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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-01525 (August 2004)  
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Preparing Activity: NAVFAC Superseding  
UFGS-01525 (January 2004)

## UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated 25 June 2004

Revised throughout - changes not indicated by CHG tags

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### SECTION 01525

#### SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS 08/04

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NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for safety and occupational health requirements for the protection of Contractor and Government personnel, property and resources.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

This guide specification includes tailoring options for NAVY and ARMY. Selection or deselection of a tailoring option will include or exclude that option in the section, but editing the resulting section to fit the project is still required.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

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This guide specification is intended for use in contracts that specify Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.236-13, "Accident Prevention", and/or it's Alternate I, to include contracts for construction, dismantling, renovation and demolition; dredging; environmental restoration (investigation, design, remediation); asbestos abatement or lead hazard control; projects in the continental U.S. and overseas.

NOTE: The requirements of this guide specification supplement U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Safety and Health Requirements Manual, EM 385-1-1, and clarify safety concerns for high-risk construction activities. All contracts that include FAR clause 52.236-13 require the Contractor to prepare and execute a written Accident Prevention Plan (APP) in accordance with Appendix A of EM 385-1-1 to include Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs).

Some contracts, based upon the work to be performed (environmental restoration, asbestos abatement or lead hazard control), require additional special safety and health plans to be made part of and appended to the APP. Pertinent UFGS contract sections include UFGS Section 01351 SAFETY, HEALTH, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (HTRW/UST) for environmental restoration project; UFGS Section 13280A(Army), or 13281N(Navy), for asbestos abatement; and, UFGS Section 13281A(Army), or 13282N(Navy), for lead hazard control activities. For Navy environmental restoration contracts, an APP is required with the overall contract and a site specific Health and Safety Plan is required for each task order (contact the EFD/EFA Safety Manager for applicability).

In addition, when any work under a service, supply or research and development contract is to be performed on Government-owned, leased or controlled real property, or on board Government-owned, leased or controlled plant or equipment, a determination must be made whether to use FAR clause 52.236-13, and/or its Alternate I, and this specification. The need for the use of FAR clause 52.236-13, and/or its Alternate I, and this specification must be determined from the hazards presented by the supplies to be delivered, the services to be provided or the research and development to be performed. The Contracting Officer in consultation with the technical proponent and safety and health personnel will make the determination.

Many states and municipalities have more stringent or additional requirements and this section should be modified as required to meet local conditions and regulations.

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## PART 1 GENERAL

### 1.1 REFERENCES

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NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

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The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI A10.32	Personal Fall Protection - Safety Requirements for Construction and Demolition Operations
ANSI/ASSE A10.34	(2001) Protection of the Public on or Adjacent to Construction Sites
ANSI Z359.1	(1992; R 1999) Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B30.22	(2000) Articulating Boom Cranes
ASME B30.3	(1996) Construction Tower Cranes
ASME B30.5	(2000) Mobile and Locomotive Cranes
ASME B30.8	(2000) Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 10	(2002) Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 241	(2000) Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations
NFPA 51B	(2003) Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 70	(2002) National Electrical Code
NFPA 70E	(2004) Electrical Safety in the Workplace

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2003) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements
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U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1910	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29 CFR 1915	Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment
29 CFR 1919	Gear Certification

29 CFR 1926

Safety and Health Regulations for  
Construction

29 CFR 1926.500

Fall Protection

## 1.2 SUBMITTALS

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NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

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Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.] [for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

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NOTE: A "G" followed by "A" indicates that the submittal requires Government acceptance.

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Government acceptance is required for submittals with a "G, A" designation.

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G, A

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA); G, A

Crane Critical Lift Plan; G, A

Proof of qualification for Crane Operators; G, A

#### SD-06 Test Reports

##### Reports

Submit reports as their incidence occurs, in accordance with the requirements of the paragraph entitled, "Reports."

Accident Reports

Monthly Exposure Reports

Crane Reports

Regulatory Citations and Violations

#### SD-07 Certificates

Confined Space Entry Permit

Hot work permit

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NOTE: Include the following requirement in all Navy  
projects; Not required for Army projects.  
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Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist; G, A

[ Third Party Certification of Barge-Mounted Mobile Cranes]

[ Certificate of Compliance (Crane)]

Submit one copy of each permit/certificate attached to each  
Daily [Production] [Quality Control] Report.

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NOTE: Include the following requirement in all NAVY  
OICC Marianas projects only; Not required for Army  
projects.  
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[ Machinery & Mechanized Equipment Certification Form]

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

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NOTE: Include the following item (a) in NAVY  
projects only.  
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a. Competent Person for Fall Protection. A person who is capable of

identifying hazardous or dangerous conditions in the personal fall arrest system or any component thereof, as well as their application and use with related equipment, and has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate the hazards of falling.

b. High Visibility Accident. Any mishap which may generate publicity and/or high visibility.

c. Medical Treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered personnel.

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**NOTE: Include the following two items in NAVY projects only.**  
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d. Operating Envelope. The area surrounding any crane. Inside this "envelope" is the crane, the operator, riggers and crane walkers, rigging gear between the hook and the load, the load and the crane's supporting structure (ground, rail, etc.).

e. Qualified Person for Fall Protection. A person with a recognized degree or professional certificate, and with extensive knowledge, training and experience in the field of fall protection; who is capable of performing design, analysis, and evaluation of fall protection systems and equipment.

f. Recordable Injuries or Illnesses. Any work-related injury or illness that results in:

(1) Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;

(2) Days away from work (any time lost after day of injury/illness onset);

(3) Restricted work;

(4) Transfer to another job;

(5) Medical treatment beyond first aid;

(6) Loss of consciousness; or

(7) A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it did not result in (1) through (6) above.

g. "USACE" property and equipment specified in USACE EM 385-1-1 should be interpreted as Government property and equipment.

