contact with facility systems or structures and in congested areas. Spotters may also be needed when there is a potential for damage to sensitive facility systems or structures.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION PROGRAM

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish a program and procedures for wearing respiratory protection at **WEBCOR/OBAYASHI JOINT VENTURE**.

This program supports compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Respiratory Protection Standard as found in 29 CFR 1910.134. This program applies to all company employees who work in areas whose exposures to airborne contaminants require the use of respirators.

Definitions

Dusts: Particles released during work operations such as grinding and sawing.

Fit Testing: The process of making sure that an employee's respirator fits properly and will provide the necessary protection without any leaks.

Fumes: Vaporized, condensed metals such as lead that may be present during welding operations.

Gases: Examples include nitrogen, methane, and carbon monoxide.

IDLH: An OSHA hazard classification—"Immediately Dangerous To Life & Health." An atmospheric condition that poses an immediate hazard to life or poses immediate irreversible debilitating effects on health.

Mists: Particles of liquid released during operations such as spray painting.

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; an agency that establishes minimum performance standards for respirators and tests and approves respirators for various uses.

Vapors: Gaseous forms of a liquid such as paint solvents.

Responsibilities

The Program Administrator

Responsible for:

- Issuing and administering this program and making sure that the program satisfies the requirements of all applicable federal, state, or local respiratory protection requirements.
- Providing initial and periodic training to employees on respiratory protection requirements.
- Conducting hazard assessments where respiratory hazards may be present.
- Assisting managers and supervisors in the selection of appropriate respiratory protection for use on their jobsites.
- Auditing the respiratory protection program to ensure its continued effectiveness.

The Purchasing Agent will be the Jobsite Superintendent.

Responsible for:

- purchasing respiratory protection equipment.
- Assuring that all equipment purchased is approved by NIOSH/MSHA.

Superintendents Whose Jobsites Are Required To Wear Respiratory Equipment.

Responsible for:

- Knowing the hazards in their areas that require respiratory protection.
- Knowing the types of respirators that need to be used.
- Enforcing the wearing of respiratory protection in the areas where it is required.
- Making sure employees are knowledgeable about the respiratory requirements for the areas in which they work.
- Providing training on hazardous chemicals to employees.

Employees Who Are Required To Wear Respiratory Protection.

Responsible for:

- Wearing appropriate respiratory protection.
- Properly maintaining their respiratory protection equipment and keeping it in a clean and operable condition.

Program Activities

General

- Respiratory hazards will be assessed on the jobsite and appropriate protection will be provided for all affected employees.
- Employees are required to wear respiratory protection wherever respiratory hazards exist.
- Respiratory protection is stored and issued from the jobsite office.
- Efforts will be made to minimize the use of hazardous chemicals in the workplace.
- If the use of hazardous chemicals creates an imminent-danger situation, the operation will be discontinued.

Selection and Use of Respirators

- Respirators will be selected according to the type of activity for which they will be used and the type of potential air contaminants associated with these activities.
- Only NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators will be used.
- All respirator protection equipment will be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- In areas in which maintenance and sanitation services are unavailable or respiratory usage is limited, disposable respirators will be used.
- Non disposable respirators which are used exclusively by one person will be maintained and cared for by the wearer.
- All non disposable respirators which are used by more than one person will be cleaned and sanitized between each use.
- Jobsite Superintendents will be responsible for re-issuing of respirators.
- Chemical cartridge respirators will be stored in airtight, labeled containers between each use. All other respirators will be stored in a clean and sanitary manner and labeled with the wearer's name.

- Disposable respirators will be used until the cartridge or filter media requires replacement or when the face piece is dirty.

Respirator Inspection and Maintenance

- Respirators will be inspected by the wearer prior to each use.
- Supervisors on jobsites where respirators are used will verify that appropriate respirator protection is being used, inspected, and maintained properly.
- Non disposable respirators will be inspected according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Fit Testing

- All users of respirators will be fit tested to ensure a proper face piece-to-face seal.
- Employees whose facial hair interferes with the face piece-to-face seal will not be allowed to wear negative-pressure air-purifying respirators.

Training

- All employees who are required to wear respirators will receive training in their use, selection and appropriate maintenance.
- Training will provide an opportunity for the employee to handle the respirator, have it fitted properly, test the face piece-to-face seal, wear it in normal air, and wear it in a test atmosphere.

Wearing Respirators In Emergency Situations

- Respiratory protection designated for emergency use will be inspected monthly.
- All employees who are expected to use emergency equipment will be trained in its use.

SILICA EXPOSURE PROGRAM

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures to protect employees from the health hazards associated with exposure to airborne crystalline silica generated by various construction activities. Due to the amount of work we do with concrete and masonry on almost any project; our workers have the potential for silica exposures through abrasive blasting, chipping, hammering, sawing, grinding or demolition of concrete.

Silicosis is a lung disease marked by hardening of lung tissue and symptoms such as shortness of breath, possible fever, fatigue and eventual respiratory failure. Silicosis also renders a person more susceptible to disease of the lungs, such as tuberculosis. Where there is concrete, there is a potential silica exposure so it is essential to monitor our work activities and take the necessary corrective actions to protect our employees.

