


A COLLECTION OF RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS	
by TJ Lyons	
Provision	Description
Crane Safety	All mobile cranes and similar equipment like concrete pumping trucks must have manufactured or engineered pads for supporting the crane outriggers and floats. Individual pieces of dunnage are not acceptable with the exception of connected timber for crawler equipment.
Electrical Safety	During construction this Contractor must have all energized switches and outlets covered with wall plates prior to energizing these circuits. Pass and Seymour type devices (plug-tail) are preferred for receptacles.
Electrical Safety	Only battery-operated hand tools will be used to eliminate cord and trip hazards. This includes conventional hand power tools like drills and saws not larger tools that typically do not offer a battery-operated design.
Environmental	The contractor to provide information on how it will handle and dispose of cutting oil/threads prior to mobilization. It will be treated as hazardous waste.
Environmental	Engineering controls shall be in-place so no visible dust is generated by any stone cutting, slab cutting or similar operation either table-top or site related. Respirators will not be allowed for worker protection.
Environmental – Worker Exposure	This contractor shall include in their price the cost for testing, both personal and perimeter for any potential hazardous or nuisance substance (i.e. intumescent paint or 2-part epoxy paint) that may be used in the workplace having the potential to create an exposure to those working with the material or others in the area. The one-time testing will verify adequacy of ventilation and other controls for the safety of workers, and others and will be completed the first day of the actual application.
Environmental – Worker Exposure	This contractor must provide a means of exhausting fumes created by internal combustion engines within enclosed areas. While using fueled equipment indoors this contractor must provide adequate fume relief to surrounding trades within the area. The calculation or design for the ventilation controls is to be submitted to General Contractor for review at least 10 days prior to the installation of any system. The contractor must provide air monitoring by a qualified person to ensure that the acceptable air quality on the first day of the work. Air monitoring results must be documented daily thereafter indicating the date, time, location, what was tested for and those results posted.
Environmental – Worker Exposure	All sanding of sheetrock will be completed using a commercially available dust capture system regardless of the amount of sanding to be done.
Equipment Guarding	All temporary cable winches, capstans or hoists must have the wire way pinch-points protected with a guard to eliminate entanglement/entrapment into a sheave or the drum by contact with the cable.
Fall Prevention – Pedestrian Protection	All site fencing along a sidewalk or other recognized walkway shall be either driven into the ground or will be self-supporting. Fence bases that project into adjacent walking surfaces are not allowed.
Fall Prevention – Walking	Only battery-operated hand tools will be used to eliminate cord and trip hazards. This includes conventional hand power tools like drills and saws not

Surfaces	larger tools that typically do not offer a battery-operated design. All other cords and conductors will be elevated off the floor.
Fall Prevention – Skylights	In the event the contractor must work on a roof or similar exposure they are required to first guard all existing skylights to prevent falls. If skylights are installed they must be designed to support a person’s weight according to a national standard.
Fall Prevention – Access including material access	Prefabricated stairs or stair towers are to be used in lieu of job made or extension ladders. The Contractor shall provide at least two means of temporary of access to all levels and floors until permanent stairways have been installed. Job-made or extension ladders for access are not allowed. Contractor will be required to make safe openings in the existing perimeter railing system ensuring that no gaps exist between the existing rails and the access system and any gate installed must only swing inward. A c
Fall Prevention - Ladders	If ladders are used to access platforms (not working levels) they shall have manufacturer approved extensions to allow “pass-through” or meet OSHA’s requirement of three foot extension above a transition point.
Fall Prevention – Mobile Elevated Work Platforms	At a minimum, employees shall follow the <u>manufacturer’s recommendations</u> for fall prevention when working from mobile elevated work platforms. If scissor lifts are equipped with an attachment point provided by the manufacturer for a restraint system, they are to be used. The intent of this protection is to keep workers within the confines of the passive protective system (rails) so the shortest length of lanyard that allows the task to be completed and keep the worker confined to the walking/working surface (i.e. 3-4 foot lanyard) is required.
Fall Prevention - System	Caution or Danger Tapes shall not be considered as acceptable barriers or warnings to a fall or any hazard.
Fall Prevention - System	Where fall protection is required, it will be the subcontractor’s responsibility to utilize a retractable or other fall arrest system limiting fall distance to 2’.
Fall Prevention - System	“Safe T Strap” system or other equivalent engineered anchorage points must be provided by this Contractor (one every twenty feet) along the perimeter of any new building and at all interior shafts, all atrium locations and hoist ways.
Fall Prevention - System	In the event this contractor is to provide rubbish removal chutes, fall protection will be provided within 6’ of the chute access and a means to close and secure (lock) the chute and dumpster provided at each access level.
Fall Prevention - System	Passive protection such as elevated work platforms, barriers etc. are allowed and expected where feasible in lieu of conventional fall arrest systems. The trigger height is 6’ above a lower level. Engineering controls shall be utilized prior to use of fall protection systems based on the hierarchy of control determined by the USACE. Railing will be installed on any platform including scaffolding immediately - regardless of height from a lower level.
	Exterior scaffolding will exceed the highest point of the roofline, peak or final parapet height by one level
Fall Prevention – Walking Surfaces	All areas of rebar that must be crossed by any trade will be covered with a path of suitable material 4’ in width and the full length of the mat to an adequate walking surface.