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**NOTE: Include the following item on all NAVY projects; Item is optional on ARMY projects.**  
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[ h. Weight Handling Equipment (WHE) Accident. A WHE accident occurs

when any one or more of the six elements in the operating envelope fails to perform correctly during operation, including operation during maintenance or testing resulting in personnel injury or death; material or equipment damage; dropped load; derailment; two-blocking; overload; and/or collision, including unplanned contact between the load, crane, and/or other objects. A dropped load, derailment, two-blocking, overload and collision are considered accidents even though no material damage or injury occurs. A component failure (e.g., motor burnout, gear tooth failure, bearing failure) is not considered an accident solely due to material or equipment damage unless the component failure results in damage to other components (e.g., dropped boom, dropped load, roll over, etc.).]

#### 1.4 CONTRACTOR SAFETY SELF-EVALUATION CHECKLIST

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**NOTE: Include this paragraph in all NAVY projects.  
Not applicable to ARMY projects.**  
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Contracting Officer will provide a "Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation checklist" to the Contractor at the pre-construction conference. The checklist will be completed monthly by the Contractor and submitted with each request for payment voucher. An acceptable score of 90 or greater is required. Failure to submit the completed safety self-evaluation checklist or achieve a score of at least 90, will result in a retention of up to 10 percent of the voucher.

#### 1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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**NOTE: The specifier will list in the bracket the  
Federal, state and local laws, regulations and  
statutes; host nation requirements; Navy, Air Force  
and Army installations, US Army Corps of Engineers  
District requirements by authority and document  
number, which apply to the work to be performed.  
The specifier should consult with the supporting  
local safety and occupational health office for  
assistance in identifying local requirements.**  
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In addition to the detailed requirements included in the provisions of this contract, work performed shall comply with USACE EM 385-1-1, and the following [federal, state, and local,] [host nation] laws, ordinances, criteria, rules and regulations [\_\_\_\_\_]. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements shall apply.

#### 1.6 SITE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES AND MEETINGS

##### 1.6.1 Personnel Qualifications

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**NOTE: Coordinate with the supporting local safety  
and occupational health office to determine the  
level of qualifications required for the Site Safety**

and Health Officer (SSHO) based on the hazards of the project. Select the appropriate competency level from those listed below. Guidance for selection of SSHO:

Level 1 should be selected for small non-hazardous service or maintenance projects.

Level 2 should be selected for minor construction, service and maintenance projects. Normally will have a dollar value of less than \$200,000. Sample projects include: minor re-roofing or window replacement.

Level 3 should be selected for small to mid-size construction projects that have limited hazards with the potential to cause serious injury/illness. Normally will have a dollar value of less than \$2 million. Sample projects include: aircraft wash racks, paving, two story buildings less than 30,000 sq ft or utility modifications.

Level 4 should be selected for construction projects that may involve potential risk to life or cause serious injury or illness. Normally will have a dollar value less than \$15 million. Sample projects include: buildings greater than 30,000 sq ft or large utility projects.

Level 5 should be selected for medium to large construction projects that may involve potential risk to life, property or environment. Any dollar value. Sample projects include: waterfront improvements, fuel tank projects and tower projects.

Level 6 should be selected for large, complex, and high hazard construction and service projects, or any project that requires significant safety and health leadership, management and oversight activities. Any dollar value. Sample projects include: chemical process facilities, complex hospitals and environmental clean-ups.

When levels 4, 5 or 6 are selected, the specifier shall also select the required areas of competency necessary for the project. At least 4 must be identified.

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#### 1.6.1.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

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NOTE: When this safety specification allows the use of the QC person as the SSHO in the following paragraph, the specification writer shall tailor the QC specification section 01450N or 01451A to ensure consistency.

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Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) shall be provided at the work site at all times to perform safety and occupational health management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the Contractor. The Contractor Quality Control (QC) person[ cannot be the SSHO on this project, even though the QC has safety inspection responsibilities as part of the QC duties.][ can be the SSHO on this project.] The SSHO shall meet the following requirements:

- [ Level 1:  
Worked on similar projects.  
10-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within last 3 years.  
Competent person training as needed.]
- [ Level 2:  
A minimum of 3 years safety work on similar project.  
30-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within last 3 years.  
Competent person training as needed.]
- [ Level 3:  
A minimum of 5 years safety work on similar projects.  
30-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within the last 5 years.  
An average of at least 24 hours of formal safety training each year for the past 5 years.  
Competent person training as needed.]
- [ Level 4:  
A minimum of 10 years safety work of a progressive nature with at least 5 years of experience on similar projects.  
30-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within the last 5 years.  
An average of at least 24 hours of formal safety training each year for the past 5 years with training for competent person status for at least the following [4] areas of competency:  
[Excavation]; [Scaffolding]; [Fall protection]; [Hazardous energy]; [Confined space]; [Health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents];  
[Personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance]; [\_\_\_\_].]
- [ Level 5:  
An Associate Safety Professional (ASP), Certified Safety Trained Supervisor (STS) and/or Construction Health & Safety Technician (CHST).  
A minimum of 10 years safety work of a progressive nature with at least 5 years of experience on similar projects.  
30-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within the last 5 years.  
An average of at least 24 hours of formal safety training each year for the past 5 years with training for competent person status for at least the following [4] areas of competency:  
[Excavation]; [Scaffolding]; [Fall protection]; [Hazardous energy]; [Confined space]; [Health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents];  
[Personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance]; [\_\_\_\_].]

[ Level 6: A  
Certified Safety Professional (CSP) and/or Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH).  
A minimum of 10 years safety work of a progressive nature with at least 5 years of experience on similar projects.  
30-hour OSHA construction safety class or equivalent within the last 5 years.  
An average of at least 24 hours of formal safety training each year for the past 5 years with training for competent person status for at least the following [4] areas of competency:  
[Excavation]; [Scaffolding]; [Fall protection]; [Hazardous energy]; [Confined space]; [Health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents];  
[Personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance]; [\_\_\_\_].]