Responsibilities

Project Supervision shall:

- Evaluate all work activities for silica exposures
- Institute engineering controls as a first line of protection to reduce silica exposures

- Institute all administrative/work practice controls to reduce silica exposures when feasible and when engineering controls have been explored and ruled out.
- Institute the use of respirators to reduce exposures when the above mentioned controls fail to reduce silica exposure levels
- Provide training identified in this policy when employees are exposed to silica hazards
- Provide necessary respirator protection as well as training in its proper use, when deemed necessary.

Craftsmen shall:

- Follow all work plans that identify engineering and administrative work practice controls to reduce their exposure to crystalline silica
- Wear respiratory protection to reduce their exposure to crystalline silica when deemed necessary by their supervisor
- Not eat, drink, use tobacco products or apply cosmetics in areas where there is dust containing crystalline silica

Procedure

Exposure Assessment

- Work tasks that must be monitored for crystalline silica exposure include by are not limited to:
 - Jack hammering and chipping
 - Grinding concrete
 - Tunneling
 - Sandblasting
 - Dry sweeping or blowing concrete debris, sand or rock dust
 - Demolition of concrete/masonry structures
 - Crushing, loading, dumping rock or concrete
 - Saw cutting concrete or rock
 - Crystalline silica exposures must be maintained below the OSHA PEL of 10mg/m³ (Percentage Quartz) +2
 - Historical data from similar operations producing silica exposure can be used as exposure monitoring when feasible
 - Assessment of worker exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust during various tasks associated with concrete finishing and demolition activities is performed annually by an Industrial Hygienist. Specific job tasks monitored include:
 - Grinding and Patching
 - Chipping
 - Demolition
 - Segregation, stockpile, and loading of concrete rubble

Engineering Controls

- When it has been determined that employees will be exposed to crystalline silica in excess of the PEL, engineering controls will be used as a first line of defense.
- Engineering controls include, but are not limited to:

- Use of dust collection systems which are available for many dust generating tools and equipment
- Wetting down the grinding or cutting surface to reduce dust emissions
- During saw cutting, use equipment that provides water to the blade
- During rock drilling, use water through the drill stem to reduce the amount of dust in the air
- During abrasive blasting use abrasives with a low silica or no silica content
- Use local exhaust ventilation to prevent dust from being released into the air
- In the event engineering controls fail to reduce worker silica exposure below the PEL administrative controls will be the next line of defense.

Administrative/Work Practice Controls

- When engineering controls cannot be utilized or are not effective to sufficiently reduce exposure to the inhalation of silica, administrative controls will be used when feasible to reduce the time of exposure for the employees
- Where work crews are of sufficient size, the pool of workers skilled in the operation of applicable tools, and job duration is sufficient to accommodate worker rotation, develop a program to reduce the exposure time of individual workers to silica.

Respirator Protection

- When engineering and administrative/work practice controls cannot be utilized or are not effective to sufficiently reduce exposure to inhalation of silica, respirators must be used to reduce employee exposures.
- Select respirators based on the criteria identified in the respirator protection section of this manual.

Follow-up Monitoring

- After initial assessment and institution of exposure controls, follow-up air monitoring will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the controls put in place
- In the event that the follow-up monitoring reflects that instituted controls have not yet reduced employee exposures, the operations will cease, be re-evaluated and alternative controls will be explored to reduce employee exposures to silica

Training

- Employees will be trained in the following
 - Hazards of silica exposure
 - The requirements of this program
 - Engineering and administrative/work practice controls, if any, that have been instituted to control silica exposures
 - Personal protective equipment specific to their work assignments
 - The employees right of access to exposure monitoring and medical records.

Emergency Procedures

- Call 911
- Identify the injury
- Provide necessary first aid
- Ventilate the area
- Utilize the eye wash station
- Stabilize the person, wear PPE
- Don't move injured unless absolutely necessary

- Secure scene, make sure no one else can be hurt
- Release care of injured to emergency personnel
- Get medical screening if you come into contact with blood

CONCRETE CODE OF SAFE PRACTICES

Introduction

The concrete appendix is established to assist in conforming to the requirements for all construction activities involving concrete performed on Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture projects. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Cast in Place
- Shoring & Reshoring
- Formwork/False work
- Post Tensioning
- Placing & Finishing
- Etc.

Definitions

Bull float means a tool used to spread out and smooth concrete.

Formwork means the total system of support for freshly placed or partially cured concrete, including the mold or sheeting (form) that is in contact with the concrete as well as all supporting members including shores, reshores, hardware, braces, and related hardware.

Limited access zone means an area alongside a masonry wall, which is under construction and which is clearly demarcated to limit access by employees.

Precast concrete means concrete members (such as walls, panels, slabs, columns, and beams) which have been formed, cast, and cured prior to final placement in a structure.

Reshoring means the construction operation in which shoring equipment (also called reshores or reshoring equipment) is placed, as the original forms and shores are removed, in order to support partially cured concrete and construction loads.

Shore means a supporting member that resists a compressive force imposed by a load.

