SAFETY/HAZCOM PROGRAM

SAFETY & HAZCOM MANUAL

SAFETY & HAZCOM POLICY STATEMENT

The objective of our Safety and Hazcom policy is the creation and maintenance of a safe and healthy work place that will prevent personal injury to our employees and to the general public. It will also reduce loss to company property and promote efficiency in the workplace.

It is the desire of our company, as well as Federal Laws that all employees comply with the safety standards as set forth by the Williams Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA). The purpose of the Act is to assure that all persons who enter our employment where they will be able to devote their energies toward their work without fear of harm to life or health for themselves or their fellow workers.

Compliance with OSHA safety standards will prevent injuries, reduce medical costs and will strengthen our competitive position in the marketplace, thereby improving job security. Conversely, disregard for the Safety Program can be costly to the company and harmful to its employees.

The company management is charged with the overall responsibility of the Safety Program. The designated Safety Director will render assistance to supervisors individually and collectively in accordance with OSHA standards and other policies of the company. Periodic workplace inspections will be conducted to assure compliance to the safety standards that management has disclosed to them.

The policies and standards have the wholehearted support of the owners and managers of this company. A safe and healthy workplace is the commitment of the management of DRI-CON.

We respectfully request you share this commitment.

DRI-CON, LLC
Owner/Registered Agent

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LIABILITY STATEMENT

THE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN COMPILED FROM SOURCES BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE AND TO REPRESENT THE BEST CURRENT OPINION ON THE SUBJECT. NO WARRANTY, GUARANTEE OR REPRESENTATION IS MADE BY DRI-CON AS TO THE ABSOLUTE CORRECTNESS OR SUFFICIENCY OF ANY REPRESENTATION CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION, AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY IN CONNECTION THEREWITH; NOR CAN IT BE ASSUMED THAT ALL ACCEPTABLE SAFETY MEASURES ARE CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION, OR THAT OTHER OR ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED UNDER PARTICULAR OR EXCEPTIONAL CONDITIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES.

INTRODUCTION

DRI-CON wants to provide each employee with a safe place to work. In return all employees must follow the safety rules and work safely. The following rules are for all DRI-CON jobsites. In addition to these rules some owners may have their own safety rules and there may be some safety rules which apply only to a particular jobsite. All employees are responsible for following all these rules. If there is a conflict between any rules then the most stringent or most safe rule will be enforced. Violation of safety rules will lead to discipline and possibly dismissal. These rules are to help us all keep safe at work.

Statement of Management Commitment

DRI-CON is and will continue to be committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace to all our employees. The management of DRI-CON is committed to achieving "***Zero Injuries***". We all must cooperate and work together to achieve this goal. Creating and maintaining safe workplaces is part of the job for all DRI-CON employees. Our success is dependent upon the following.

- Realization that keeping our employees safe is a critical value
- Continued management commitment to this program
- Supervisors commitment and follow though
- Maintenance of a good and productive attitude by all
- Ongoing education and training
- Continued commitment and implementation by all employees

Our employees are the most valuable assets of DRI-CON. We are committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace. We look forward to input and participation by all employees.

Safety Goals and Purposes

- Our goal is to make our jobsites as safe for our workers as is humanly possible. Our ultimate goal is zero injuries.
- The purpose of this program is to prevent and eliminate all injuries.

Objectives

- Continue the integration of management and all employees into this program by promoting a cooperative team concept.
- Follow and maintain our established safety program.
- Adhere to the letter and intent of all authorities having jurisdiction over safety and health.
- Continue maintenance of records to promote the advantages of a safe workplace and to serve as a benchmark of our safety performance.
- Continue training of all employees and management to better meet our goals.

NEW EMPLOYEE SAFETY ORIENTATION

The purpose of the New Employee Orientation is to assure that all new employees receive an introduction to construction safety. **They must attend this "New Employee Safety Orientation" before they go to work on a DRI-CON jobsite.** The employees will participate and be given ample opportunity to ask questions or add their insights.

JOBSITE SAFETY TRAINING

The purpose of Weekly Jobsite Safety Training is to assure that employees and management keep abreast of new developments and get reinforcement of safe work practices and safe work attitude.

The jobsite safety meeting will be conducted each week on every jobsite. This should be in addition to any training required by the general contractor/ owner. The Safety Director will provide the specific topics each week along with a lesson plan. Written records of the subject, the lesson plan, and a signed list of all those in attendance will be made and a copy forwarded to the Safety director.

Periodically evaluations will be made by management to measure the quality of the training being conducted and its effectiveness.

FALL PROTECTION SAFETY PROGRAM

DRI-CON is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on the job injuries. All employees of DRI-CON have the responsibility to work safely on the job.

The purpose of this fall protection safety program is:

1. To supplement our standard safety policy by providing safety standards specifically designed to cover fall protection on all job sites and certain non-routine specific job sites and;
2. To ensure that each employee is trained and made aware of the safety provisions which are to be implemented by this safety program prior to the start of the job.

This fall protection safety program address the use of conventional and other non-conventional fall protection at our job sites, as well as identifying specific non-routine activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection. These areas include:

1. Leading Edge Work
2. Unprotected Sides or Edge Work
3. Hoist Area Work
4. Hole Area Work
5. Dangerous Equipment Work
6. Wall Opening Work
7. Ramps, Runways, and Other Walking/Working Surfaces
8. Protection from Falling Objects

This fall protection safety program is designed to enable DRI-CON and its employees and to recognize the fall hazards on all job sites and to establish the procedures that are to be followed in order to prevent falls.

Each employee will be trained in these procedures and strictly adhere to them except when doing so would expose the employee to a greater hazard. If, in the employees opinion, this is the case; the employee is to notify the foreman or superintendent of the jobsite of his concern and it will be addressed before proceeding with the required work.

DRI-CON is responsible for continual observational safety checks of the work operations and to enforce the safety policy and procedures. All job superintendents, foremen, and safety monitors are responsible to correct any unsafe acts or conditions immediately.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH EMPLOYEE TO UNDERSTAND AND ADHERE TO THE PROCEDURES OF THIS PLAN AND TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTION OF JOB SITE SUPERINTENDENTS, FOREMEN, AND SAFETY MONITORS. IT IS ALSO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH EMPLOYEE TO BRING TO MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION ANY UNSAFE OR HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OR ACTS THAT MAY CAUSE INJURY TO EITHER THEMSELVES OR ANY OTHER EMPLOYEE.

FALL PROTECTION WORK ACTIVITIES

LEADING EDGE WORK:

Each employee who is constructing a leading edge or is on a walking/working surface that is 4 feet or more above lower levels will be protected from falling by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems.

UNPROTECTED SIDES AND EDGE WORK:

Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge that is 4 feet or more above a lower elevation shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems.

HOIST AREA WORK:

Each employee in a hoist area shall be protected from falling 6 feet (1.8m) or more to lower levels by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems.

WORK NEAR HOLES:

Each employee on walking/working surfaces shall be protected from falling through, tripping, or stepping into holes, (including skylights), as well as objects falling through holes, by personal fall arrest systems, hole covers, or guardrail systems erected around such holes.

DANGEROUS EQUIPMENT WORK:

Each employee that is less than 6 feet (1.8m) as well as more than 6 feet above dangerous equipment shall be protected from falling into or onto the dangerous equipment by guardrail systems, equipment guards, and/or personal fall arrest systems.

WALL OPENING WORK:

Each employee working on, at, above, or near wall opening (including those with chutes attached) where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet (1.8m) or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches (1.0m) above the walking and/or working surface, shall be protected from falling by the use of a guard rail system or a personal fall arrest system.

RAMPS, RUNWAYS, AND OTHER WALKING/WORKING SURFACES:

Each employee on ramps, runways, and other walking/working surfaces not otherwise addressed shall be protected from falling 6 feet (1.8m) or more to lower levels by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems.

PROTECTION FROM FALLING OBJECTS:

When an employee is exposed to falling objects, DRI-CON will require each employee wear a hard hat and shall implement one of the following measures:

1. Erect toe-boards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent object from falling from higher levels; or,
2. Erect a canopy structure and keep potential fall objects far enough away from the edge of the higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were accidentally displaced; or,
3. Barricade the area to which objects that could fall, and/or restrict employees from entering the barricaded area.

FALL PROTECTION SYSTEMS METHODS AND PRACTICES

DRI-CON shall provide and install one or more of the following fall protection systems as required on each job site. The specific fall protection systems as required on each job site. The specific fall protection systems utilized shall comply with all applicable OSHA standards before an employee begins the work that necessitates the fall protection.

1. Guardrail Systems
2. Personal Fall Arrest Systems
3. Positioning Device Systems
4. Warning Line System
5. Controlled Access Zone Systems
6. Safety Monitoring Systems
7. Hole Covering Systems
8. Falling Object Protection Systems
9. Non-Routine Specific Jobsite Systems

GUARDRAIL SYSTEMS

Guardrail systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

1. Top rail edge height, or equivalent guardrail system members, shall be 42 inches (1.1m) +/- 3 inches (8cm) above the walking/working level. When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail system meets all other criteria of this paragraph.