[1.6.1.2 Certified Safety Professional (CSP) and/or Certified Industrial hygienist (CIH)

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**NOTE: Specify a Certified Safety Professional (CSP) and/or Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) only for very large or complex projects based on a preliminary or design analysis of the specific hazards to be encountered. The specifier shall coordinate with the supporting local safety and occupational health office to determine if a CSP and/or CIH is required on the project.**  
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Provide a [Certified Safety Professional (CSP)] [and] [Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)] at the work site to perform safety and occupational health management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the Contractor. The [CSP] [and] [CIH] shall be the safety and occupational health "competent person" as defined by USACE EM 385-1-1. [The [CSP and/or CIH] shall have no other duties than safety and occupational health management, inspections, and/or industrial hygiene.]

]1.6.1.3 Associate Safety professional (ASP), Certified Safety Trained Supervisor (STS) and/or Construction Health and Safety Technician (CHST)

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**NOTE: Specify an Associate Safety Professional (ASP), Certified Safety Trained Supervisor (STS), and/or Construction Health & Safety Technician (CHST) for complex projects as specified by the supporting local safety and health office.**  
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Provide [a/an] [Associate Safety Professional (ASP)] [Certified Safety Trained Supervisor (STS)] [and/or] [Construction Health & Safety Technician (CHST)] at the work site to perform safety management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the Contractor. The [ASP] [STS] [and/or] [CHST] shall be the safety and occupational health "competent person" as defined by USACE EM 385-1-1. The [ASP] [STS] [and/or] [CHST] shall be at the work site at all times whenever work or testing is being performed and shall conduct and document daily safety inspections. The [ASP] [STS] [and/or] [CHST] shall have no other duties other than safety and occupational health management, inspections, and enforcement on this

contract.

] 1.6.1.4 Competent Person for Confined Space Entry

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NOTE: Include this paragraph in NAVY projects only  
when confined space(s) are identified in the scope  
of work.  
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Provide a competent person for confined space meeting the definition and requirements of EM 385-1-1.

[Since this work involves marine operations that handle combustible or hazardous materials, this person shall be a NFPA certified marine chemist.]

] 1.6.1.5 Crane Operators

Crane operators shall meet the requirements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16 and Appendix G. In addition, for mobile cranes with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) rated capacities of 50,000 pounds or greater, crane operators shall be designated as qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Proof of current qualification shall be provided.

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NOTE: Add the following paragraph for projects in  
the State of Hawaii only.  
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[ Crane operators shall also meet the requirements of the State of Hawaii for Crane certification.

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1.6.2 Personnel Duties

1.6.2.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)/Superintendent

- a. Conduct daily safety and health inspections and maintain a written log which includes area/operation inspected, date of inspection, identified hazards, recommended corrective actions, estimated and actual dates of corrections. Safety inspection logs shall be attached to the Contractors' daily [production][quality control] report.
- b. Conduct mishap investigations and complete required reports. Maintain the OSHA Form 300 and Daily Production reports for prime and sub-contractors.
- c. Maintain applicable safety reference material on the job site.
- d. Attend the pre-construction conference, pre-work meetings including preparatory inspection meeting, and periodic in-progress meetings.
- e. Implement and enforce accepted APPS and AHAs.
- f. Maintain a safety and health deficiency tracking system that monitors outstanding deficiencies until resolution. A list of unresolved safety and health deficiencies shall be posted on the safety bulletin board.

g. Ensure sub-contractor compliance with safety and health requirements.

Failure to perform the above duties will result in dismissal of the superintendent and/or SSHO, and a project work stoppage. The project work stoppage will remain in effect pending approval of a suitable replacement.

[1.6.2.2 [Certified Safety Professional (CSP)][Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)][Associate Safety Professional (ASP)][Certified Safety Trained Supervisor (STS)][and/or][Certified Construction Health & Safety Technician (CHST)]

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NOTE: When the requirement for a CSP, CIH, ASP, STS  
and/or CHST is included, this paragraph shall also  
be included.  
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- a. Perform safety and occupational health management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the project.
- b. Perform as the safety and occupational health "competent person" as defined by USACE EM 385-1-1.
- c. Be on-site [at all times][at least weekly][at least monthly][\_\_\_\_\_] whenever work or testing is being performed.
- d. Conduct and document safety inspections.
- e. Shall have no other duties other than safety and occupational health management, inspections, and enforcement on this contract.

If the [CSP][CIH][ASP][STS][CHST] is appointed as the SSHO all duties of that position shall also be performed.

### ]1.6.3 Meetings

#### 1.6.3.1 Preconstruction Conference

- a. Contractor representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project shall attend the preconstruction conference. This includes the project superintendent, site safety and health officer, quality control supervisor, or any other assigned safety and health professionals who participated in the development of the APP (including the Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) and special plans, program and procedures associated with it).
- b. The Contractor shall discuss the details of the submitted APP to include incorporated plans, programs, procedures and a listing of anticipated AHAs that will be developed and implemented during the performance of the contract. This list of proposed AHAs will be reviewed at the conference and an agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer's representative as to which phases will require an analysis. In addition, a schedule for the preparation, submittal, review, and acceptance of AHAs shall be established to preclude project delays.
- c. Deficiencies in the submitted APP will be brought to the attention

of the Contractor at the preconstruction conference, and the Contractor shall revise the plan to correct deficiencies and re-submit it for acceptance. Work shall not begin until there is an accepted APP.

d. The functions of a Preconstruction conference may take place at the Post-Award Kickoff meeting for Design Build Contracts.

#### 1.6.3.2 Safety Meetings

Shall be conducted and documented as required by EM 385-1-1. Minutes showing contract title, signatures of attendees and a list of topics discussed shall be attached to the Contractors' daily [production] [quality control] report.