Fall Protection

Workers working more than 6 feet above any adjacent working surface or placing reinforcing steel in walls, piers, columns, etc. should be protected by personal fall arrest system, guardrail system or equivalent device. In addition to the above general guidelines, the following specific guidelines will also apply

- Unless otherwise provided by a site specific fall protection plan, the placing of frames and stringers should be from below via appropriate ladders, temporary work platforms, false decks, scaffolds, or other similar work platforms.
- Unless otherwise provided by a site specific fall protection plan, the first several joists spread should be from below via appropriate ladders, temporary work platforms, false decks, scaffolds, or other similar work platforms. Once the first several joists are positioned, a work platform (e.g. 4x6 sheet of

plywood or similar) should be placed on top of a placed joists and all further spreading of joists should take place from this work platform or successive sheets of plywood laid to extend this platform. Work should take place from the center of the bay, with joists spaced no greater than 24" on center. Any work within 6' of the leading edge and greater than 6' above a lower working surface should be protected by a suitable fall protection system.

- Workers inside a Cunningham beam for, where the form leading edge is less than 39" in height and the worker is greater than 6' above a lower working surface, should be protected by a suitable fall protection system consisting of a catenary or similar pendant type line and personal fall arrest system.
- As soon as practical, a perimeter guardrail system should be established. For more information on guardrail systems refer to the Elevated Work Appendix.
- Special attention and consideration should be given to workers on ladders within 6' of leading edge such as when working on columns or wall forms. Additional fall protection measures may be required.
- When working on vertical reinforcing steel columns or false work, fall protection should be set in advance from ladders, manually propelled elevated work platforms, or similar means so that 100% fall protection can be utilized.
- Workers on wall forms greater than six (6) feet above any adjacent working surface should be protected from falling by a personal fall arrest system or equivalent system. Ensure appropriate anchorage points are provided and utilized. Where applicable, a two hook system for 100% fall protection should be utilized.
- Workers who are placing or tying reinforcing steel more than six (6) feet above any adjacent working surface should be protected from falling by personal fall arrest system or equivalent system.
- When workers are exposed to falls greater than six (6) feet above any adjacent working surface while erecting or dismantling shoring systems, they should have suitable fall protection as necessary utilize an appropriate anchorage point
- In addition to the above fall protection requirements, when erecting and dismantling shoring, a minimum of two scaffold grade planks should be used or other similar means, such as mobile scaffolding, lifts, etc. Planks should rest on horizontal frame members and not on cross bracing.
- The use of positioning systems as a sole means of fall protection is not permissible.

For additional information on fall protection requirements, refer to the Elevated Work Appendix.

Formwork/False work

General Guidelines

- Formwork, false work and shoring should be designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced and maintained so that it will be capable of supporting without failure all vertical and lateral loads that may reasonably be anticipated to be applied to the formwork. Formwork which is designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced and maintained in conformance with ANSI A10.9-1983 Construction and Demolition Operations – concrete and masonry work, will be deemed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

- Drawings or plans, including all revisions, for the jack layout, formwork (including shoring equipment), working decks, and scaffolds, should be available at the jobsite.
- Procedures for safe installation, removal, lifting etc., should be available at the jobsite and all workers appropriately trained in these procedures as applicable.
- Work areas should be clear of all unauthorized personnel during installation, concrete placement and removal. Appropriate barricading, delineation and/or signage should be placed to limit access and alert other workers of hazards associated with the work area.
- At no time should workers place themselves underneath a live load.
- When hoisting material, the worker should be positioned to the side of the hoisted material and never into the pinch point between the hoisting equipment and the material or in the area where an operator would land material in the event of an emergency.
- Appropriate tag lines should be utilized as required and two tag lines may be necessary to help align/control panels or forms.
- Safe means of access and egress should be maintained at all times.

Removal

- Forms and shores (except those used for slabs on grade and slip forms) should not be removed until the employer determines that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads. Such determination should be based on compliance with one of the following:
 - The plans and specifications stipulate conditions for removal of forms and shores, and such conditions have been followed, or
 - The concrete has been properly tested with an appropriate ASTM standard test method designed to indicate the concrete compressive strength, and the test results indicate that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads.
- Prior to dismantling, the entire system should be inspected to determine if there are any hazards from displacement, weakening, alterations etc. of the shoring and false work.
- Shores, cross braces etc. should only be removed in the immediate work areas and as appropriate.
- All nails should be removed or bent over immediately upon stripping.
- Shoring, formwork and all other equipment being removed should be stacked, consolidated or placed in an orderly manner as soon as practicable during the removal operation and egress/access paths maintained at all times.
- Only appropriate tools should be used for removal of shoring and formwork. i.e. pry bars, cats paws, etc. versus the claw end of hammers, screwdrivers etc.

Shoring and Reshoring

General Guidelines

- All shoring and reshoring operations should comply with all federal, state local and manufacturers regulations.
- All shoring equipment (including equipment used in reshoring operations) should be inspected prior to erection to determine that the equipment meets the requirements specified in the formwork drawings.