2. Midrails, screens, mesh, or equivalent intermediate structural members shall be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface when there is no wall or parapet wall at least 21 inches (53cm) high.
    a) Midrails, when used, shall be installed at a height midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working level.
    b) Screens and mesh, when used, shall extend from the top rail to the walking/working level and along the entire opening between top rail supports.
    c) Intermediate vertical members and/or other structural members (such as additional midrails and architectural panels) shall be installed such that there are no openings in the guardrail system that are more than 19 inches (.5m) wide.
    d) Guardrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (90.72kg) applied within 2 inches (5.1cm) of the top edge, in any outward or downward direction at any point along the top edge.
    e) When the 200 pound (90.72kg) test load specified in paragraph b, 3 above is applied in a downward direction, the top edge of the guardrail shall not deflect to a height less than 39 inches (1.0m) above the walking/working level.
    f) Midrails, screens, mesh intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and equivalent structural members shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 150 pounds (68.04kg) applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the midrail or other member.
    g) Guardrail systems shall be so surfaced as to prevent injury to an employee from puncture or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.
    h) The ends of all top rails and midrails shall not overhang the terminal posts, except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.
    i) Steel banking and plastic banking shall not be used as top rails or midrails
    j) Top rails and midrails shall be at least one quarter inch (0.06cm) in thickness to prevent cuts and lacerations. If wire rope is used for top rails, it shall be flagged at 6 foot intervals with high visibility material.
    k) When guardrail systems are used at hoisting areas, a chain, gate or removable guardrail section shall be placed across the access opening between the guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.
    l) If guardrail systems, used at hoisting areas, (chain, gate, or guardrail), are removed to facilitate the hoisting operation (e.g., during landing and of materials), and an employee must lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening (to receive or guide equipment and materials, for example), that employee shall be protected from fall hazards by a personal fall arrest system.

m) When guardrail systems are used at holes, they shall be erected on all unprotected sides or edges or the holes.
n) When guardrail systems are used around holes which are used as point of access (such as ladder ways) or for the passing of materials, the hole shall be provided with a gate or removable guardrail section to allow the passage of personnel and/or material. When the hole is not in use, it shall be closed over with a cover or surrounding guardrail system so that a person cannot walk directly into the hole.
o) Guardrail systems used on ramps, runway, and other walking/working surfaces shall be erected along each unprotected side or edge.
p) Manila, plastic, or synthetic rope being used for top rails or midrails shall be inspected as frequently as necessary to ensure that is continues to meet the strength requirements of paragraph three (3) of this section.

PERSONAL FALL ARREST SYSTEMS

DRI-CON does not allow body belts to be used as a personal fall arrest system. Full body harnesses are required as of January 1, 1998. (Body belts may be used only as a positioning devise and not as a part of a personal fall arrest system)

Personal fall arrest systems and their use shall comply with the provisions set forth below:

1. Connectors shall be made of drop forged, pressed, or formed steel, or equivalent material and shall have a corrosion resistant finish. All surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of the system.
2. Dee-rings and snap hooks shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (2.27 MT) and shall be proof tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds (1.63 MT) without cracking, breaking, or taking permanent deformation.
3. Unless the snap hook is a locking type and designed for the following connections, snap hooks shall not be engaged:
    a) Directly to webbing, rope or wire rope
    b) To each other
    c) To a Dee-ring to which another snap hook or other connector is attached.
    d) To a horizontal lifeline; or
    e) To any object which is incompatibly shaped or dimensioned in relation to the snap hook such that unintentional disengagement could occur by the connected object being able to depress the snap hook keeper and release itself.
4. On suspended scaffolds or similar work platforms with horizontal lifelines that may become vertical lifelines, the device used to connect to a horizontal lifeline shall be capable of locking in both directions of the lifeline.

5. Horizontal lifelines shall be designed, installed, and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system, which maintains a safety factor of at least two.
6. Lanyard and vertical lifelines shall have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (2.27 MT)
7. When vertical lifelines are used, each employee shall be attached to a separate lifeline. Lifelines shall be protected against being cut or abraded.
8. Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61m) or less shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 3,000 pounds (1.36 MT) applied to the device with a lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.
9. Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61m) or less, rip stitch lanyards, and tearing and deforming lanyards shall be capable sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds (2.27 MT) applied to the device with a lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.
10. Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body belts and body harnesses shall be made from synthetic fibers.
11. Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspended platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (2.27 MT) per employee attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and under the supervision of a qualified person.
12. Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall.
    a) Limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 900 pounds (408.23kg) when used with a body belt.
    b) Limit maximum arresting force to 1,800 pounds (.82 MT) when used with a body harness.
    c) Be rigged such that an employee can neither fall more than 6 feet, nor contact any lower level.
    d) Bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance of travel to 3.5 feet (1.07m) and,
    e) Have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet, (1.8m) of the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.
13. The attachment position of the body belt shall be located in the center of the wearer's back. The attachment point of the body harness shall be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level, or above wearer's head.

14. Body belts, harnesses, and components shall be used only for employee protection (as part of a personal fall arrest system or positioning device system); and not to hoist material.
15. Personal fall arrest systems subjected to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection until inspected.
16. DRI-CON shall provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or shall assure those employees are able to rescue themselves.
17. Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
18. Body belts shall be a least one and five-eighths inches wide.
19. When a personal fall arrest system is used at hoist areas it shall be rigged to allow the movement of the employee only as far as the edge of the walking/working surface.

WARNING LINE SYSTEMS

Warning line systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

1. The warning line shall be erected around all sides of the roof work area.
    a. When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6- feet (1.8 m) from the roof edge.
    b. When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 10-feet (3.1 m) from the roof edge in the direction of mechanical equipment operation.
    c. Points of access, materials handling areas, storage areas and hoisting areas shall be connected to the work area by an access path formed by two warning lines.
    d. When the path to a point of access is not in use, a rope, wire, chain or other barricade, equivalent in strength and height to the warning line, shall be placed across the path such that a person cannot walk directly into the work area.

2. Warning lines shall consist of ropes, wires or chains and supporting stanchions erected as follows:
    a. The rope, wire or chain shall be flagged at not more than 6- foot (1.8 m) intervals with high visibility material;
    b. The rope, wire or chain shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is no less than 31-inches (0.9 m) from the walking/ working surface and its highest point is not more than 39-inches (1.0 m) from the walking/ working surface;
    c. After being erected, with the rope, wire or chain attached, stanchions shall be capable of resisting, without tripping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (7.25 kg) applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches (0.8 m) above

the walking/ working surface, perpendicular to the warning line, and in the direction of the floor, roof or platform edge;

d. The rope, wire or chain shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds (226.8 kg) and after being attached to the stanchions, shall be capable of supporting, without breaking, a load of at least 16 pounds (7.25 kg).
e. The line shall be attached at each stanchion in such a way that pulling one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections before the stanchion tips over

3. No employee shall be allowed in the area between a roof edge and a warning line unless the employee is performing roofing work in that area.

4. Mechanical equipment on roofs shall be used or stored only in areas where employees are protected by a warning line system, guardrail system or personal fall arrest system.

CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONE SYSTEMS

Controlled access zones and their use shall conform to the following provisions.

1. When used to control access to areas where leading edge and other operations are taking place, the controlled zone shall be defined by a control line or by any other means that restrict access.
2. When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8m) nor more than 25 feet (7.7 m) from the unprotected or leading edge.
3. The control line shall extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to the unprotected or leading edge.
4. The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.
5. Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions as follows:
    a. Each line shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot (1.8 m) intervals with high visibility material.
    b. Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that is lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1.0 m) from the walking/ working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 m).
    c. Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds (90.72 kg).
6. On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place prior to the beginning of work, controlled access zones shall be enlarged, as necessary, to enclose all points of access, material handling areas, and storage areas.
7. On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow leading edge work to take place, only that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work shall be removed.

SAFETY MONITORING SYSTEMS

Safety monitoring systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:

1. DRI-CON shall designate a competent person to monitor the safety of other employees and shall ensure that the safety monitor complies with the following requirements:
    a. The safety monitor shall be competent and recognize fall hazards;
    b. The safety monitor shall warn the employee when it appears that the employer is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner;
    c. The safety monitor shall be on the same walking/ working surface within visual sight distance of the employee being monitored;
    d. The safety monitor shall be close enough to communicate orally with the employee; and
    e. The safety monitor shall not have other responsibilities, which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function.
2. Mechanical equipment shall not be used or stored in areas where safety-monitoring systems are being used to monitor employees engaged in roofing operations on low-sloped roofs.
3. No employee that is not engaged in roofing work on low-sloped roofs or covered by a fall protection plan shall be allowed in an area where a safety monitoring system is being utilized.
4. Each employee working in a controlled access zone shall be directed to comply with all fall hazard warnings from safety monitors.