Fall Prevention – Walking Surfaces	<p>All electrical conduit stub-ups must be capped flush with final floor level for impalement protection purposes. This contractor must encase conduit with pipe insulation or other filler before concrete pouring operations, so that all stub ups are flush with the slab surface when concrete cures to eliminate slip/trip/fall hazards to surrounding trades from these projections.</p> <p>Under slab utilities shall be installed either flush with the finished floor or installed at least 48 inches above finished floor when rising.</p>
Fall Prevention – Walking Surfaces	<p>Where a smaller hole or penetration will be made in a floor, that opening shall be formed with an inset to install a ¾” plywood cover (or material suitable for the load) in the opening flush with the walking surface, or the hole protected with a manufactured cover designed for that purpose.</p>
Fall Prevention – Work Platforms	<p>The use of conventional “stilts” will not be allowed.</p>
Fall Protection - Access	<p>Stair towers or internal stairs are required for scaffolds exceeding one level. Fall protection must be provided at all scaffold loading points by temporary gates, offset guardrails or other means to eliminate the fall hazard.</p>
Fall Protection - System	<p>With respect to fall protection, if scaffolding is to be used for a fall anchorage, the scaffold manufacturer will need to provide documentation certifying conditions and terms for using scaffold structure as specifying anchorage point. Fall protection must be used when servicing or operating mortar silos.</p>
Falls Prevention – Ladders	<p>Contractors shall participate in the “Ladders Last” Program. The intent of this program is the minimization of work from ladders. Any/all work from ladders requires a formal evaluation of need. The USACE hierarchy of control will be considered when conducting work from elevated platforms (scaffolds, scissor lifts, engineered platforms or lift trucks) in lieu of ladders. Platform ladders will be considered only in unique conditions. Temporary stairs, not ladders, shall be used for floor-to-floor access. Wooden (job-built) and aluminum ladders are prohibited.</p>
Falls Prevention -Ladders	<p>Use of A-frame ladders is to be minimized. Platform or pulpit ladders or mobile elevated work platforms are required. Conventional A-frame ladders are only to be utilized (and must be approved) after the subcontractor has proven that a mobile elevated work platform or pulpit/platform ladder or other work platform cannot be used.</p>
Fire Prevention – Temporary Enclosure	<p>Job-shanties shall be constructed in accordance with 29 CR 1926.151. (b) with the addition of at least two sprinkler-type portable fire extinguishers installed.</p>
Fire Prevention – Temporary Enclosure	<p>Per NFPA 101, “Only flame-resistant tarpaulins or materials of similar fire-retardant characteristics [will] be used. If temporary enclosure(s) are required, metal or fire-retardant-treated wood forms spaced about every 4ft (1.2m) should be used to support that material. The enclosure materials should be securely fastened to prevent contact with heaters or other sources of ignition. Fabric or plastic film [will] meet the requirements of NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame-Resistant Textiles and Films. Tarps and fabrics must be obviously marked by the manufacturer as fire retardant. .</p>
Housekeeping – Waste Material	<p>“Nothing-hits-the ground” All debris generated during a day’s work shall be loaded into containers on the same day as created to maintain good</p>

	housekeeping conditions. No debris when generated by a task shall accumulate on any surface and instead be placed or directed into a suitable, contractor supplied container immediately. This include waste shipping and packing materials.
Incident & Injury Prevention	The subcontractor shall hold daily Job Hazard Analysis/pre-task meetings to discuss the work to be performed that day and the safety requirements of that task. The discussion must include the elements of the Activity Hazard Assessment for that work. These meetings shall be coordinated by the job foreman and shall be attended by all personnel employed by the subcontractor. The discussion will be presented by a different team member each day. Meeting subject(s) shall be documented as to what was discussed and shall be signed by all in attendance. These pre-shift meetings may be monitored by General Contractor personnel or the client.
Incident & Injury Prevention –	Contractor management (not site staff or safety staff) shall conduct a minimum of one safety inspection per month, submitting written results to the General Contractor project manager within 24-hours.
Material Handling	All material lay down areas must be coordinated and designated by the General Contractor to promote mobility of staged material. Pipes, conduits, metal fabrications and steel framing are to be stored on rolling racks, bins or similar means. Bulk material will be palletized or put in bins to allow for easy mobility using a pallet jack or wheeled device. There will be no waste materials.
Material Handling	“Just in Time” delivery is required to minimize clutter. Nothing should be stored in any area that cannot be installed within five days. Heavy material such as glass and drywall must be staged so as not to overload the structure. The subcontractor is required to do a floor loading analysis for submission to the General Contractor for review and approval. The capacity of floors shall be posted or floor marked by the contractors where their materials are to be staged.
Material Handling – Falling Objects	Material may not be stored within 10 feet of the building perimeter, adjacent to any shafts or stairwells.
Material Handling – Equipment Operation	Free-rigging (rigging below the tines of a Lull or like vehicle) is not allowed on this project unless the rigging is acceptable to the manufacturer and that approval submitted for General Contractor review.
Material Handling - Storage	This subcontractor will not be allowed to store material at the site unless General Contractor approves the location. This subcontractor shall only deliver materials that will be installed within 5 days of delivery. The remaining material will be removed or disposed of on the 6 th working day by the General Contractor.
Material Handling - Workstations	All material fabrication shall be performed at a work station between 30 and 39 inches off the floor. Work station shall be mobile and include a fire stop directly behind all chop saws. Contractors supplied debris and scrap containers shall be wheeled and located directly at the work station.
Scaffolds and Elevated work platforms	All scaffolds, regardless of height, shall have top and midrail installed prior to use. Toe boards are required if the working height is six (6) feet or greater or someone will be working or passing underneath. This includes “Baker” and