- Shoring equipment found to be damaged, severely rusted, missing locking devices etc. should not be used for shoring. Shoring equipment that is in place and is found to be damaged or weakened, should be immediately reinforced.
- Erected shoring equipment should be inspected immediately prior to, during and immediately after concrete placement.
- The sills for shoring should be sound, rigid and capable of carrying the maximum intended load.
- Base plates should be attached to a minimum of 12' square, 2" plywood or equivalent.
- All base plates, shore heads, extension devices, and adjustment screws should be in firm contact, and secured when necessary, with the foundation and the form.
- Existing ground should be level, adequately compacted and loads distributed. Consideration should be given to adverse weather conditions such as washouts, rain impact to slopes etc. Special precautions such as hardwood wedges or bracing should be utilized on sloped surfaces.
- All clamps, screws, pins and other similar components should be in a closed or engaged position.
- Eccentric loads on shore heads and similar members are prohibited unless these members have been designed for such loading. Ensure stringers are centered on these members to minimize eccentric loading.
- Adequate access should be provided to all form deck surfaces. If access ladders are required these should be secured and extend at least 36" above the form deck surface.
- When horizontal shoring is required, these should be engineered and special consideration should be given to installation and conformance to the completed design.
- Ensure all stringers and joists are fully supported and centered over shoring heads/top plates and adequately secured. Further, ensure that all stringers and joists are fully upright and not rolled.
- All horizontal shoring should be installed and erected in compliance with manufacture's requirements as well as federal, state and local regulations.

Frame Shoring

- The design of the shoring should be prepared by a qualified designer and the erected shoring should be inspected by an engineer qualified in structural design.
- The shoring design or layout drawing should be followed with no omissions of required components, or alteration in frame spacing's, types used, towers heights, locations or sizes.
- Shoring loads should be carried on all legs.
- All shoring frames should be plumb and level. This should be checked and corrected at a minimum of during erection and just prior to the pour. Adjustment of shoring frames should not be made once the pour begins.
- When shoring height exceeds a minimum of four (4) times the minimum base width, additional bracing and securing of the frames should be performed.
- Cross braces should never be climbed and workers should climb frames from the inside.

Screw Jacks

- Screw jacks should not exceed the manufactures recommended extension height at any time.

- Screw jack extension should be kept to a minimum for maximum load carrying capacity.
- All screw jacks should be in firm contact with the foundation and frame legs.

Post Shoring

- The single post shores should be vertically aligned/plumbed. This should be checked and corrected at a minimum of during erection and just prior to the pour.
- Adjustment of post shores for any reason, including but not limited to raising formwork, should not be made once the pour begins.
- Refer to the manufacture's guidelines for additional stability measures and bracing requirements of each system used.
- Post shores should be adequately secured at top and bottom to prevent displacement.
- Whenever single post shores are used one on top of the other (tiered), they should comply with the following specific guidelines in addition to the general guidelines for formwork:
 - The single post shores should be spliced to prevent misalignment.
 - The single post shores should be adequately braced in two mutually perpendicular directions at the splice level.
 - Each tier should also be diagonally braced in the same two directions.

Ellis Shores

- Ensure shores are erected with the proper length of timbers allowing a minimum of 24" overlap between shore members.
- The shore clamps should be attached 12" apart with the upper clam at a minimum of 2" from the top of the lower shore. Each clamp should be secured with the appropriate number of type of duplex nails.
- Shores should be raised to the desired height by sliding the upper shore member upwards being careful to avoid pinch points.
- Shore hand jacks should not be used to raise decks, lift formwork or elevate concrete.
- Ensure all shores, jacks and clamps are inspected prior to use and any damaged or defective materials are removed or repaired prior to use.
- Safety nails should be secured above each clamp of the upper shore member casting to prevent uplift or movement during vibration.

Reshoring

- Shores should not be removed, including cross bracing, until the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads. Such determination shall be based on compliance with one of the following:
 - The plans and specifications stipulate conditions for removal of forms and shores, and such conditions have been followed, or
 - The concrete has been properly tested with an appropriate ASTM standard test method designed to indicate the concrete compressive strength, and test results indicate that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads.

- Stripping and removal of shoring equipment should be performed in conformance to the approved stripping sequencing plan.
- Reshoring should be erected, as the original forms and shores are removed, whenever the concrete is required to support loads in excess of its capacity.
- The design of the shoring should be prepared by a qualified designer and the erected shoring should be inspected by an engineer qualified in structural design.
- The shoring design or layout drawing should be followed with no omissions of required components, or alterations in spacing's, types used, heights, locations or sizes.
- Reshoring should not be removed until the concrete being supported has attained adequate strength to support its weight and all loads in place upon it.
- Reshores should be placed directly below load carrying legs to avoid punch through, stress reversals or other undesirable forces on the poured concrete.
- Slabs or beams should be allowed to take their permanent deflection before final adjustment of reshoring equipment is made.
- Horizontal shoring should never be used as part of a reshoring system.

Bracket Scaffolds

- Bracket scaffolds should only be used when through bolted walls, with at least 5/8" diameter bolts.
- Scaffolds should be solidly secured to the walls or the supporting structure.
- Scaffolds should be able to support at least 4 times the maximum intended working load.
- Spacing of brackets should not be greater than 10' apart.
- Railings should be installed on all scaffolds 6' or greater in height.
- Platforms should consist of at least two 2"x10" planks that extend at least 6" over each bracket and no more than 18".
- Platforms should be solidly planked with no more than 7" gap under the back rail and 14" gap to the face of the form.
- Planking should be scaffold grade lumber or equivalent and should be free from damage, defects, cracks, splits etc. Damaged planks should not be used.