#### 1.7 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (APP)

The Contractor shall use a qualified person to prepare the written site-specific APP. Prepare the APP in accordance with the format and requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 and as supplemented herein. Cover all paragraph and subparagraph elements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix A, "Minimum Basic Outline for Accident Prevention Plan". Specific requirements for some of the APP elements are described below. The APP shall be job-specific and shall address any unusual or unique aspects of the project or activity for which it is written. The APP shall interface with the Contractor's overall safety and health program. Any portions of the Contractor's overall safety and health program referenced in the APP shall be included in the applicable APP element and made site-specific. The Government considers the Prime Contractor to be the "controlling authority" for all work site safety and health of the subcontractors. Contractors are responsible for informing their subcontractors of the safety provisions under the terms of the contract and the penalties for noncompliance, coordinating the work to prevent one craft from interfering with or creating hazardous working conditions for other crafts, and inspecting subcontractor operations to ensure that accident prevention responsibilities are being carried out. The APP shall be signed by the person and firm (senior person) preparing the APP, the Contractor, the on-site superintendent, the designated site safety and health officer and any designated CSP and/or CIH.

Submit the APP to the Contracting Officer [15] [\_\_\_\_\_] calendar days prior to the date of the preconstruction conference for acceptance. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP.

Once accepted by the Contracting Officer, the APP and attachments will be enforced as part of the contract. Disregarding the provisions of this contract or the accepted APP will be cause for stopping of work, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, until the matter has been rectified.

Once work begins, changes to the accepted APP shall be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Contracting Officer, project superintendent, SSHO and quality control manager. Should any hazard become evident, stop work in the area, secure the area, and develop a plan to remove the hazard. Notify the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of discovery. Eliminate/remove the hazard. In the interim, all necessary action shall be taken to restore and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public (as defined by ANSI/ASSE A10.34,) and the environment.

Copies of the accepted plan will be maintained at the [Contracting Officer's

] [resident engineer's] office and at the job site.  
The APP shall be continuously reviewed and amended, as necessary, throughout the life of the contract. Unusual or high-hazard activities not identified in the original APP shall be incorporated in the plan as they are discovered.

#### 1.7.1 EM 385-1-1 Contents

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**NOTE: Items a, b, c and e below are for NAVY projects only.**  
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In addition to the requirements outlines in Appendix A of USACE EM 385-1-1, the following is required:

a. Names and qualifications (resumes including education, training, experience and certifications) of all site safety and health personnel designated to perform work on this project to include the designated site safety and health officer and other competent and qualified personnel to be used such as CSPs, CIHs, STSS, CHSTs. The duties of each position shall be specified.

b. Qualifications of competent and of qualified persons. As a minimum, competent persons shall be designated and qualifications submitted for each of the following major areas: excavation; scaffolding; fall protection; hazardous energy; confined space; health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents; personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance.

c. Confined Space Entry Plan. Develop a confined space entry plan in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, applicable OSHA standards 29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1915, and 29 CFR 1926, and any other federal, state and local regulatory requirements identified in this contract. Identify the qualified person's name and qualifications, training, and experience. Delineate the qualified person's authority to direct work stoppage in the event of hazardous conditions. Include procedure for rescue by contractor personnel and the coordination with emergency responders. (If there is no confined space work, include a statement that no confined space work exists and none will be created.)

[ d. Crane Critical Lift Plan. Prepare and sign weight handling critical lift plans for lifts over 75 percent of the capacity of the crane or hoist (or lifts over 50 percent of the capacity of a barge mounted mobile crane's hoists) at any radius of lift; lifts involving more than one crane or hoist; lifts of personnel; and lifts involving non-routine rigging or operation, sensitive equipment, or unusual safety risks. The plan shall be submitted 15 calendar days prior to on-site work and include the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1, paragraph 16.C.18. and the following:

(1) For lifts of personnel, the plan shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.550(g).

(2) For barge mounted mobile cranes, barge stability calculations identifying barge list and trim based on anticipated loading; and load charts based on calculated list and trim. The amount of list and trim shall be within the crane manufacturer's

requirements.]

e. Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan. The plan shall be site specific and address all fall hazards in the work place and during different phases of construction. It shall address how to protect and prevent workers from falling to lower levels when they are exposed to fall hazards above 1.8 m (6 feet). A qualified person for fall protection shall prepare and sign the plan. The plan shall include fall protection and prevention systems, equipment and methods employed for every phase of work, responsibilities, assisted rescue, self-rescue and evacuation procedures, training requirements, and monitoring methods. Fall Protection and Prevention Plan shall be revised [every six months] for lengthy projects, reflecting any changes during the course of construction due to changes in personnel, equipment, systems or work habits. The accepted Fall Protection and Prevention Plan shall be kept and maintained at the job site for the duration of the project. The Fall Protection and Prevention Plan shall be included in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

- [ f. Occupant Protection Plan. The safety and health aspects of lead-based paint removal, prepared in accordance with Section 13281 LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARD ABATEMENT, TARGET HOUSING & CHILD OCCUPIED FACILITIES 13283N REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF LEAD CONTAINING PAINT.]
- [ g. Lead Compliance Plan. The safety and health aspects of lead work, prepared in accordance with Section 13282N LEAD IN CONSTRUCTION.]
- [ h. Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan. The safety and health aspects of asbestos work, prepared in accordance with Section 13280 ASBESTOS ABATEMENT 13281N ENGINEERING CONTROL OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS.]
- [ i. Site Safety and Health Plan. The safety and health aspects prepared in accordance with Section 01351 SAFETY HEALTH AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (HTRW/UST).]
- [ j. PCB Plan. The safety and health aspects of Polychlorinated Biphenyls work, prepared in accordance with Sections 13284 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENALS and 13285 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF PCB CONTAMINATED SOILS.]
- [ k. Site Demolition Plan. The safety and health aspects prepared in accordance with Section 02220 DEMOLITION and referenced sources.[ Include engineering survey as applicable.]]
- [ l. Excavation Plan. The safety and health aspects prepared in accordance with Section 02300 EARTHWORK.]