HOLE COVERING SYSTEMS

Covers for holes in floors, roofs and other walking/ working surfaces shall meet the following requirements:

1. Covers located in roadways and vehicular aisles shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the maximum axle load of the largest vehicle expected to cross over the cover.
2. All other covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.
3. All covers shall be secured when installed so as to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment or employees.
4. All hole covers shall be color coded or they shall be marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER" to provide warning of the hazard. *Note: this provision does not apply to cast iron manhole covers or steel grates used on roadways.*

FALLING OBJECTS SYSTEMS

Falling object protection shall comply with the following provisions:

1. Toe-boards, when used as falling object protection, shall be erected along the edge of the overhead walking/ working surface for a distance sufficient to protect the employees below

The specific job fall protection plan must conform to the following provisions:

1. The specific job fall protection plan shall be prepared by a qualified person and developed specifically for the site where the leading edge work is being performed and the plan must be maintained up to date.
2. Any changes to the specific job fall protection plan shall be approved by a qualified person.
3. A copy of the specific job fall protection plan with all approved changes shall be maintained at the job site.
4. The implementation of the specific job fall protection plan shall be under the supervision of a competent person.
5. The specific job fall protection plan shall document the reasons when the use of conventional fall protection systems (guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems) are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard.
6. The specific job fall protection plan shall include a written discussion of other measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate the fall hazard for workers who cannot be provided with protection from the conventional fall protection systems.
    a. *For example, DRI-CON shall discuss the extent to which scaffolds, ladders, or vehicle mounted work platforms can be sued to provide a safer working surface and thereby reduce the hazard of falling.*
7. The specific job fall protection plan shall identify each location where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used. These locations shall then be classified as controlled access zones and DRI-CON will comply with OSHA standards relating to controlled access zones.
8. Where no other alternative measure has been implemented, the DRI-CON shall implement a safety monitoring system.
9. The specific job fall protection plan must include a statement that provides the name or other method of identification for each employee who is designated to work in controlled access zones. No other employees may enter controlled access zones.
10. In the event that an employee falls, or some other related, serious incident occurs (e.g. a near miss), DRI-CON will investigate the circumstances of the specific job fall protection plan to determine if the fall protection plan needs to be changed (e.g. new practices, procedures, or training) and shall implement those changes to prevent similar types of falls or incidents.

TRAINING PROGRAM

1. DRI-CON shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.
2. DRI-CON shall assure that each employee has been trained, as necessary, by a competent person qualified in the following areas:
    a. The nature of fall hazards in the work area
    b. The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used
    c. The use and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, controlled access zones and other protection to be used
    d. The role of each employee in the safety monitoring system when this system is used
    e. The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs

f. The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection; and
g. The role of employees in fall protection plans; the standards contained in this subpart.

CERTIFICATION OF TRAINING

1. DRI-CON shall verify compliance with the training program by preparing a written certification record. The written certification record shall contain the name or other identity of employee trained, the dates of training and the signature of the competent person who conducted the training.
2. The latest training certification shall be maintained in the employee file.

RETRAINING

When DRI-CON has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required, DRI-CON shall retrain each such employee. Circumstances where retraining is required include, but are not limited to, situations where:

1. Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete; or
2. Changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete;
3. Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of all protections systems or equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the required understanding or skill.

SLIPS, TRIPS, AND FALLS

Keeping the jobsite clean will help prevent slips, trips and falls. Also all walkways, entrances, and exits must be kept clear. Care must be taken to keep floors clean, dry, and free of mud. Work will not be conducted in areas where materials or trash are likely to cause slips, trips or falls. Holes larger than 2 inches by 2 inches must be securely covered and marked as a hole. The cover must be strong enough to support any people or equipment in the area. If heavy equipment, like scissor lifts or boom lifts, is in the area, rails must be provided to prevent them from being driven across and crushing the cover. If an employee must remove the cover, it must be secured back before they leave the area. Floor edges with drop offs of more than 6 feet must have rails or cables installed. This includes building edges, elevator shafts and mechanical chases.

SCAFFOLD SAFETY

Collapsible scaffolds are the most common type of scaffold on our jobsites. They are very versatile and when used correctly are very safe. The following are some guidelines to help you understand how to use them safely:

1. Take good care of the scaffolds
    a. Do not drop, crash or bend them
    b. Do not use any bent or damaged parts
2. You must install at least one truss on each side of each section of the scaffold. This is to make it stronger so it won't collapse.
3. Make sure the spring pins are secure and thread them in as you build the scaffold.
4. If your platform is four (4) feet above the floor, you must install guardrails. (See Frame Scaffolds Section)
5. If you need to stack two or three full sections, you must install outriggers. (When building a wall and you can only install outriggers on one (1) side, you can only stack two (2) sections.)
6. Lock the wheels before climbing the scaffold and latch the safety chain behind you.
7. You should dismount before moving the scaffold. Nine out of ten accidents on scaffold happen when they are being moved while someone is on the platform. Survey your work area. If there are open holes in the floor around your work area, report it to your supervisor immediately. Major accidents are caused when the wheel roll or slip into open cavities.
8. Maximum load for a single section of scaffold is 1000 pounds. But the weight cannot exceed 73 pounds per square foot. If the scaffolds are stacked, you must deduct the weight of the scaffold(s) above.
9. If you are using a scaffold within six (6) of the edge of a building or any edge where you could fall, you should be tied off with a harness and lanyard.
10. Keep your work area clean. Most scaffold accidents involve moving the scaffold around over trash!
11. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions for erecting the scaffold.

FRAME SCAFFOLDS

The Safety Director will train all employees in scaffold use, erection and dismantling. Each foreman is a competent scaffold person and will ensure that scaffold safety is followed on all jobs. Do not use unsafe or incomplete scaffolds. Incomplete scaffolds should be tagged with a red "Danger Do Not Use" tag. A green scaffold tag will be attached to each completed scaffold. Each scaffold must be inspected daily or before each shift. The competent person must inspect each scaffold and fill out and sign each green tag daily. Subsequent inspections should be noted on the back of the green tag. Scaffolds must have a stable foundation. Bottom plates must be used under each leg. If it is set up on soil, a mud sea; must be used under each leg. All braces should be in place and all platforms fully planked with scaffold grade planking. **DRI-CON's policy is that all scaffolds with the platform 4 ft or higher must have safety rails, including a top rail, mid-rail and toe-boards.** If safety rails cannot be installed, the workers on the scaffold must use a harness and lanyard. See the foreman if rails cannot be installed. A ladder or other access must be provided on all scaffolds. **You must lock the wheels any time you are one a mobile scaffold.** Scaffold surfing is strictly prohibited.

LIFT EQUIPMENT

Employees shall be trained and have a card to operate a scissor lift. All DRI-CON employees are properly trained to operate boom and scissor lifts. All employees must carry operator card on their person. Operators bear the final responsibility for safe operation of the equipment they are operating. Use the lift only on a flat level surface. Never climb up on the rails unless you get approval from your foreman. Then use the emergency lock out button and use a safety harness and lanyard. The gate or gate chain must be closed if you are on the lift. Do not overload a lift. The rated capacity is noted on the lift near the entry. If you have questions there should be an operator's manual in a box on each lift of you can ask your foreman. *Boom lifts* are those with a basket on the end of an arm or boom. Employees must be trained and have certified operator's card to operate this type of equipment. **Employees must wear a harness and lanyard any time you enter the basket of a boom lift, even if you are only moving the lift.** The lanyard must be connected to the designated anchor point inside the basket.

LADDERS

Employees must use ladders properly. The user must inspect each ladder prior to each use. Damaged ladders must be tagged “Danger – Do Not Use – Out of Service” and turned into the foreman so it may be returned to the warehouse and removed from service. Stepladders must be opened and the braces locked before use. Never use a stepladder leaned against a wall. Job built and extension ladders should be secured at the bottom and tied or secured at the top. They should extend 36 inches above the upper floor. Make sure the base of an extension ladder has the rubber feet on the floor. The extension must be locked together with the main part of the ladder. Job built and extension ladders should have their bases out one foot from the wall for each four feet of height. This will help assure they are not leaned too steep or too flat. When working from a ladder never reach out more than 18 inches from the centre of the ladder. Leaning out too far could cause you to lose your balance and fall. As a guide, employees must keep their belt buckle between the two side rails of the ladder. Never stand on the top two steps of a step ladder. Standing on either of the top two steps, it is likely you will lose your balance and fall. Staying off the top two steps allows you to brace your knees and legs on the ladder sides.

STAIRWAYS

Stairways can be very dangerous. They should not be used until they are welded into place and the walls and hand rails are installed. If the steps have a lip at the edge of the step, it could cause a person to trip. Before we can use them they must be poured with concrete or temporarily filled with wood or other solid material, level to the top and full depth.

ELECTICAL

Extension cords shall be a minimum of 12-gauge, 3-conductorand hard use type. The cords should be run along walls as much as feasible. This will help prevent damage from equipment running over them. If a cord has the ground prong missing, it must be removed from the job site until the end is replaced. The cord must not have nicks in the inside insulation. Sometimes nicks in the outside insulation can be repaired. If a cord is nicked or cut, the employee should contact their foreman and he will tell them if it needs repair or replacement. Some job sites do not allow any repair of extension cords. All temporary power outlets should have GFCI’s. If they do not, your foreman will get you a GFCI junction box.

POWER TOOLS AND HAND TOOLS

All tools must be inspected prior to being used. Never remove safety devices or guards from power tools. **Never use damaged or malfunctioning tools.** Tag them “Damaged – Do Not Use” and return them to the warehouse for repairs. This includes damaged electrical cords and plugins missing a ground prong. Keep your hand and power tools in good and serviceable condition.