Reinforcing Steel

- All protruding reinforcing steel, onto and into which employees could fall, should be guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement. When working at grade, impalement hazards from 4" to 6' in height, at a minimum, should be protected.
- Reinforcing steel for walls, piers, columns, and similar vertical structures should be adequately supported to prevent overturning and to prevent collapse.
- Employers should take measures to prevent unrolled wire mesh form recoiling. Such measures may include by are not limited to securing each end of the roll or turning over the roll.

- Reinforcing steel should be stockpiled as close as practicable to work areas. Additionally special attention should be taken towards access and egress to work areas, excavations and ensuring work areas are free from tripping hazards or other surface encumbrances.

Concrete Placement and Finishing

General

- Appropriate PPE should be utilized during concrete placement. This includes but is not limited to; safety glasses, fall protection, gloves, boots, hardhat, and long sleeves. Refer to the Personal Protective Equipment appendix for more information.
- Appropriate respiratory protection should be used for all concrete cutting, grinding, sanding, and blasting, scabbling, dry mixing, jack hammering etc. operations or any other operation involving respiratory hazards. Refer to the Respirator Protection Appendix for more information.
- When discharging concrete on a slope, the wheels of ready-mix trucks should be blocked, the brakes set to prevent movement and the operator with the vehicle at all times.
- All washout activities should be completed in the designated washout area.
- All concrete cutting, finishing and cleanup should be done in such a manner that all residue or waste water will be properly contained and disposed of.
- Appropriate precautions should be taken for specialty applications (e.g. acid washing, dyes, stains etc.); in their handling, storage use and disposal.
- Powered and rotating type concrete troweling machines that are manually guided should be equipped with a control switch that will automatically shut off the power whenever the hands of the operator are removed from the equipment handles.
- Bull float handles used where they might contact energized electrical conductors, should be constructed of nonconductive material or insulated with nonconductive sheath that's electrical and mechanical characteristics provide the equivalent protection of a handle constructed of nonconductive material.
- Masonry saws should be guarded with a semicircular enclosure over the blade.
- When operation air guns for cleaning off decks, inside forms etc., these guns should have a maximum of 30 psi nozzle pressure and be equipped with a safety release valve.
- Air guns should have pressure valves, and extension tube and the hoses well maintained with appropriate whip checks.
- Employee operating air guns should have appropriate PPE, including but not limited to, chip protection (i.e. face shield, goggles etc.), ear plugs and respiratory protection as required.
- No employee should be permitted to perform maintenance or repair activity on equipment (such as compressors mixers, screens, pumps used for concrete and masonry construction activities) where the inadvertent operation of the equipment could occur and cause injury, unless all potentially hazardous energy sources have been locked out and tagged.

Concrete Buckets

- No employee shall be permitted to ride concrete buckets.

- No employee should be permitted to work under concrete buckets while buckets are being elevated or lowered into position.
- To the extent practical, elevated concrete buckets should be routed so that no employee or the fewest number of employees are exposed to the hazards associated with falling concrete or falling buckets.
- Concrete buckets equipped with hydraulic or pneumatic gates should have positive safety latches or similar safety devices installed to prevent premature or accidental dumping.
- Concrete buckets should be designed to prevent concrete from hanging up on top of the sides.

Pumpcrete Systems

- No employee should be permitted to apply a cement, sand and water mixture through a pneumatic hose unless the employee is wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Concrete pumping systems using discharge pipes should be provided with pipe supports designed for 100 percent overload.
- Compressed air hoses used on concrete pumping systems should be provided with positive failsafe joint connectors to prevent separation of sections when pressurized.
- Movement of concrete hoses should be planned to limit the amount of manual positioning of hose as much as practicable. When necessary, the use of hooks, ropes or other similar devices should be utilized when handling the concrete hose.

Buggies and Wheelbarrows

- Concrete buggy handles should not extend beyond the wheels on either side of the buggy.
- Handles should be guarded or equipped with knuckle guards.
- All buggies, wheelbarrows or other similar conveyances should be properly maintained and repaired/replaced immediately if damaged, in poor repair or otherwise.
- Paths of access and travel should be level, free of debris and other surface encumbrances and ramps or other access ways should be appropriately built, maintained, and protected.
- Buggies, wheelbarrows etc. should not be overloaded.

Post-Tensioning Operations

- No employee (except those essential to the post-tensioning operations) should be permitted to be behind the jack during post-tensioning operations.
- Signs and barriers should be erected to limit employee access to the post-tensioning area during tensioning operations.
- Appropriate fire protection measures should be taken during burning operations, including but not limited to spark control or blankets, fire extinguishers, wetting formwork etc.

Emergency Response Procedures

In the event of a collapse or failure of formwork, false work or an excavation, the following general emergency procedures should be initiated:

Initial Stage of a collapse (before rescue recovery)

- Get other exposed individuals out of the area.

- Call 911
- Secure the area
- Shut down all equipment that might cause vibration (with the exception of dewatering equipment) or additional loading. Reroute traffic to eliminate vibration if necessary.
- Do not enter a failed excavation or area of collapse without adequate protection
- Do not remove hand tools, personal protective equipment, or other material from the scene that may be used to locate a victim.
- Begin removing standing or seeping water
- Find out if the failure damaged a utility. If so, take appropriate action.
- Consider tying a digging tool to a rope and tossing it to a conscious and able victim so that he or she may dig out without having another person enter the excavation.
- Account for everyone
- Follow standard emergency procedures as detailed in the Crisis Management Plan.