#### 1.8 ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS (AHA)

The Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) format shall be in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1. Submit the AHA for review at least [15 ] [\_\_\_\_\_] calendar days prior to the start of each phase. Format subsequent AHAs as amendments to the APP. The analysis should be used during daily inspections to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the activity's safety and health controls.

The AHA list will be reviewed periodically (at least monthly) at the Contractor supervisory safety meeting and updated as necessary when procedures, scheduling, or hazards change.

The activity hazard analyses shall be developed using the project schedule as the basis for the activities performed. Any activities listed on the project schedule will require an AHA. The AHAs will be developed by the contractor, supplier or subcontractor and provided to the prime contractor for submittal to the Contracting Officer.

#### 1.9 DISPLAY OF SAFETY INFORMATION

Within [1][\_\_\_\_\_] calendar days after commencement of work, erect a safety bulletin board at the job site. The safety bulletin board shall include information and be maintained as required by EM 385-1-1, section 01.A.06. Additional items required to be posted include:

- a. Confined space entry permit.
- b. Hot work permit.

#### 1.10 SITE SAFETY REFERENCE MATERIALS

Maintain safety-related references applicable to the project, including those listed in the article "References." Maintain applicable equipment manufacturer's manuals.

#### 1.11 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Contractors will arrange for their own emergency medical treatment. Government has no responsibility to provide emergency medical treatment.

#### 1.12 REPORTS

##### 1.12.1 Accident Reports

- a. For recordable injuries and illnesses, and property damage accidents resulting in at least \$2,000 in damages, the Prime Contractor shall conduct an accident investigation to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, complete the Navy Contractor Significant Incident Report (CSIR) form USACE Accident Report Form 3394 and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within [5][\_\_\_\_\_] calendar day(s) of the accident. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include this requirement in all Navy projects; this is an option for Army projects.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

- [ b. For any weight handling equipment accident (including rigging gear accidents) the Prime Contractor shall conduct an accident investigation to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, complete the WHE Accident Report (Crane and Rigging Gear) form and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 30 calendar days of the accident. Crane operations shall not proceed until cause is determined and corrective actions have been implemented to the satisfaction of the contracting officer. The Contracting Officer will provide a blank copy of the accident report form.]



#### 1.12.2 Accident Notification

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: For NAVY projects only, any deviation from  
the 4-hour notificaiton requirement must be approved  
by the Navy Crane Center.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but not later than [four hours][\_\_\_\_], after any accident meeting the definition of Recordable Injuries or Illnesses or High Visibility Accidents, property damage equal to or greater than \$2,000, or any weight handling equipment accident. Information shall include contractor name; contract title; type of contract; name of activity, installation or location where accident occurred; date and time of accident; names of personnel injured; extent of property damage, if any; extent of injury, if known, and brief description of accident (to include type of construction equipment used, PPE used, etc.). Preserve the conditions and evidence on the accident site until the Government investigation team arrives on-site and Government investigation is conducted.

#### 1.12.3 Monthly Exposure Reports

Monthly exposure reporting to the Contracting Officer is required to be attached to the monthly billing request. This report is a compilation of employee-hours worked each month for all site workers, both prime and subcontractor. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any special forms.

#### 1.12.4 Crane Reports

Submit crane inspection reports required in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix H and as specified herein with Daily Reports of Inspections.

#### [1.12.5 Certificate of Compliance

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include this requirement in all Navy projects;  
this is an option for Army projects.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

The Contractor shall provide a Certificate of Compliance for each crane entering an activity under this contract (see Contracting Officer for a blank certificate). Certificate shall state that the crane and rigging gear meet applicable OSHA regulations (with the Contractor citing which OSHA regulations are applicable, e.g., cranes used in construction, demolition, or maintenance shall comply with 29 CFR 1926 and USACE EM 385-1-1 section 16 and Appendix H. Certify on the Certificate of Compliance that the crane operator(s) is qualified and trained in the operation of the crane to be used.[ For cranes at DOD activities in foreign countries, the Contractor shall certify that the crane and rigging gear conform to the appropriate host country safety standards.] The Contractor shall also certify that all of its crane operators working on the DOD activity have been trained in the proper use of all safety devices (e.g., anti-two block devices). These certifications shall be posted on the crane.

] 1.12.6 Third Party Certification of Barge-Mounted Mobile Cranes

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include this paragraph in NAVY projects only.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Barge-mounted mobile cranes shall be certified in accordance with 29 CFR 1919 by an OSHA accredited person.

] 1.13 HOT WORK

Prior to performing "Hot Work" (welding, cutting, etc.) or operating other flame-producing/spark producing devices, a written permit shall be requested from the [Fire Division] [\_\_\_\_]. CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET ALL CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT IS ISSUED. The Contractor will provide at least two (2) twenty (20) pound 4A:20 BC rated extinguishers for normal "Hot Work". All extinguishers shall be current inspection tagged, approved safety pin and tamper resistant seal. It is also mandatory to have a designated FIRE WATCH for any "Hot Work" done at this activity. The Fire Watch shall be trained in accordance with NFPA 51B and remain on-site for a minimum of 30 minutes after completion of the task or as specified on the hot work permit.

When starting work in the facility, Contractors shall require their personnel to familiarize themselves with the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes and place in memory the emergency [Fire Division] [\_\_\_\_] phone number. ANY FIRE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE RESPONSIBLE [FIRE DIVISION] [\_\_\_\_] IMMEDIATELY.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Specifier will include the following paragraph in USACE marine operation projects involving fuel tank/pipes that have the potential for explosive atmospheres, and NAVY projects as applicable.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

[ Obtain services from a NFPA Certified Marine Chemist for "HOT WORK" within or around flammable materials (such as fuel systems, welding/cutting on fuel pipes) or confined spaces (such as sewer wet wells, manholes, vaults, etc.) that have the potential for flammable or explosive atmospheres. ]

PART 2 PRODUCTS

Not used.