LIESTER TPO HAND WELDER

The TPO heat gun tools we use “Liester” can be very dangerous. To use or operate a TPO hand welder, you must be properly trained. Employees operating heat welder must always wear safety glasses and appropriate gloves. An employee must never use a damaged or malfunctioning hand welder. Malfunction heat welders must be turned into the foreman or the office for repair. Never operate hand welder around gasoline or other flammables. Always use appropriate setting for the TPO thickness specified. **Never leave a live heat welder unattended. Allow sufficient cooling period before storing device.**

SANITARY FACILITIES

Clean drinking water and cups are supplied on all job sites. A trash can should be provided so used paper cups can be thrown away. The general contractor/ owner should furnish portable toilets for each job site. An employee’s assistance is needed to keep these in good condition. Writing on the walls, defacing, or damaging them in any way is grounds for termination.

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Objective:

Henceforth, it shall be our policy to implement the various requirements of the Chemical Hazard Communication Regulation as required by the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety.

Responsibility:

1. The Safety Director is designated as the person responsible for implementing this written safety program.
2. Compliance Procedures:
    a) Maintain a lis of hazardous chemicals that are on each jobsite.
    b) Obtain and retain in the jobsite records and office Safety Data Sheets (SDS) on substances which contain one or more hazardous chemicals.
    c) Explain the SDS to employees as part of the ongoing safety training. Employees have a right to receive data contained on the sheets. Employees will not be discharged or discriminated against for exercising their rights in this regard.
    d) Provide information and training to all employees relative to the Hazard Communication Regulation and about any known potential exposure to hazardous chemicals.
    e) Maintain records of employee accidental over-exposure to hazardous chemicals.
    f) Make available to and share with other contractors or subcontractors SDS information on hazardous chemicals on the job site.
3. Employee's acknowledgement of training:
    a) Training shall be conducted and documented at a safety meeting and shall provide at least the following.
4. Information on which hazardous chemicals are in the work area.
5. How to read, interpret and comply with information SDS and labels.
6. Signature verification of specific training.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

"Hazardous chemical" is defined as any chemical which is a physical or a health hazard."

Hazardous chemicals fall in the following health and physical categories:

1. HEALTH HAZARD:
    a. Carcinogen
    b. Corrosive
    c. Irritant
    d. Sensitizer
    e. Toxic
    f. Chemicals affecting specific organs, i.e. liver, kidney
2. PHYSICAL HAZARD:
    a. Combustible or flammable liquid
    b. Compressed gas
    c. Explosive
    d. Organic Peroxide
    e. Oxidizer
    f. Pyrophoric (ignites spontaneously in air at or below 130)
    g. Unstable
    h. Water-Reactive

The hazardous chemical list should contain the following information:

1. The chemical name and common name used on the container label and the Safety Data Sheet.
2. The manufacturer's name, address and telephone number.
3. The work area in which the chemical is used or stored.
4. Date SDS were requested or received.

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

SDS is the abbreviation used to identify a Safety Data Sheet. A SDS is a Document which supplies information about a particular hazardous chemical.

The SDS must provide information on the physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous chemical; known acute and chronic health effects and related health information; exposure limits; whether the chemical is considered to be a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA; precautionary measures; emergency and first aid procedures; and the identification of the organization responsible for preparing the sheet including name, address and telephone number.

Access to Information

This written Hazard Communication Program is available, upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, etc.

Copies of SDS for all hazardous substances to which employees of this company may be expected to use are kept in the main office and job site. The Safety Director will be responsible for obtaining and maintaining the data sheet for the company.

Safety Director will review incoming data sheets for new and significant health/safety information. He will see that any new information is passed on to the affected employees and all subcontractors on the jobsite.

If a SDS is missing or obviously incomplete, a new SDS will be requested from the manufacturer.

LABELING:

Material received at the jobsite shall be properly labeled. If labels are not provided, contact the supplier for specific labels. Information contained on labels must not conflict with federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations in labeling requirements. These labels should provide the following.

1. Identify the chemical products or substances in the container.
2. Hazard warnings.
3. List name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer or other responsible party.
4. Target organs affected by chemical.

Use of Labels:

1. The labels must not be removed and should be replaced if illegible.
2. All containers of chemical products, including laboratory bottles, solvent cans, and dispensers must be labeled. For smaller containers (less than one gallon or 3.7 liters), Labels must be consistent with the standards that are specified above. Only those chemicals that can be classified as “immediate use”, are exempt from the labeling procedures described above.
3. Immediately use is defined as the hazardous chemicals under control of and used only by the person who transfers it from the labeled container and only within the work shirt in which it is transferred.
4. In storage areas where similar chemicals products are stored, signs and/or placards must be posted to identify the material and transmit the required information in lieu of individual container labels.
5. If any materials are to be transferred from a storage tank or container through pipeline, labels with the required information will be affixed to the line at the discharge point (valve.)
6. In those cases where a chemical product other than that specified on the container label is placed in the container, re-label the container to accurately reflect the hazards of the chemical product that has been substituted.

Training

Employees are to attend a new employee health and safety orientation or tool box meeting set up by the Safety Director, prior to starting work, for information and training on the following:

1. An overview of the requirements contained in the Hazard Communications Regulations, including their rights under the Regulations.
2. Inform employees of any operation in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present.
3. Location and availability of the written Hazard Communication Program.
4. Physical and health effects of the hazardous chemicals.
5. Methods and observations techniques used to determine the pressure of or the release of hazardous chemicals in the work area.
6. How to lessen or prevent exposure to these hazardous substances through usage of engineering controls, work practices, and/or the use of personal protective equipment.
7. Steps the company has taken to lessen or prevent exposure to these chemicals.
8. Emergency and first aid procedures to follow if employees are exposed to hazardous substances.
9. How to read labels and review SDS to obtain appropriate hazard information.
10. Have each employee trained in the above, and sign the Employee Acknowledgement Form.
11. Conduct an annual review of the Hazard Communication Program with all employees and maintain a record of those in attendance.

NOTE: It is critically important that all employees understand the training. Contact the Safety Director with any additional questions.

When new hazardous chemicals are introduced, the Safety Director will review the above items as they relate to the new chemical in a safety meeting.

NON-ROUTINE TASK TRAINING:

Periodically, employees are required to perform hazardous non-routine tasks. Prior to starting work on such projects, each affected employee will be given information by his supervisor about chemical hazards to which the employee may be exposed during such an activity.

General Contractor/Subcontractor Responsibilities:

Access of information by other employers – When employees of a subcontractor may be exposed to hazardous chemicals while working on the jobsite, the general contractor shall provide a list of the hazardous chemicals being used at that jobsite by the appropriated company's Safety Director and make available the applicable SDS for all required protective measures. Likewise, it shall be the responsibility of all subcontractors to provide the appropriate SDS to the general contractor for all hazardous chemicals being used by their company at the jobsite.

When exposure to a hazardous chemical is expected each employer is responsible for the appropriate training of their employees.

If requested, names, addresses, and telephone numbers of supplier or manufacturers of the hazardous chemicals being used shall be provided.

RECORD KEEPING

- Safety Data Sheets and requests for SDS not furnished.
- Hazardous Chemical List
- Records of employee training and employee acknowledgement copies.
- Records of any employee accidental over-exposure to a hazardous chemical.
- Records of any environmental testing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Hardhats, safety glasses, and vests must be worn on all jobsites at all times. Hardhat, safety glasses, gloves, safety vest, and earplugs will be provided to each employee when they are hired. The company will replace these items when they are worn out. They should take the worn out items to the foreman and he will replace them. If they are lost or misplaced, the job foreman will replace them and the employee will sign a payroll deduction for their cost. Leather work boots must be worn by DRI-CON employees on all jobsites. Employees may use their own glasses and hardhats as long as they are ANSI approved.

Harnesses and lanyards are provided as fall arrest when no other full protection is feasible and when working from a boom lift. The user must inspect his harness and lanyard before each use. If a harness or lanyard is damaged or used during a fall arrest then it should be marked as out of service and returned to the supervisor. The manufacturer's tags are critical to identification and inspection of the harness and lanyard. These manufacturers' tags should never be removed or mutilated. All fall arrest equipment should be inspected daily by a qualitied person.

Head, Eye, and Face Protection

Employee must wear an approved hard hat on any jobsite. They must wear approved safety glasses all the time on any jobsite. If they are using a chop saw, grinding or doing any work where particles fly toward your face, you must wear an approved face shield. If an employee gets debris in their eye, they must immediately go to the first aid person to obtain eye wash solution. If eye wash solution is inadequate, medical treatment will be made available. Do not delay getting treatment for anything in your eye. Any employee welding or using a cutting torch will be provided with the correct helmet, gloves, or goggles by their foreman. Wear earplugs if the area is noisy or uncomfortable. Any employee who feels that their work area is too loud greater than 85db, should ask the foreman to contact their Safety Director to request an evaluation of the work area's noise level.

Hand Protection

Metal roof, soffit, and ACM panels are sharp and may easily cut skin. Handle the materials carefully. Employees may wear fingerless gloves when framing, cutting, moving, or installing our metal materials. **As of January 1, 2016, employees may not wear fingerless gloves.** Anyone moving sharp materials or trash should wear full finger leather gloves to help protect their hands. Employees should take care to keep fingers clear of any area which might pinch, crush, cut them, and keep their heat weld gun under control so as not to scorch TPO material or themselves.