Rescue or recovery

- Do not attempt to pull a partially trapped/buried victim out by a rope or sling. This may cut the victim in half or pull limbs from the body. It may also loosen dirt or material enough to create a secondary cave-in/collapse.
- If equipment is used to remove material from around a victim, remove/dig so that loosened material will fall away rather than toward the victim. It is generally bad practice to use equipment to dig someone out because the vibration and surcharge can cause further failures. In the case of an excavation, a better option might be to locate and use a vacuum truck.
- Assist all emergency response personnel as needed.
- Ensure that adequate equipment is available for a sustained rescue effort (e.g. shoring materials, equipment, generator, lighting, supplies, personnel etc.)
- Control traffic and crowds. Reroute traffic as necessary.

Permitting/Documentation

Before a contractor is on site, the following items should be obtained in writing:

- Permit for excavation/trenching activities (Cal OSHA Excavation Notification Form as applicable) for all trenches/excavations that are equal to or greater than 5' in depth where an employee is required to enter.
- Permit for any false work or scaffolding 36' in height or greater total.
- Excavation and trenching plan
- Shoring/False work design or plan
- Name(s) of competent person(s)
- Soils analysis report
- Copy of their Safety Manual

FORMS



MANAGEMENT INSPECTION REPORT

Job #

Job Location/Name

Date
Month / Day / Year

Time

Jobsite Supervisor

Safety Manager

Last First
Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture Principal

Last First
Insurance Representative

Last First

Last First

X – Corrective Action Required

O – No Corrective Action Required

	WEBCOR/ OBAYASHI	SUB	N/A	CORRECTED
1. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				
1. Hard Hats				
2. Eye Protection				
3. Ear Protection				
4. Respirators				
5. Proper Clothing				
6. Footwear				
7. Safety Belts				
2. HOUSEKEEPING				
1. Exits & Stairs Clear				
2. Piling & Stacking				
3. Debris Removal				
4. Nails Bent or Removed				
3. LADDERS & STAIRS				
1. Ladder Condition				
2. Ladders Tied Off				
3. Ladder 3' Above Landings				
4. Stairs				
4. RAILINGS / FLOOR OPENINGS				
1. Perimeter				
2. Floor Openings / Shafts				
3. Stairs / Ramps				
4. Walkways				
5. Elevator Door Openings				
5. SCAFFOLDS				
1. Railings & Kickboards				
2. Tied to Building				
3. Planks & Platforms				
6. ELECTRICAL				
1. Lighting				
2. Grounding				
3. Cords, Plugs & Receptacles				

	WEBCOR/ OBAYASHI	SUB	N/A	CORRECTED
7. FIRE PROTECTION				
1. Extinguishers				
2. Flammable Materials				
3. Welding / Cutting Equipment				
8. TOOLS				
1. Condition				
2. Guarded				
3. Power Cords				
4. Temp. Power Boxes				
9. SITE & PUBLIC PROTECTION				
1. Excavation / Trenches				
2. Earth Moving Equipment				
3. Forklift / Cranes				
4. Fences				
5. Lighting				
6. Barricades				
7. Signage				
8. Rebar Caps				
10. FIRST AID				
1. Trained Personnel				
2. Kits / Supplies				
3. Sanitation / Water				
11. PROGRAM / INFORMATION				
1. Twice Daily Inspections				
2. Orientation: New Employee / Haz. Sub.				
3. Safety Meetings				
4. Required Signs Posted				
12. OTHER (LISTS)				
1. Safety Manual				
2. MSDS Book				
3. CAL-OSHA 200 Log (Posted Every February)				

Comments:

Title / Signature:



DAILY PROJECT INSPECTION

Job #

Job Location/Name

Week Ending
Month / Day / Year

X – Corrective Action Required

O – No Corrective Action Required

	M	T	W	T	H	F	COMMENTS
A. BASICS							
1.Workers are wearing personal protective equipment							
2.exits and stairways are clear							
3.Construction material stored properly							
4.Site debris removed							
5.Nails bent or removed							
6.Ladder condition and placement							
7.Permanent & temporary rails							
8.Cylinder storage							
9.Hazardous material storage							
10.Electrical Cords and grounding							
11.Extinguishers in place where needed							
12.Excavation / trenches							
13.First aid kit is accessible & stocked							
14.Required signs posted							
15.Construction equipment							
B. CRANES							
1.Crane certification							
2.Load chart							
3.Operator maintenance reports updated							
C. MANLIFT							
1.Ramps, rails, phones & doors are maintained properly							
2.Personnel stretcher stored on top of the man lift							
3.Fire extinguisher in place							
4.Weekly maintenance check reports							
D. BACKHOES							
1.Back-up bell working							
2.Wearing safety equipment							
3.Personnel working with the backhoe a safe distance from the backhoe bucket at all times							
E. TRUCKS							
1.Back-up bell working							
2.Driver wearing safety equipment							
F. COMPRESSOR							
1.Properly maintained							
2.Air tools working properly							
3.Personnel wearing correct safety equipment and have been instructed how to use the equipment							
4.All air hose connectors are wired together							
G. SHORING / SCAFFOLDING							
1.Railings & kick boards							
2.Tied off / braced correctly							
3.Planking is the correct size							