2.1 CONFINED SPACE SIGNAGE

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include following paragraphs in NAVY projects only.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

The Contractor shall provide permanent signs integral to or securely attached to access covers for new permit-required confined spaces. Signs wording: "DANGER--PERMIT-REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE - DO NOT ENTER -" in bold letters a minimum of 25 mm (one inch) in height and constructed to be clearly legible with all paint removed. The signal word "DANGER" shall be red and readable from 1.52 m (5 feet).

## 2.2 FALL PROTECTION ANCHORAGE

Fall protection anchorage, conforming to ANSI Z359.1, installed under the supervision of a qualified person in fall protection, shall be left in place for continued customer use and so identified by signage stating the capacity of the anchorage (strength and number of persons who may be tied-off to it at any one time).

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OTHER WORK

The Contractor shall comply with USACE EM 385-1-1, NFPA 241, the APP, the AHA, Federal and/or State OSHA regulations, and other related submittals and activity fire and safety regulations. The most stringent standard shall prevail.

#### 3.1.1 Hazardous Material Use

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include the following item in Navy projects only.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

Each hazardous material must receive approval prior to being brought onto the job site or prior to any other use in connection with this contract. Allow a minimum of 10 working days for processing of the request for use of a hazardous material.

#### 3.1.2 Hazardous Material Exclusions

Notwithstanding any other hazardous material used in this contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing/non-ionizing radiation (with the exception of radioactive material and devices used in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1 such as nuclear density meters for compaction testing and laboratory equipment with radioactive sources) as well as materials which contain asbestos, mercury or polychlorinated biphenyls, di-isocyanates, lead-based paint are prohibited. The Contracting Officer, upon written request by the Contractor, may consider exceptions to the use of any of the above excluded materials.

#### 3.1.3 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

The design should have identified materials such as PCB, lead paint, and friable and non-friable asbestos. If [additional] material, not indicated, that may be hazardous to human health upon disturbance during construction operations is encountered, stop that portion of work and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Within [14] [\_\_\_\_\_] calendar days the Government will determine if the material is hazardous. If material is not hazardous or poses no danger, the Government will direct the Contractor to proceed without change. If material is hazardous and handling of the material is necessary to accomplish the work, the Government will issue a modification pursuant to "FAR 52.243-4, Changes" and "FAR 52.236-2, Differing Site Conditions."

### 3.2 PRE-OUTAGE COORDINATION MEETING

Contractors are required to apply for utility outages at least [15] [\_\_\_\_\_]

days in advance. As a minimum, the request should include the location of the outage, utilities being affected, duration of outage and any necessary sketches. Special requirements for electrical outage requests are contained elsewhere in this specification section. Once approved, and prior to beginning work on the utility system requiring shut down, the Contractor shall attend a pre-outage coordination meeting with the Contracting Officer [ and the[ Installation representative][ Public Utilities representative]] to review the scope of work and the lock-out/tag-out procedures for worker protection. No work will be performed on energized electrical circuits unless proof is provided that no other means exist.

### 3.3 FALL HAZARD PROTECTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Contractor shall establish a fall protection and prevention program, for the protection of all employees exposed to fall hazards. The program shall include company policy, identify responsibilities, education and training requirements, fall hazard identification, prevention and control measures, inspection, storage, care and maintenance of fall protection equipment and rescue and evacuation procedures.

#### 3.3.1 Training

The Contractor shall institute a fall protection training program. As part of the Fall Hazard Protection and Prevention Program, the Contractor shall provide training for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. A competent person for fall protection shall provide the training. Training requirements shall be in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, section 21.A.16.

#### 3.3.2 Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

The Contractor shall enforce use of the fall protection equipment and systems designated for each specific work activity in the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan and/or AHA at all times when an employee is exposed to a fall hazard. Employees shall be protected from fall hazards as specified in EM 385-1-1, section 21. In addition to the required fall protection systems, safety skiff, personal floatation devices, life rings etc., are required when working above or next to water in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, paragraphs 05.H. and 05.I. Personal fall arrest systems are required when working from an articulating or extendible boom, swing stages, or suspended platform. In addition, personal fall arrest systems are required when operating other equipment such as scissor lifts if the work platform is capable of being positioned outside the wheelbase. The need for tying-off in such equipment is to prevent ejection of the employee from the equipment during raising, lowering, or travel. Fall protection must comply with 29 CFR 1926.500, Subpart M, USACE EM 385-1-1 and ANSI A10.32.

##### 3.3.2.1 Personal Fall Arrest Equipment

Personal fall arrest equipment, systems, subsystems, and components shall meet ANSI Z359.1. Only a full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or self-retracting lanyard is an acceptable personal fall arrest body support device. Body belts may only be used as a positioning device system (for uses such as steel reinforcing assembly and in addition to an approved fall arrest system). Harnesses shall have a fall arrest attachment affixed to the body support (usually a Dorsal D-ring) and specifically designated for attachment to the rest of the system. Only locking snap hooks and carabiners shall be used. Webbing, straps, and ropes shall be made of

synthetic fiber. The maximum free fall distance when using fall arrest equipment shall not exceed 1.8 m (6 feet). The total fall distance and any swinging of the worker (pendulum-like motion) that can occur during a fall shall always be taken into consideration when attaching a person to a fall arrest system.

### 3.3.3 Fall Protection for Roofing Work

Fall protection controls shall be implemented based on the type of roof being constructed and work being performed. The roof area to be accessed shall be evaluated for its structural integrity including weight-bearing capabilities for the projected loading.