Respirator Protection

DRI-CON has determined that we will not require any employee to enter or work in areas with dangerous atmospheres. If any employee believes that there is a possibility of a hazardous atmosphere in his work area, he should immediately leave the area and contact his foreman. Some construction materials and common construction practices produce some nuisance dust. If an employee voluntarily wishes to wear a dust mask for their comfort, then a filtering face piece (N95 Type) dust mask will be furnished to them. They should be given a copy of "Information for Employees "Using Respirators when not required Under Standard. – 1910.134 Appendix D" and its contents explained. It is critical that they understand the manufactures directions in the choice, usage, proper fit, testing, maintenance, hazards, and limitations of filtering face piece dust mask. Typically filtering face piece dust mask are used for a maximum of one day or an eight hour work shift. At the end of the day the filtering face piece should be destroyed and thrown away in a trash can. They are not designed to be cleaned or reused. New filtering face piece mask should be stored in their original containers and in a clean secure area and handed out only by a foreman or his designated representative.

Proper Clothing

Employees must wear long pants and work shirts. Their shirts may be short sleeved but cannot be sleeveless. Leather work boots must be worn. They must be of a type which will protect their feet and provide good traction for walking on the jobsites. Clothing cannot display any profane or offensive words or pictures.

Confined Spaces

DRI-CON has determined that we will not require any employee to enter or work in a confined space. In construction, “confined or enclosed spaces” means any space having limited means of egress, which is subject to the accumulation of toxic gases or dust or may have no breathable oxygen. There are many types of confined spaces such as, but not limited to; mixing vats, storage tanks, process vessels, bins, boilers, ventilation, or exhaust ducts, sewers, underground utility vaults, tunnels, pipelines, and open top spaces more than 4 feet deep such as pits, tubs, vaults, and vessels. Generally any space not designed with a full door for humans could be a confined space. This might include spaces under buildings, trenches, inside walls or fir downs, etc. If an employee thinks his work space might be a confined space he should not enter. He should check with his foreman and the safety person to determine if the space is dangerous.

Jobsite Safety Audits

The purpose of a weekly safety audit is to provide the jobsite supervisor with a convenient checklist to follow so we may be sure that obvious hazards have been abated and necessary training conducted. **The foreman, superintendent or his designated representative should do one recorded jobsite audit weekly.** The items on the list should be checked and marked as excellent, good, correction needed, or immediate correction needed. If an item is marked “correction needed”, then an explanation of the reason the hazard was not corrected, the actions to be taken to correct, a time table for those corrections and what was done to protect employees in the interim should be made in the comment section. The audit should be regularly conducted each week and recorded on the standard form. Forman should keep a copy of the audit for their records, a copy should be given to the general contractor and one should be forwarded to the DRI-CON Safety Director.

Safety Violation Policy

DRI-CON employees typically work safely on all our jobsites by adhering to our safe work practices, however occasionally infractions might occur. The most important factor is to keep all our employee's safe and injury free. If a foreman, superintendent, or the safety director finds an employee is endangering himself/herself or other employees, the employee may be escorted from the jobsite, sent home with unpaid days off, his employment terminated, or other actions as the job foreman, superintendent, or safety director sees fit to the jobsite safe.

Following are the steps a superintendent, foreman, or safety director may follow when a safety violation occurs:

1. A first offense of a safety rule warrants, a written warning tempered with an explanation of the rule, the reasons for the rule, our concern for their safety and health and the consequences of not abiding by the safety rules. The offense should be noted in the manager's daily log, along with the employee being sent home for the day.
2. If a second violation occurs, then another written warning should be issued. The safety director must be notified and arrangements made to have the employee to report to the office for additional safety training. The purpose of this training is to assure that the employee understands the safety rules and all the consequences of violating the rules. The employee will be required to sign a form showing his understanding of the rule and the consequences of violating the rules. Employee will also be sent home for a period of three days.
3. Upon receipt of a third warning the employee will be called into the office for disciplinary action which may include termination.

DRI-CON reserves the right to terminate employment at any time and may bypass any notice, including the steps outlined in the Safety Violation policy, as it deems necessary in light of the specific circumstances.

Injuries

All injuries must be reported to the foreman or superintendent **immediately.** All foremen must be trained in first aid and provide assistance in determining the appropriate action in response to an injury. If it is first aid cut then the foreman will assist in cleaning and dressing the wound. The employee is responsible to clean and dry their wound, as to prevent infection. Infections are dangerous. If there is redness or any sign of infection they should contact the first aid person immediately. A post-accident drug test may be conducted immediately after all accidents regardless of the severity of any injury.

What to do After an Injury Occurs

After an injury incident, everyone's first priority must be to help the injured employee. First aid should be administered immediately.

Emergency Injuries:

If the employee is unconscious, has uncontrollable bleeding has fallen from elevation or needs immediate medical treatment, call 911 and continue first aid until emergency services arrive and take control of the injured employee. Stabilize the situation to prevent further injuries. Preserve the scene as much as possible by barricading or using danger or caution tape. Call the safety director immediately. It is the responsibility of the injured employee's supervisor and safety director to assure the employee is taken to the hospital, receives medical treatment, and relatives are notified as appropriate. As soon as practical the safety director and the supervisor will investigate the situation and determine the best ways to prevent similar injuries in the future.

Serious Injuries:

If the injured employee needs medical attention but it is not an emergency, after first aid is administered the injured employee should be taken to the clinic by a designated DRI-CON management employee. Stabilize the situation to prevent further injuries. Preserve the scene as much as possible by barricading or using danger or caution tape. Call the safety director immediately. It is the responsibility of the injured employee's supervisor and the safety director to ensure the employee is taken to the doctor or hospital, he receives medical treatment, and relatives are notified as appropriate. Immediately after the injured person has been cared for, the safety director and the supervisor will investigate the situation and determine the best way to prevent similar injuries in the future.

Aches and Pains:

If the employee has pain, find out the extent and the circumstances and administer first aid. If it is determined the employee was injured on the job, the injured employee should be taken to a clinic by a designated DRI-CON management employee. If appropriate stabilize the situation to prevent further injuries and preserve the scene as much as possible by barricading or using danger or caution tape. Call the safety director immediately. It is the responsibility of the injured employee's supervisor and the safety director to assure the employee is taken to the doctor, and that he/she receives evaluation and medical treatment as appropriate. As soon as practical the safety director and the supervisor will investigate the situation and determine the best ways to prevent similar injuries in the future.

First Aid Injuries:

If the injury is minor, doesn't require medical attention, the employee will be able to return to normal duties and first aid can be administered on the jobsite, then it is probably a first aid injury. Administer the first aid and then complete an incident report, mark it "First Aid" and fax it to the office. Include what first aid was administered and what actions were taken to prevent that type of injury in the future. Follow up daily to ensure the injury or the employees condition does not deteriorate and inform the safety director of any changes.

Contact DRI-CON office for the location of the preferred doctor in that job area. It is the responsibility of the injured employee's supervisor to ensure the employee is taken to the doctor, receives medical treatment, notifies relatives as required and has a ride home. A post-accident drug test may be conducted immediately after any accident, regardless of the severity or involvement in the injury.

Accident Investigation

All injuries and incidents must be investigated, including those resulting in any injury or property or equipment damage. The jobsite supervisor and the safety director will conduct these investigations. A report covering pertinent facts, the root causes of these cases and a plan for prevention will be prepared and submitted to the foreman or supervisors. First aid cases and near miss cases will be logged and investigated immediately by the jobsite supervisors. The list will be reviewed during regular audits and inspections.

Returning to Work After an Injury

It is in the best interest of our injured employees and DRI-CON that they return to work as soon as they are able. However, before returning to work an injured employee must receive a full or at least a limited duty release from their treating doctor. In the event of a limited or restricted duty release, DRI-CON will strive to accommodate the injured worker with his desire to return to work as soon as he/she is able. We will provide light duty within his/her restrictions. When returning to work on restricted duty the employee may receive a lower hourly wage than he/she was previously receiving. Referred to as a bonafide offer of employment, the employee should receive wages customary for the duty he is actually performing.

Light Duty

Since construction is conducted on jobsites usually the work performed, the locations, and the conditions are constantly changing. Therefore considerable latitude is given to the superintendent and foreman in managing the duties of employees under limited duty restrictions. Sometimes it may be necessary for the employee to change jobsites to find meaningful work within his/her duty restrictions. Light duty will be available to accommodate all eligible employees.

Substance Abuse Policy

DRI-CON is committed to a drug free workplace. The possession of illegal drugs or the use of illegal drugs or inhalants will not be tolerated. This includes any illegal substance and prescription drugs not prescribed to the employee being tested. Testing for illegal drugs will be conducted pre-employment, post-accident, prior to commencing work on particular projects, for cause, and at random. The employee can be fired or disciplined for a positive drug test or for refusing to take a drug test. Any employee who has a drug problem can contact the safety director who will try to arrange for treatment and counseling. This contact must be made prior to any selection for testing. This will be confidential assistance; however we cannot allow anyone under the influence of drugs to work on any DRI-CON jobsites. No alcoholic beverages can be consumed or possessed on any jobsite. No one under the influence of drugs or alcohol will be allowed to remain on any jobsite. Some legal prescriptions drugs might be legitimately prescribed to and taken by an employee, but might cause some impairments and or side effects which could make it dangerous to work on a construction jobsite. If the prescription causes any impairment or conditions dangerous to the employee or other employees, he/she will not be allowed to be on a DRI-CON jobsite while taking that medication.