	“Perry” scaffolds.
Scaffolds and Elevated work platforms	All scaffolds, regardless of height, require documented inspection each shift - prior to use. Scafftag® or equivalent shall be used to document scaffold inspection.
Scaffolds and Elevated work platforms	Scaffold “planks” will be of steel construction with “hook” ends that will fit-to-match the supporting carrier. Wood planking is not allowed.
Scaffolds and Elevated work platforms	In the event the General Contractor provides a scaffold for use by multiple trades, all trades shall conduct an independent inspection by that contractors Scaffold Competent Person each shift prior to use and sign off on its acceptability.
Site Work - Excavation	This contractor shall excavate all trenches assuming all soil to be Type C. Also required is the justification for general excavation when portable shields are not used. This contractor will be responsible to furnish, install, maintain and remove fall protection at the top of all trenches or excavations that create fall exposures in heights of 6 feet or greater.
Site Work – Underground Hazards	The penetrating contractor for any activity shall verify the presence of all existing underground utilities that may be affected by their work regardless of the projects location in the US. For areas not covered by “811”, this Contractor shall use an independent Contractor or local source of this information to identify location and depth of all existing underground utilities within all areas of excavation or disturbance. This Contractor shall transfer this information onto a posted drawing immediately after the survey to retain this information for all contractors.
Struck by – Hand Protection	Anyone entering the project site including visitors will wear protective gloves. All gloves selected for use shall be cut-resistant and suitable for the specific task or hazard. If there is a hazard to wearing gloves (like during drilling operations) relief from wearing such protection must be requested in writing.
Struck by – Hand Protection	All ducting and sheet metal will be deburred by the manufacturer or fabricator prior to delivery.
Struck by – Hand Protection	Metal studs for sheetrock and similar features will have rolled-edges to eliminate those cut hazards.
Struck By - PPE	Every onsite employee is required to wear a class II ANSI high visibility vest, brightly colored shirts are allowed unless class II compliant and protective toed boots meeting ASTM standards.
Struck by Prevention	Hot roof tar applications shall use an electric kettle complete with a fume recovery system.
Struck by Prevention - Equipment	All equipment shall have a windshield of material prescribed by the manufacturer. Excavator cab windshields must be protected with both a suitable cage covering and safety glass when the excavator is used in conjunction with a hoe ram or other material breaking/shear attachments.
Struck-by Prevention - Rough Terrain Lifts	All Powered Industrial Trucks (rough terrain) used must be designed to allow the operator can see to the left and the right with the boom raised or lowered.
Struck-by	All underground utilities that are encased in concrete or placed in a concrete

Underground	vault to be placed in concrete color-coded to match the 811 marking scheme.
Struck by Prevention – Hand Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All hand tools shall be operated in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and free of modification. ○ Cordless power tools are required unless the subcontractor can demonstrate a hardship or need to use tools with power cords and that request for relief presented in writing. ○ All guards shall be in place. Employees modifying or using modified equipment shall be denied access to the site. ○ “Lock-on” switches are prohibited. ○ If operation of a drill or like device requires the addition of a torque handle (like a hammer drill) it shall be used. ○ If someone is discovered using a tool where the switch has been tampered with he or she and their foreman will be removed from the site for the balance of that day and the next workday.
Struck-By Prevention - Impalement	Protective covering will be placed on exposed rebar, anchor-bolts and any other like projection that present an impalement hazard unless they are 4” or more in any dimension or a candy-cane termination is used.
	The Get Bent approach will be incorporated into the design of the building to eliminate impalement hazards using candy-cane or right angle terminations to eliminate the impalement point(s).
Struck-by Prevention – Table Saws	<p>Contractor must utilize the Saw Stop© table saw for all table cutting operations. If Saw Stop© table saws are not available for purchase, then any brand of table saw with comparative safety technology will suffice. Additionally, all table saws must be equipped with guards at all times and operators will utilize “push sticks”.</p> <p>The use of a sensing device is required that will disable power to the saw, router or similar equipment should the source of power fail to prevent unexpected energization of an unattended device.</p>

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