Supervisor _____
Last First

EQUIPMENT SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Date: _____

Project: _____

Equipment: _____

All guards and fenders	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Brakes	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Lights – front, rear, side, dash	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Back-up alarm – horn	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Ladders, stairs, hand holds	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
ROPS (Roll-over protection)	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Seat belts	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Fire extinguisher	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Glass	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Tires	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Electrical cords	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Ground fault circuit interrupters	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Electrical hand tools	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Powder actuated tools	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair
Pneumatic condition of all hand tools	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair

Other Items Checked:

Oil level and leaks	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair	_____	Add	_____	Change
Hydraulic oil level and leaks	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair	_____	Add	_____	Change
Anti-freeze level and leaks	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair	_____	Add	_____	Change
Fuel level and leaks	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair	_____	Add	_____	Change
First aid kit	_____	OK	_____	Needs Repair	_____	Add	_____	Change

Repaired by: _____

WELDING / CUTTING “HOT WORK” PERMIT

Permit # _____

Date: _____

Subcontractor: _____

Floor: _____

Room: _____

Area: _____

CONDITIONS FOR PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK

1. A Designated Fire Watch shall be furnished by the subcontractor performing the work. The Fire Watch shall have no other assigned duties but to ensure a Safe environment in the area during and after the activity of welding, cutting, or open-flame operations.
2. The Fire Watch shall clear the work area, and ensure that it be kept free, of all combustible materials. In occupied buildings, the fire suppression system shall be in operation.
3. Fire-retardant tarpaulins are acceptable and shall be used where applicable.
4. All welding/cutting equipment shall be removed from the building daily. This provision applies to work performed in an existing, occupied portion of the facility.
5. The Fire Watch shall be equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment, such as eye protection, gloves, head protection, welder’s jacket, etc.
6. Equipment shall be located so that exhaust fumes are naturally ventilated from the building. Where such locations are not possible, mechanical ventilation shall be provided by the subcontractor performing the work.
7. All oxygen/acetylene equipment shall be transported, used, and stored in strict compliance with WISHA Construction Safety Orders. A separate fire extinguisher (10 B: C minimum) is required at each oxygen/acetylene setup.
8. Appropriate fire extinguishers shall be kept in the work area while all work is in progress. Fire extinguishers are to be provided by the subcontractor performing the work as follows:

<u>WORK AREA</u>	<u>FIRE EXTINGUISHER TYPE</u>	<u>NUMBER REQ'D</u>
Equipment Spaces	ABC (20 lbs)	2
Other Spaces	ABC (20 lbs)	1

9. Welding/cutting shall not be performed until the area has been approved by the Fire Safety Manager.
10. Upon completion of the “Hot Work,” the Fire Watch shall inspect the work area and ensure that there are no lingering sparks, smoldering materials, etc. The fire watch shall be maintained a minimum of ½ hour after work has been completed.
11. The Fire Safety Manager shall be notified when the “Hot Work” is complete.
12. Permits are valid for a one (1) week period.

Subcontractor hereby agrees to perform the work in accordance with the requirements noted above.

Permit valid from _____ to _____.

Comments/Special Requirements:

Subcontractor's Representative: _____ Work Complete: _____

Fire Safety Manager: _____ Work Complete: _____

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION POLICY

Purpose

The purpose of Heat Illness Prevention Policy is to meet the requirements set forth in the Heat Illness Prevention Standard, Title 8, California Code of Regulations, Section 3395 and also to serve as a supplement to Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP). This information is intended and must be used in conjunction with the IIPP. The Heat Illness Prevention Policy establishes procedures and provides information which is necessary to ensure that Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's staff is knowledgeable in the prevention and recognition of heat illness to ensure their own safety and the safety of others.

Procedures and Guidelines

In compliance with Heat Illness Prevention Standard, Title 8 regulations, Webcor strives to provide a safe and healthful work environment. To do so the following Procedures are required for all employees of Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture:

- Provide training to all employees by their supervisors. All trainings should be documented with an employee sign in sheet. Topics include:
 - Types of Heat Illness and their symptoms.
 - Environmental and personal risk Factors for Heat Illness.
 - Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's Heat Illness Prevention Policy.
 - The importance of drinking water frequently throughout the day.
 - The importance of reporting symptoms of Heat Illness to their employer/supervisor
 - The importance of allowing the body to adjust gradually to working in high heat.
 - Webcor Procedures for responding to Heat Illness symptoms.
 - Webcor/ Obayashi's Procedures for contacting emergency services.
 - Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture's Procedures for emergency communication.
- Provide training to all Supervisors. Topics include:
 - All information to be provided to employees.
 - The procedures the supervisor is to follow in implementing this Policy.
 - The Procedures to follow when an employee's begins to show symptoms of heat illness.
- Webcor /Obayashi Joint Venture is to provide access to potable drinking water meeting the requirements of Sections 1524, 3363, and 3457 as applicable to all employees. Where it is not plumbed or otherwise continuously supplied, it shall be provided in sufficient quantity at the beginning of the work shift to provide one quart per employee per hour for drinking for the entire shift. Employers may begin the shift with smaller quantities of water if they have effective procedures for replenishment during the shift as needed to allow employees to drink one quart or more per hour. The frequent drinking of water shall be encouraged.
- Webcor/Obayashi Joint Venture is to provide access to an area with shade that is either open to the air or provided with ventilation or cooling for a period of no less than five minutes for employees suffering from heat illness or believing a preventative recovery period is needed. Such access to shade shall be permitted at all times.
- During the designated warmer months of the year (April through September) all jobsites are required to incorporate heat illness prevention and awareness training into the Tailgate Safety Meetings. Shade and plenty of water shall be provided in sufficient amount to each and every employee.