OSHA® HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

1. All DRI-CON employees will be trained in the exposure and treatment of chemical hazards related to all material used by DRI-CON.
2. All supervisors will have documentation for ready reference.
3. All hazard data will be available upon request to DRI-CON employees in the immediate work area.

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

I. OBJECTIVE

Henceforth, it shall be our policy to implement the various requirements of the Chemical Hazard Communication Regulation as required by the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

II. RESPONSIBILITY

A. **The Safety Director is designated as the person responsible for implementing this written safety program.**

B. **Compliance Procedures:**

1. Maintain a list of hazardous chemical that are on each jobsite.
2. Obtain and retain in the jobsite records and in the office Safety Data Sheets (SDS) on substances which contain one or more hazardous chemicals.
3. Explain the SDS to employees as part of the ongoing safety training. Employees have a right to receive data contained on the sheets. Employees will not be discharged or discriminated against for exercising their rights in this regard.
4. Providing information and training to all employees relative to the Hazard Communication Regulation and about any known potential exposure to hazardous chemicals.
5. Maintain records of employee accidental over-exposure to hazardous chemicals.
6. Make available to and share with other contractors or subcontractors SDS information on hazardous chemicals on the job site.

C. **Employee's acknowledgement of training:**

1. Training shall be conducted and documented at a safety meeting and shall provide at least the following.
    a. Information on which hazardous chemicals are in the work area
    b. How to read, interpret and comply with information SDS and labels
    c. Signature verification of specific training.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

A. **Definition: hazardous chemical is defined as any chemical which is a physical or a health hazard.**

B. **Hazardous chemicals fall in the following health and physical categories:**

1. HEALTH HAZARD:
    a. Carcinogen
    b. Corrosive
    c. Irritant
    d. Sensitizer
    e. Toxic
    f. Chemicals affecting specific organs, i.e. liver, kidney
2. PHYSICAL HAZARD:
    a. Combustible or flammable liquid
    b. Compressed gas
    c. Explosive
    d. Organic Peroxide
    e. Oxidizer
    f. Pyrophoric (ignites spontaneously in air at or below 130 degrees)
    g. Unstable
    h. Water-Reactive

C. **The hazardous chemical list should contain the following information:**

1. The chemical name and common name used on the container label and the Safety Data Sheet
2. The manufacturer's name, address, and telephone number.
3. The work area in which the chemical is used or stored.
4. Date SDS were requested or received.

IV. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

A. Definiton:
SDS is the abbreviation used to identify a Safety Data Sheet. A SDS is a document which supplies information about a particular hazardous chemical.

1. The SDS must provide information on the physical and chemical characteristics of the hazardous chemical; known acute and chronic health effect and related health information; exposure limits; whether the chemical is considered to be a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA; precautionary measures; emergency and first aid procedures; and the

identification of the organization responsible for preparing the sheet including name, address and telephone number.

B. **ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

1. This written Hazard Communication Program is available upon request, to employees, their designated representatives, etc.
2. Copies of SDS for all hazardous substances to which employees of this company may be expected are kept in the main office. The Safety Director will be responsible for obtaining and maintaining the data sheet for the company.
3. If a SDS is missing or obviously incomplete, a new SDS will be requested from the manufacturer.

V. LABELING

A. **Definition:**

Material received at the jobsite shall be properly labeled. If labels are not provided contact the supplier for specific labels. Information contained on labels must not conflict with federal, state, or local laws and/or regulations in labeling requirements. These labels should provide the following.

1. Identify the chemical products or substances in the container
2. Hazard warnings
3. List name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer or other responsible party.
4. Target organs affected by chemical.

B. **Use of Labels:**

1. The labels must not be removed and should be replaced if illegible
2. All containers of chemical products, including laboratory bottles, solvent cans and dispensers must be labeled. For smaller containers(less than one gallon or 3.7 liters), labels must be consistent with the standards that are specified above. Only those chemicals that can be classified as “immediate use”, are exempt from the labeling procedures described above. Immediate use is defined as the hazardous chemicals under control of and used only by the who transfers it from the labeled container and only within the work shirt in which it is transferred
3. In storage areas where similar chemical products are stored, signs and/or placards must be posted to identify the material and transmit the required information in lieu of individual container labels.

4. If any materials are to be transferred from a storage tank or container through pipeline, labels with the required information will be affixed to the line at the discharge point (valve).
5. In those cases where a chemical product other than that specified on the container label is placed in the container, re-label the container to accurately reflect the hazards of the chemical product that has been substituted.

VI. TRAINING

A. Employee Training:

1. Employees are to attend a new employee health and safety orientation or tool box meeting set up by the Safety Director, prior to starting work, for information and training on the following:

- **a.** An overview of the requirements contained in the Hazard Communications Regulations, including their rights under the Regulations.
- **b.** Inform employees of any operation in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present.
- **c.** Location and availability of the written Hazard Communication Program.
- **d.** Physical health and effects of hazardous chemicals.
- **e.** Methods and observation techniques used to determine the pressure of or the release of hazardous chemicals in the work area.
- **f.** How to lessen or prevent exposure to these hazardous substances through usage of engineering controls, work practices, and/or the use of personal protective equipment.
- **g.** Steps the company has taken to lessen or prevent exposure to these chemicals.
- **h.** Emergency and first aid procedures to follow if employees are exposed to hazardous substances.
- **i.** How to read labels and review SDS to obtain appropriate hazard information.
- **j.** Have each employee trained in the above, and sign the Employee Acknowledgement Form.
- **k.** Conduct and annual review of the Hazard Communication Program with all employees and maintain a record of those in attendance.

NOTE: it is critically important that all employees understand the training. Contact the Safety Director with any additional questions.

2. When hazardous chemicals are introduced, the superintendent will review the above items as they relate to the new chemical in a safety meeting.

B. General Contractor/Subcontractor Responsibilities:

Access of information by other employers: When employees of a subcontractor may be exposed to hazardous chemicals while working on the jobsite, the general contractor shall provide a list of the hazardous chemicals being used at that jobsite by the appropriated company's Safety Director and make available the applicable SDS for all required protective measures.

Likewise, it shall be the responsibility of all subcontractors to provide the appropriate SDS to the general contractor for all hazardous chemicals being used be their company at the jobsite.

When exposure to a hazardous chemical is expected, each employer is responsible for the appropriate training of their employees.

If requested, names, addresses and telephone numbers of suppliers or manufacturers of the hazardous chemicals being used shall be provided.

C. NON-ROUTINE TASK TRAINING

Periodically, employees are required to perform hazardous non-routine tasks. Prior to starting work on such projects, each affected employee will be given information by his supervisor about chemical hazards to which the employee may be exposed during such an activity.

IV. RECORD KEEPING

A. Safety Date Sheets, and requests for any SDS not furnished.
B. Hazardous Chemical List.
C. Records of employee training and employee acknowledgement copies.
D. Records of any employee accidental over-exposure to a hazardous chemical.
E. Records of any environmental testing.

Pictograms

THERE ARE NINE DISTINCT PICTOGRAMS THAT ARE PART OF THE HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD. THE PICTOGRAMS ARE SYMBOLS THAT SHOW WHAT KIND OF HAZARDS A CHEMICAL HAS. THERE CAN BE ONE OR MORE PICTOGRAMS ON A LABEL DEPENDING ON THE HAZARDS. THE PICTOGRAMS WILL ALWAYS BE A BLACK SYMBOL ON A WHITE BACKGROUND WITH ARED DIAMOND SHAPED BORDER.

GHS - Hazard Pictograms and Related Hazard Classes

Exploding Bomb
- Explosives
- Self-reactives
- Organic Peroxides

Corrosion
- Skin corrosion/burns
- Eye damage
- Corrosive to metals

Flame Over Circle
- Oxidizing gases
- Oxidizing liquids
- Oxidizing solids

Gas Cylinder
- Gases under pressure

Enviroment
- Aquatic toxicity

Skull & Crossbones
- Acute toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Exclamation Mark
- Irritant (eye & skin)
- Skin sensitizer
- Acute toxicity
- Narcotic effects
- Respiratory tract irritant
- Hazardous to ozone layer (non-mandatory)

Health Hazard
- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reprodcutive toxicity
- Respiratory sensitizer
- Target organ toxicity
- Aspiration toxicity

Flame
- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- Self-heating
- Emits flammable gas
- Self-reactives
- Organic peroxides

SUMMARY OF HMIS RATINGS

I. HAZARD RATING

0	MINIMAL HAZARD	No significant risk to health
1	SLIGHT HAZARD	Irritation or minor reversible injury possible
2	MODERATE HAZARD	Temporary or minor injury may occur
3	SERIOUS HAZARD	Major injury is likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
4	SEVERE HAZARD	Life-threatening, major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated exposures

II. FLAMMABILITY HAZARD RATING

0	MINIMAL HAZARD	Materials that are normally stable and will not burn unless heated
1	SLIGHT HAZARD	Materials that must be preheated before figuration will occur. Flammable liquids in this category will have flash points (the lowest temperature at which ignition will occur) at or above 200 degrees F (NFPA Class IIIB)
2	MODERATE HAZARD	Material that must be moderately heated before ignition will occur including flammable liquids with flash points at or above 100 degrees F and below 200 degrees F (NFPA Class II & Class IIIA)