#### a. Low Sloped Roofs:

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: The following paragraph contains NAVY tailoring options. Tailoring for ARMY projects will remove the last sentence of (1).**  
\*\*\*\*\*

(1) For work within 1.8 m (6 feet) of an edge, on low-slope roofs, personnel shall be protected from falling by use of personal fall arrest systems, guardrails, or safety nets. A safety monitoring system is not adequate fall protection and is not authorized.

(2) For work greater than 1.8 m (6 feet) from an edge, warning lines shall be erected and installed in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.500 and USACE EM 385-1-1.

b. Steep-Sloped Roofs: Work on steep-sloped roofs requires a personal fall arrest system, guardrails with toe-boards, or safety nets. This requirement also includes residential or housing type construction.

### 3.3.4 Existing Anchorage

Existing anchorages, to be used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment, shall be certified (or re-certified) by a qualified person for fall protection in accordance with ANSI Z359.1. Existing horizontal lifeline anchorages shall be certified (or re-certified) by a registered professional engineer with experience in designing horizontal lifeline systems.

### 3.3.5 Horizontal Lifelines

Horizontal lifelines shall be designed, installed, certified and used under the supervision of a qualified person for fall protection as part of a complete fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of 2 (29 CFR 1926.500).

### 3.3.6 Guardrails and Safety Nets

Guardrails and safety nets shall be designed, installed and used in accordance with EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M.

### 3.3.7 Rescue and Evacuation Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, the contractor must ensure that

the mishap victim can self-rescue or can be rescued promptly should a fall occur. A Rescue and Evacuation Plan shall be prepared by the contractor and include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility. The Rescue and Evacuation Plan shall be included in the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work, in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

#### [3.4 SHIPYARD REQUIREMENTS

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Add for projects at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard (NNSY).**

\*\*\*\*\*

All personnel who enter the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA) shall wear mandatory personal protective equipment (PPE) at all times. All personnel shall also comply with PPE postings of shops both inside and outside the CIA. PPE shall be governed in all other areas by the nature of the work the employee is performing. They will also use personal hearing protection at all times in designated noise hazardous areas or when performing noise hazardous tasks. Mandatory PPE includes:

- a. Hard Hat
- b. Safety Glasses
- c. Safety Toed Shoes

#### ]3.5 SCAFFOLDING

Employees shall be provided with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. Climbing of any scaffold braces or supports not specifically designed for access is prohibited. Access to scaffold platforms greater than 6 m (20 feet) in height shall be accessed by use of a scaffold stair system. Vertical ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers shall not be used for accessing scaffold platforms greater than 6 m (20 feet) in height. The use of an adequate gate is required. Contractor shall ensure that employees are qualified to perform scaffold erection and dismantling. Do not use scaffold without the capability of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load or without appropriate fall protection as delineated in the accepted fall protection and prevention plan. Stationary scaffolds must be attached to structural building components to safeguard against tipping forward or backward. Special care shall be given to ensure scaffold systems are not overloaded. Side brackets used to extend scaffold platforms on self-supported scaffold systems for the storage of material is prohibited. The first tie-in shall be at the height equal to 4 times the width of the smallest dimension of the scaffold base. Work platforms shall be placed on mud sills. Scaffold or work platform erectors shall have fall protection during the erection and dismantling of scaffolding or work platforms that are more than six feet. Delineate fall protection requirements when working above six feet or above dangerous operations in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work.

### [3.5.1 Stilts

The use of stilts for gaining additional height in construction, renovation, repair or maintenance work is prohibited.

## ]3.6 EQUIPMENT

### 3.6.1 Material Handling Equipment

a. Material handling equipment such as forklifts shall not be modified with work platform attachments for supporting employees unless specifically delineated in the manufacturer's printed operating instructions.

b. The use of hooks on equipment for lifting of material must be in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.

c. Operators of forklifts or power industrial trucks shall be licensed in accordance with OSHA.

### 3.6.2 Weight Handling Equipment

a. Cranes and derricks shall be equipped as specified in EM 385-1-1, section 16.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTE: Include the following item in NAVY projects only. The bracketed sentences are required for OICC Marianas Projects only.**

\*\*\*\*\*

b. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer 15 days in advance of any cranes entering the activity so that necessary quality assurance spot checks can be coordinated. [ Prior to cranes entering federal activities, a Crane Access Permit must be obtained from the Contracting Officer. A copy of the permitting process will be provided at the Preconstruction Conference.] Contractor's operator shall remain with the crane during the spot check.

c. The Contractor shall comply with the crane manufacturer's specifications and limitations for erection and operation of cranes and hoists used in support of the work. Erection shall be performed under the supervision of a designated person (as defined in ASME B30.5). All testing shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

d. The Contractor shall comply with ASME B30.5 for mobile and locomotive cranes, ASME B30.22 for articulating boom cranes, ASME B30.3 for construction tower cranes, and ASME B30.8 for floating cranes and floating derricks.

e. Under no circumstance shall a Contractor make a lift at or above 90% of the cranes rated capacity in any configuration.

f. When operating in the vicinity of overhead transmission lines, operators and riggers shall be alert to this special hazard and shall follow the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 section 11 and ASME B30.5 or ASME B30.22 as applicable.

- g. Crane suspended personnel work platforms (baskets) shall not be used unless the Contractor proves that using any other access to the work location would provide a greater hazard to the workers or is impossible. Personnel shall not be lifted with a line hoist or friction crane.
- h. Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected, maintained, and recharged as specified in NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.
- i. All employees shall be kept clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads.
- j. The Contractor shall use cribbing when performing lifts on outriggers.
- k. The crane hook/block must be positioned directly over the load. Side loading of the crane is prohibited.
- l. A physical barricade must be positioned to prevent personnel from entering the counterweight swing (tail swing) area of the crane.
- m. Certification records which include the date of inspection, signature of the person performing the inspection, and the serial number or other identifier of the crane that was inspected shall always be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- n. Written reports listing the load test procedures used along with any repairs or alterations performed on the crane shall be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- o. Certify that all crane operators have been trained in proper use of all safety devices (e.g. anti-two block devices).