Heat Illness Prevention

Heat related illnesses are avoidable if the employees are trained and the right actions are taken before, during, and after working in either indoor or outdoor hot conditions. High temperatures, humidity, air velocity and radiant heat from the sun or a furnace can stress the body's ability to cool itself making heat illness a big concern during hot weather months. These would be considered environmental risk factors. Every employee whose job duties require them to work in the outdoors during summer months, are exposed to elevated heat conditions and therefore are susceptible to heat illness. The three major forms of heat illnesses are: heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Heat stroke can be a life threatening condition. This document will outline those actions as well as describing the three major forms of heat illness, how to recognize them, and what an action to take to provide first aid before medical care is provided.

- Heat Cramps

- Description:

- Heat cramps are the most common type of heat related injury and probably have been experienced by nearly everyone at one time or another. Heat cramps are muscle spasms which usually affect the arms, legs, or stomach. Frequently they do not occur until sometime later after work, at night, or when relaxing. Heat cramps are caused by heavy sweating, especially when water is not replaced quickly enough. Although heat cramps can be quite painful; they usually don't result in permanent damage.

- Prevention/First Aid:

- Drink electrolyte solutions such as Gatorade or plenty of water during the day and try eating more fruits such as bananas to help keep your body hydrated during hot weather. Call 911 and contact your supervisor immediately if the Person becomes ill.

- Heat Exhaustion

- Description:

- Heat exhaustion is more serious than heat cramps. It occurs when the body's internal temperature regulating system is overworked, but has not completely shut down. In heat exhaustion, the surface blood vessels and capillaries, which originally enlarged to cool the blood, collapse from loss of body fluids and necessary minerals. this happens when you do not drink enough fluids to replace what you are sweating away symptoms Include: Headache, heavy sweating, intense thirst, dizziness, fatigue, loss of coordination, nausea, impaired judgment, loss of appetite, hyperventilation, tingling in hands or feet, Anxiety, cool moist skin, weak and rapid pulse (120-200), and low to normal blood

- Prevention/First Aid:

- The employee suffering these symptoms should be moved to a cool location such as a shaded area or air-conditioned building. Have them lie down with their feet slightly elevated. Loosen their clothing, apply cool, wet clothes or fan them. Have them drink water or electrolyte drinks. Try to cool them down, and have them checked by medical personnel. Victims of heat exhaustion should avoid strenuous activity for at least a day, and they should continue to drink water to replace lost body fluids. Call 911 if the person becomes non-responsive, refuses water, vomits, or loses consciousness.

- Heat Stroke

- Description:

Heat stroke is a life threatening illness with a high death rate. It occurs when the body has depleted its supply of water and salt, and the victim's core body temperature rises to deadly levels. A heat stroke victim may first suffer heat cramps and/or heat exhaustion before progressing into the heat stroke stage, but this is not always the case. It should be noted that, on the job, heat stroke is sometimes mistaken for a heart attack. It is therefore very important to be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of heat stroke and to check for them anytime an employee collapses while working in a hot environment. Symptoms of heat stroke include: A high body temperature (103 degrees F); a distinct absence of sweating (usually); hot red or flushed dry skin; rapid pulse; difficulty breathing; constricted pupils; any/all the signs or symptoms of heat exhaustion such as dizziness, headache, nausea, vomiting, or confusion, and possibly more severe systems including; bizarre behavior; and high blood pressure. Advance symptoms may be seizure or convulsions, collapse, loss of consciousness and a body temperature of over 108 degrees F.

- **Prevention/First Aid:**

It is vital to lower a heat stroke victim's body temperature. Quick actions can mean the difference between life and death. Pour water on them, fan them, or apply cold packs. Call 911 to get the person medical aid as soon as possible.

Guidelines for Preventing Heat Illness

- If you are coming back to work from an illness or an extended break or you are just starting to a job working in the heat, it is important to be aware that you are more vulnerable to heat stress until your body has time to adjust. Let your supervisor know you are not used to the heat. It takes about 5 – 7 days for your body to adjust.
- Drinking plenty of water frequently is vital to workers exposed to the heat. An individual may produce as much as 2 to 3 gallons of sweat per day. In order to replenish that fluid the worker should drink 3 to 4 cups of water every hour starting at the beginning of your shift.
- Taking your breaks in a cool shaded area and allowing time for recovery from the heat during the day are effective ways to avoid heat illness.
- Avoid or limit the use of alcohol and caffeine during periods of extreme heat. Both dehydrate the body.
- If you or a co-worker start to feel symptoms such as nausea, dizziness, weakness or unusual fatigue, let your supervisor know and rest in a cool shaded area. If symptoms persist or worsen seek immediate medical attention.
- Whenever possible wear clothing that provides protection from the sun but allows airflow to the body. Protect your head and shade your eyes if working outdoors.
- When working in the heat be sure to pay extra attention to your coworkers and be sure you know how to call for medical attention.

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