3	**SERIOUS HAZARD**	**Materials capable of ignition under normal temperature conditions including flammable liquids with flash points below 73F and boiling points above 100 F as well as liquids with flash points between 73F and 100F (NFPA Class 1B & 1C)**
4	**SEVERE HAZARD**	**Very flammable gases or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 73F and 100F (NFPA Class 1A)**

III. REACTIVITY HAZARD RATING

0	**MINIMAL HAZARD**	**Materials that are normally stable even under fire conditions and will not react with water**
1	**SLIGHT HAZARD**	**Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable at high temperature and pressures. These materials may react with water but they will not release energy violently.**
2	**MODERATE HAZARD**	**Materials that in themselves are normally unstable and will readily under violent chemical change but will not detonate. These materials may also react violently with water.**
3	**SERIOUS HAZARD**	**Materials that are capable of detonation or explosive reaction but require a strong initiating source or must be heated under confinement before initiations or materials that react explosively with water.**
4	**SEVERE HAZARD**	**Materials that are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition at normal temperatures and pressures**

IV. CHRONIC EFFECTS INFORMATION

Chronic health effects are not rated because of the complex issue involved and the lack of standardized classifications and however based on information provided on the MSDS, presence of chronic effects may be indicated by (1) use of asterisk ("*") or other designation after the health hazard and corresponding to other information that may be available or (2) of written warnings in the white section of the HMIS label.

V. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The "X" in the personal protection block indicates that the personal protection required when working with this material would be the decision of the customer/ supervisor.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR HAZARDS

PRODUCT	HAZARD	FIRST AID
Gypsum Board	Stable but may cause dust when sawing	If exposed, flush eyes with water and find fresh air for coughing
Metal Studs	Stable except when grinding or heating	Wear goggles when grinding and respirator when heating. If exposed, seek medical aid
Polyethylene	Can produce toxic fumes when heated	If heated, wear respirator and if exposed, seek medical aid
Aluminum Moldings	Stable except when grinding or heating	Wear goggles when grinding and respirator when heating. If exposed, seek medical aid
Galvanized Metal Trim	Stable except when grinding or heating	Wear goggles when grinding and respirator when heating. If exposed, seek medical aid
Insulation	Product is mechanical irritant to skin, eyes and upper respiratory system	Flush eyes with copious quantities of water. If irritation persists, consult a physician.
Ceiling Tile	When cut or trimmed, especially with power tools, dust may cause temporary irritation to eyes, nose, throat and lungs	Remove to fresh air. Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Wash skin with soap and water.

*NOTE: *THIS SUMMARY MAY NOT CONTAIN ALL OF THE MATERIALS FOUND ON THE JOB SITE. REFER TO THE ITEMIZED MSDS SECTIONS OF THE HAZARDOUS COMMUNICATIONS MANUAL FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES.*

DRI-CON®

CHEMICAL FAMILY

METALS/ COMPRESSED GASES

Definition:

Metals may be found as a solid or fume if heated. A compressed gas is any material under pressure. The pressure may be low or high, depending on the material. A compressed gas may be an inert material (argon, hydrogen), corrosive, solvent or a metal.

Examples:

Acetylene (welding)
Argon (welding)
Oxygen (welding)
Cadmium (welding rod)
Silver (welding rod)

Uses:

On a construction site, metals and compressed gases are used in welding. Metals are used in ductwork, piping and framing.

Handling:

May require goggles and respirator. Special ventilation normally required for welding. Special handling required for the toxic metals or their alloys.

Storage:

Store compressed gases in a cool dry place out of the sun – especially important. Some gases must be separated due to flammability, toxicity or incompatibility. Valves must be protected; full and empty storage requirements. Stored metal dust must be kept dry and away from the ignition source.

Dangers: (Metals)

Metal dusts and fumes can cause a pneumonia-like illness, or can be irritating to the skin. Some metals are very toxic like beryllium, cadmium, and nickel. These are suspected of causing cancer.

Dangers: (Compressed Gases)

Compressed gases may possess the same toxicity as the material in another physical form or may be more toxic. Compressed gases are dangerous if released too fast. Some gases are FLAMMABLE. Some gases displace oxygen and act as an asphyxiate.

First Aid:

Depends on metal and its physical form. Some metals do not act on the body for several hours after exposure. For compressed gases, first aid is typically the same as the material in its other form.

SOLVENTS

Definition:

A liquid capable of dissolving one or more materials without undergoing a chemical reaction. Can be identified by its paint-like, sweet odor. Solvents are liquids.

Perchloroethylene (degreaser)
Toluene (paint thinner)
Dicholorethane (adhesive)
Xylenes (paints)
Methylene Chloride (paint stripper)

Uses:

Cleaning oils, greases and resins. Found in paints, varnishes, polishes and adhesives.

Handling:

May require gloves, apron, goggles, or respirator. Special ventilation may be required. Be sure that the proper protective equipment is used. There is no one respirator that can be used for solvents.

Storage:

Cool dry place out of the sun. Separate corrosives from solvents. May require special ventilation and grounding.

Dangers:

Inhaling the vapor may cause lack of coordination or damage to the liver, kidneys and/ or nervous system. Solvents may irritate the skin or me absorbed through the skin. Solvents may be flammable.

First Aid:

Wash the contacted area for 15 minutes with cold water and seek medical aid. If ingested or inhaled, seek medical aid.

CORROSIVES

Definition:

Acid or alkali. A material that can attack metal and human tissue such as mucus membrane, etc. can be found as a liquid and a solid. Chemical names may include "acid" or "hydroxide".

Examples:

Muriatic Acid (masons)
Hydrochloric Acid (woodworkers and plumbers)
Oxalic Acid (woodworkers)
Potassium Hydroxide (painters)
Sodium Hydroxide (plumbers)

Uses:

Clean finishes, bleaches

Handling:

May require gloves, apron, goggles, respirator. Special ventilation may be required.

Storage:

Cool dry place out of the sun. Separate acids from alkalis.

Dangers:

Very irritating to the skin and eyes. Can cause severe burns. Toxic vapors can be given off when mixing a corrosive with an incompatible material. Fumes may be irritating to breathe.

First Aid:

Wash contacted area for 15 minutes with cold water and seek medical aid.

CHEMICAL FAMILY

CHEMICAL SPILL CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES

1. **Evaluate the immediate area. Eliminate all sources of ignition.**

2. **do not leave the material unattended.**

3. **Persons trained and equipped with protective equipment should do clean-up.**

4. **Use absorbent or neutralizer as soon as possible. Contain the spill.**

5. **Pick up absorbent or neutralizer as soon as possible. Label.**

6. **Wash off tools (some tools must be thrown away when cleaning up a corrosive spill.)**

7. **Wash down area.**

DRI-CON®

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Different types for different purposes:

Heat resistant
Sharp surfaces
Acid resistant
Solvent types (butyl, neoprene, PVC)

Goggles:

Vented vs. Non-Vented
Face shield
Safety glasses

Respirators:

Air-purifying vs. Air-Supply
Storage and Cleaning
Disposable
Types (cartridge)
Documented program

PERSONAL HYGIENE

1. **Use appropriate protective clothing as required. DO NOT share equipment.**

2. **Immediately remove contaminated clothing.**

3. **Wash before going on break. (a toxic material like asbestos requires showering.)**

4. **Never take food into the work area.**

5. **Never smoke in a work area if chemicals are present. Leave cigarettes in storage area.**

6. **Clean up spills immediately, keep work area clean.**

When OSHA Comes to Your Jobsite

There are several reasons OSHA might inspect one of our job sites.

1. **General Scheduled Inspection**
2. **Formal or Informal Complaint**
3. **Referral**
4. **Incident, Injury, or Fatality**

If an OSHA compliance officer inspects a DRI-CON jobsite he/she will go directly to Supervisor to check credentials, the Supervisor would either request a search warrant or authorize the officer to inspect the jobsite. If DRI-CON is a subcontractor on a jobsite then the foreman should direct the officer to the general contractor. Upon arrival Billy Woods should be immediate notified at, (318)-455-8217. The compliance officer should allow ample opportunity for at arrival for the opening conference.

DRI-CON foremen/supervisors should make the best use of this time by making sure the following items are available to the officer:

- **Hazard Communication Program/SDS**
- **Safety and Health Program**
- **Your Job Site Inspection Book**
- **Make sure your "Right to Know" and OSHA Poster are posted where the employees can see them.**
- **Check extension cords and GFCI's**
- **Compile any additional safety forms, (JHA's, Toolbox Talks, etc.)**

Show the compliance officer only what he asks to see and answer his questions directly. Do not volunteer information he did not ask about. If he asks to speak with the employees, they should be instructed to answer his questions truthfully and directly. They have the right to refuse the interview or to have a representative with them when asked questions. The officer may interview them away from your presence after you are sure they have been informed of their rights.

Keep notes of everything the compliance officer looks at, asks about, names of each person he talks to, and what they talked about. Do not argue or appear confrontational to the officer. Keep calm and take time to consider what you do and say before you do or say anything.

DRI-CON®

When OSHA Comes to Your Jobsite

If the compliance officer points out situations he considers hazardous or dangerous you should try to correct them immediately. However, do not admit to any wrongdoing or fault until discussing the matter with your supervisor. Also, do not make a problem worse. For instance, if the officer wants a worker tied off with a harness, make sure the equipment meets all standards and that the anchorage point is adequate. If this is not feasible, have the employee work in another area until the situation is worked out.