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include the following item in NAVY projects only.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

- p. Take steps to ensure that wind speed does not contribute to loss of control of the load during lifting operations. Prior to conducting lifting operations the contractor shall set a maximum wind speed at which a crane can be safely operated based on the equipment being used, the load being lifted, experience of operators and riggers, and hazards on the work site. This maximum wind speed determination shall be included as part of the activity hazard analysis plan for that operation.

### 3.6.3 Equipment and Mechanized Equipment

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Use this paragraph in NAVY projects only; Not required in ARMY projects.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

- a. Proof of qualifications for operator shall be kept on the project site for review.
- b. Manufacture specifications or owner's manual for the equipment



shall be on-site and reviewed for additional safety precautions or requirements that are sometimes not identified by OSHA or USACE EM 385-1-1. Such additional safety precautions or requirements shall be incorporated into the AHAs.

\*\*\*\*\*  
**NOTE: Include the following item in OICC Marianas projects only.**  
\*\*\*\*\*

- [ c. A Machinery & Mechanized Equipment Certification Form shall be submitted for acceptance by the Contracting Officer prior to being placed into use. A copy of the certification form will be provided during the Pre-construction Conference.]

### 3.7 EXCAVATIONS

The competent person shall perform soil classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.

#### 3.7.1 Utility Locations

Prior to digging, the appropriate digging permit must be obtained. All underground utilities in the work area must be positively identified by a private utility locating service in addition to any station locating service and coordinated with the station utility department. Any markings made during the utility investigation must be maintained throughout the contract.

#### 3.7.2 Utility Location Verification

The Contractor must physically verify underground utility locations by hand digging using wood or fiberglass handled tools when any adjacent construction work is expected to come within three feet of the underground system. Digging within 0.061 m (2 feet) of a known utility must not be performed by means of mechanical equipment; hand digging shall be used. If construction is parallel to an existing utility the utility shall be exposed by hand digging every 30.5 m (100 feet) if parallel within 1.5 m (5 feet) of the excavation.

#### 3.7.3 Shoring Systems

Trench and shoring systems must be identified in the accepted safety plan and AHA. Manufacture tabulated data and specifications or registered engineer tabulated data for shoring or benching systems shall be readily available on-site for review. Job-made shoring or shielding shall have the registered professional engineer stamp, specifications, and tabulated data.

Extreme care must be used when excavating near direct burial electric underground cables.

#### 3.7.4 Trenching Machinery

Trenching machines with digging chain drives shall be operated only when the spotters/laborers are in plain view of the operator. Operator and spotters/laborers shall be provided training on the hazards of the digging chain drives with emphasis on the distance that needs to be maintained when the digging chain is operating. Documentation of the training shall be kept on file at the project site.

### 3.8 UTILITIES WITHIN CONCRETE SLABS

Utilities located within concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify due to the reinforcing steel used in the construction of these structures. Whenever contract work involves concrete chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to a private locating service. Outages to isolate utility systems shall be used in circumstances where utilities are unable to be positively identified. The use of historical drawings does not alleviate the contractor from meeting this requirement.

### 3.9 ELECTRICAL

#### 3.9.1 Conduct of Electrical Work

Underground electrical spaces must be certified safe for entry before entering to conduct work. Cables that will be cut must be positively identified and de-energized prior to performing each cut. Positive cable identification must be made prior to submitting any outage request for electrical systems. Arrangements are to be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and Station Utilities for identification. The Contracting Officer will not accept an outage request until the Contractor satisfactorily documents that the circuits have been clearly identified. Perform all high voltage cable cutting remotely using hydraulic cutting tool. When racking in or live switching of circuit breakers, no additional person other than the switch operator will be allowed in the space during the actual operation. Plan so that work near energized parts is minimized to the fullest extent possible. Use of electrical outages clear of any energized electrical sources is the preferred method. When working in energized substations, only qualified electrical workers shall be permitted to enter. When work requires Contractor to work near energized circuits as defined by the NFPA 70, high voltage personnel must use personal protective equipment that includes, as a minimum, electrical hard hat, safety shoes, insulating gloves with leather protective sleeves, fire retarding shirts, coveralls, face shields, and safety glasses. In addition, provide electrical arc flash protection for personnel as required by NFPA 70E. Insulating blankets, hearing protection, and switching suits may also be required, depending on the specific job and as delineated in the Contractor's AHA.

#### 3.9.2 Portable Extension Cords

Portable extension cords shall be sized in accordance with manufacturer ratings for the tool to be powered and protected from damage. All damaged extension cords shall be immediately removed from service. Portable extension cords shall meet the requirements of NFPA 70.

### 3.10 WORK IN CONFINED SPACES

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements in Section 06.I of USACE EM 385-1-1, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146 and OSHA 29 CFR 1926.21(b)(6). Any potential for a hazard in the confined space requires a permit system to be used.

- a. Entry Procedures. Prohibit entry into a confined space by personnel for any purpose, including hot work, until the qualified person has conducted appropriate tests to ensure the confined or enclosed space is safe for the work intended and that all potential

hazards are controlled or eliminated and documented. (See Section 06.I.06 of USACE EM 385-1-1 for entry procedures.) All hazards pertaining to the space shall be reviewed with each employee during review of the AHA.

b. Forced air ventilation is required for all confined space entry operations and the minimum air exchange requirements must be maintained to ensure exposure to any hazardous atmosphere is kept below its' action level.

c. Sewer wet wells require continuous atmosphere monitoring with audible alarm for toxic gas detection.

-- End of Section --