The compliance officer should conduct a closing conference. At that time, he may give you a copy of any situations. Turn this information in to the Safety Director IMMEDIATELY. Check your notes and make any additions or changes immediately while everything is fresh on your mind.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCECURES

Evacuation routes should be established upon arrival to jobsite. Route should be reviewed with crew and understood by all. A formal notice should be posted in a highly visible area on the jobsite. In addition these routes should be updated as the construction progresses.

There should be an alternate site established in case the first location should become unsafe due to the emergency situation or because that area is needed as a staging area for emergency personnel.

This procedure should be addressed during your Tool Box Talks at the beginning of the job and then as necessary whenever there is a need to make changes brought about by the construction progress.

All employees will report to and remain at the designated location until your foreman or your DRI-CON safety representative has conducted a head count and directed you to either return to work once the area is determined to be safe or to go home.

DO NOT leave your designated area until you have been instructed to do so. If you are not accounted for, you could be placing other lives at risk looking for you. Failure to follow these guidelines could result in disciplinary action up to termination of employment.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

JOB NUMBER: _____

JOB NAME: _____

FOREMAN: _____

IF YOU SHOULD BE EVACUATED FROM THIS BUILDING DURING AN EMERGENCY, YOU SHOULD GO DIRECTLY TO:

_____

_____

_____

***IN THE EVENT THAT THE FIRST LOCATION IS NOT SAFE THEN GO TO THE ALTERNATE SITE AT:**

_____

_____

_____

YOU ARE TO REMAIN AT THE DESIGNATED LOCATION UNTIL YOUR FOREMAN OR A DRI-CON SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE HAS CONDUCTED A HEAD COUNT AND GIVEN YOU FURTHER INSTRUCTION. DO NOT LEAVE THE JOB SITE UNLESS GIVEN SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION TO DO SO BY A DRI-CON REPRESENATIVE.

DRI-CON INCIDENT/ACCIDENT REPORT FORM

INCIDENT/ACCIDENT REPORT

Please complete this form and return it to the office no longer than 24 hours after the incident
Actual Date of Incident: _____ Time: _____ am/pm
Employee Reported Incident To:_____ Date & Time Reported: _____

EMPLOYEE INFO.

Name (Last, First, M.I.)_____Sex:_____ D.O.B._____
Address_____City, State, Zip_____
Phone Number:_____ Does Employee Speak English?_____
Race (Optional)_____ Married:_____ No. Dep. Children_____
Employee Job Title:_____ Was employee doing their regular job?_____
If no, State Regular Job: _____ Project Name: _____ Job No._____

INJURY INFORMATION

Initial Medical Minor/Onsite Medical Clinic No Medical
1st Aid Administered by:_____ Taken by:_____ ER_____
Name of Clinic/Hospital: _____City,State:_____
If the employee chooses to waive his/her rights to medical treatment (explain why): _____
_____
Which part of the body was injured?_____
Nature of Incident: _____

INVESTIGATION

Where did the incident occur? _____
_____
How did the incident occur? (Describe in full detail)_____
_____
_____
Primary Cause: _____

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

State those that have been take immediately as well as those to be taken: _____
_____
_____
Name of Witnesses (written statements):_____
Name of Translator (if necessary): _____
Name of Person Completed Form: _____ Signature: _____ Date:_____
Employee Signature: _____ Date: _____

INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT

In Favor of

DRI-CON, LLC

WHEREAS, DRI-CON, will be furnishing scaffolds, ladders, and equipment in connection with a subcontract agreement with _____, herein after referred to as Contractor on a construction project known as:

_____

located at _____ and

WHEREAS, it will be to the advantage of the undersigned firm, person or company or other subcontractors to make occasional use of same during the construction process, and DRI-CON, LLC desires to be protected from liability from such use,

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby agreed by the undersigned that in the event it uses or permits the use of its employees, agents or other subcontractors of the employees of scaffolds, ladders, planks or equipment furnished or to be furnished by DRI-CON, LLC in connection with the work;

The undersigned firm, person or company agrees as follows:

1. DRI-CON, LLC shall have the right to direct any persons to cease using such scaffolds, ladders or equipment if they interfere with the orderly prosecution of the work by DRI-CON, LLC.
2. To save and hold harmless and indemnify DRI-CON, LLC from and against any and all loss, liability, claims, demands, suits at law or in equity and judgments (including attorney's fees and court costs) and awards, regardless of their respective merits, on account of any loss or damage to the person or property which may be alleged against DRI-CON, LLC and which may have been caused in whole or in part by or in connection with the use of said scaffolds, ladders, or equipment on the aforesaid job by employees or against agents of the undersigned.
3. To assume all damages, loss, liability or injury, or the risk thereof, to the property and equipment of the undersigned from all causes whatsoever in connection with the use of said scaffolds, ladders, or equipment.
4. The undersigned firm, person or company shall furnish safety belts, life lines, and any other safety equipment for its employees and agents, who make use of said scaffolds, ladders, or equipment; and will direct any of its subcontractors to furnish same for their employees.

_____ DATE

_____ NAME OF FIRM, PERSON OR COMPANY

BY:_____

_____ TITLE

DC Evaluation:_____

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Form

(JHA must be received by 1 pm the day before work begins.)

Project Name:	Location:	Project No:

Company:	Competent Person:	Phone:	Date:

Permits Required: □ Hot Work □ Confined Space □ Line Breaking □ Roof Access □ Harness Inspection □ Dig Permit

Potential Hazards:	● Chemical Burn	● Cold	● Thermal Burn	● Particle in Eye	● Loud Noise
● Slips, Trips, Falls	● Cuts, Sharp Edges	● Inhalation	● Pinch Point	● Spills/Release	● Electric Shock
● Wrong Equip.	● Rotating Equip.	● Fire	● Overexertion	● Inadequate Light	● Heavy Equip
● Wrong Tools	● Awkward Position	● Debris	● Overhead Work	● Heat Stress	● Elevated Work
Product Hazards:	● Contamination	● Temperature	● Pest Exposure		

Job Tasks	Potential Hazards	Controls	Safety Risk	Product Risk
Example: *TPO ROOFING*	*Elevated Work, Heavy Equip*	*PPE, Fall Protect., Harness*	*Yes*	*No*

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Form PT. 2

Job Tasks	Potential Hazards	Controls	Safety Risk	Product Risk

Equipment:	Inspection Type:	Certified Operator: (Y or N)	Copy of License

Superintendent/PM Name:	Signature	Print Name

PRE-LIFT CRANE CHECKLIST

Prior to hoisting any load this checklist must be completed for each crane used. Maintain copy along with all required documents in Safety file. Contact DC Safety Manager to review prior to lift. Note: This checklist is not a substitution for compliance with 29 CRF 1926 Subpart CC or other applicable OSHA® regulations.

I. General Information:

DC Project Name _____ Job # _____ Date _____
Name of Crane Owner _____ Contact Name & # _____
Name of PM Requesting Lift _____ Contact Name & # _____
Crane Operator Name _____ License # _____ (CCO,CIC,NCCER)
Copy of License Attached – Yes No
Rigger(s) Name(s) _____ Certification Attached – Yes No
Signalman(s) Name(s) _____ Certification Attached – Yes No
Crane Type – Lattice Boom Hydraulic Other
Platform- Rough Terrain Crawler Mounted Truck Tower
Manufacturer _____ Model # _____ Serial # _____
Capacity _____ Annual Inspection (Hydraulic) All other Sec. 2- Yes No

II. Assembling, Modifications, Dismantling

Each crane requiring assembly or modification on site (e.g., Lattice Boom & Tower) is required to pass a 3rd party annual inspection prior to lifting. This is in addition to any valid annual inspection previously completed. This inspection should be scheduled in advance with Operator on site.

Passed 3rd party annual inspection attached – Yes No
Names of those:
Assembling Crane _____
Certification Attached – Yes No N/A
Modifying Crane _____ (Add Time)
Certification Attached – Yes No N/A
Dismantling Crane _____ (Add Time)
A meeting must occur to review process, procedure, and site conditions for:
Assembly- Completed Date
Modification- Completed Date
Dismantling- Completed Date

PRE-LIFT CRANE CHECKLIST

The following charts are to be completed by the crane operator:

RIGGING COMPONENTS (LIFTING BEAMS, SPREAD BARS, WIRE ROPE, SLINGS, ETC.)

Type	Size	Length	Weight	Load Rate	Tagged?	Other

LIFT W/ MAX ANTICIPATED LOAD	LBS	TONS
A. CRANE CAPACITY FOR LIFT		
B. CALCULATED WEIGHT OF MAX		
C. TOTAL WEIGHT OF LIFT (B+C)		
D. % OF CRANES CAPACITY (D/A*100)		

NOTES:

Crane boom angle, radius, and distance of lift must all be considered. Refer to Crane's spec and Load Chart. No lift should exceed 90% of crane capacity. Any lift in excess of 75% of crane's capacity or involving: Two (2) Crane Lift, Blind Lift, High Valued, Hazardous Material Lift, or Lift over occupied areas/structures, then a critical lift plan MUST be in place prior to lift and ALL parties in agreement.