Judicial Council of California

Administrative Office of the Courts

Courthouse Construction Program

Project Safety Guidance Manual

October 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project Safety Program Statement			5
1.0	Authority		6
2.0	Purpose		6
3.0	Scope		6
4.0	Definitions		6
5.0	Application		8
	5.1	General Application	8
	5.2	Project Safety Program	9
	5.3	Subcontractor's safety Program	10
	5.4	Safety Staffing	10
6.0	Project Safety Orientation		10
7.0	Project Site General Safety Requirements		11
	7.1	Access to Project Site	11
	7.2	Job Hazard Analysis	12
	7.3	Project Safety Inspections	12
	7.4	Distractions – Heavy Equipment	12
	7.5	Unsafe Worker Removal	13
	7.6	On Project Site Vehicles	13
	7.7	Lock and Key Control	13
	7.8	Project Site Housekeeping and Hygiene	13
	7.9	Fire Prevention and Protection	14
	7.10	Hazardous Materials/Flammable Liquids	15

7.11 Hazardous Materials/Compressed Gas 16
7.12 Hot Work – Pre Task Measures 16
7.13 Protection of the Public 18
7.14 Personal Protective Equipment 21
7.15 Fall Protection 22
7.16 Scaffolding 22
7.17 Crane and Rigging Operations 23
7.18 Ladder Safety 24
7.19 Heat Stress Prevention 25
7.20 Temporary Heating Devices 26
7.21 Respiratory Protection 26
7.22 Confined Space Entry 26
7.23 Excavation 27
7.24 Electric Safety 28
7.25 Pneumatic Tools and Compressed Air Systems 28
7.26 Power Actuated Tools 29
8.0 Soil and Air Pollution Plan 29
8.1 General Requirements 29
8.2 Dust Control Measures 30
8.3 Coating and Paint 30
8.4 Dust Control Implementation 30
8.5 Project Inspection Checklist 31
9.0 Project Substance Abuse Plan 31

10.0 Other Controlled Items 32

11.0 Group tours and Site Visitors 32

11.1 General Requirements 32

11.2 Purpose 32

11.3 Specific Requirements 32

12.0 Emergency Response 33

12.1 General Requirements 33

12.2 Emergency Communications 33

12.3 Inclement Weather Preparation and Response 34

12.4 Emergency Evacuation 34

13.0 Accident Notification 35

14.0 Regulatory Reviews 35

15.0 Communication 36

16.0 No Release 36

PROJECT SAFETY PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is honored to undertake the California Judicial Branch Courthouse Construction Program. The AOC's overall capital program includes courthouse construction and major renovation projects throughout California. The AOC Owner Controlled Insurance Program will insure these projects with a total estimated construction cost of nearly $4 billion.

Construction is an inherently dangerous activity, but when world-class contractors work in partnership with an owner dedicated to construction safety, they can collaboratively minimize the risk factors that lead to accidents involving workers, the public, and the structure being built. To reach this objective, the AOC has developed this Project Safety Guidance Manual (Manual), setting forth the AOC's minimum safety requirements for project site safety and security.

This document provides guidance from the AOC on project safety and security expectations that may be above and beyond federal, state, and local safety standards. Each contractor has the responsibility to establish and maintain a safe and secure work environment for workers, site visitors, and the general public. The AOC shares in the responsibility by requiring work be performed according to the contractor's project safety plan, and by identifying risks that may need further management.

The AOC looks forward to safely completing the construction and renovation of these projects in partnership with each contractor engaged with us. Thank you for joining with us in this undertaking, one of the largest public building programs of its kind, for the largest justice system in the nation. Together, we will vastly improve access to justice for the people of California.

Lee Willoughby, Director
Administrative Office of the Courts
Judicial Branch Capital Program Office

1.0 Authority

California Government Code section 4420 allows a state or local government agency to use an owner-controlled insurance program with regard to a construction or renovation program under the following conditions that relate to project site safety:

a. Prospective bidders, including Prime Contractors and subcontractors, meet minimum occupational safety and health qualifications established to bid on the project.
b. Bid specifications clearly specify the minimum safety requirements that must be met.
c. Safety requirements for a project subject to this section are developed jointly between the agency and the prime contractor.
d. If the agency requires a safety program different than the prime contractor's usual and customary program, the program shall be mutually agreed upon, taking into account the prime contractor's experience, expertise, existing labor agreements relating to safety issues, and any unique safety issues relating to the project.

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of this OCIP Project Safety Guidance Manual (Manual) is to inform contractors of every tier performing work at an AOC courthouse construction project of the minimum environmental, health and safety responsibilities that are to be maintained at each Project Site.

3.0 Scope

The Prime Contractor performing work at a Project Site is responsible for developing and maintaining the Project Safety Program that at a minimum conforms to the provisions federal, state and local law and regulations, the Contract, and this Manual when working at a Project Site. Each Subcontractor of every tier is responsible to follow the Project Safety Program while on a project site or at an off-site location incidental to the construction of the Project.

4.0 Definitions

AOC	The State of California by and through the Judicial Council of California and its administrative agency the Administrative Office of the Courts.
Contract	The agreement between the AOC and the Prime Contractor that establishes the terms and

	conditions for the construction of the Project.
Contract Documents	The contract, including all divisions of the contract that establish the terms and conditions under which the Prime Contractor is obligated to construct the Project.
Owner Controlled Insurance Program (OCIP)	The AOC's insurance program under which the Workers' Compensation, Employers Liability, Commercial Prime Liability, Excess Liability, Builders Risk, and Subcontractors Pollution Liability insurance are provided by the AOC for its benefit and the benefit of the Prime Contractor and Subcontractors of every tier.
OCIP Safety Consultant	The safety professionals retained by the AOC to represent the AOC in the review of the Project Safety Program and in safety of the work at the Project Site.
Prime Contractor	The contractor that has a direct contract with the AOC and is responsible for the construction of the Project, including on-site safety and security.
Project Safety Director	The Prime Contractor's on-site competent safety person who is responsible for the Prime Contractor's Project Safety Program, is assigned full time to the Project Site, and who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the Project Safety Program, and when required is properly licensed in accordance with federal, state, or local laws and regulations.
Project Safety Program	The safety program developed by the Prime Subcontractor that governs the performance of the work at the Project Site and incorporates the guidance contained in this document.

Project Site	The site of construction, including all facilities described in the Contract Documents. The Project Site includes the area described in the Contract Documents where the Prime Contractor and its Subcontractors perform the work. The Project Site also includes areas immediately adjacent thereto, including areas incidental to the Project Site required by the Prime Contractor and its Subcontractors to complete the construction of the Project.
Public	Means all persons not associated with the construction at the Project including adjacent homes, businesses, pedestrians, by passers, and vehicles.
Safety Representative	Each Subcontractor's employee who is charged with the responsibility for the Subcontractor's safety management of the Subcontractor's work at the Project Site.
Subcontractor	Any subcontractor of the Prime Contractor including any sub-subcontractor doing work on the Project Site.

5.0 Application

5.1 General Application

The guidance contained in this Manual applies to each of the following:

a. The Prime Subcontractor,
b. All Subcontractors performing work on the Project Site,
c. Architects, engineers, and other design professionals.

The Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor is to incorporate the provisions of this Manual into its safety program required for work on the Project. In addition, each Subcontractor is to have its Safety Representative available to the Project Safety Director and/or the OCIP Safety Consultant at times within reason to respond to general inquires, to accompany either party on a review of the Subcontractor's work area, or to review the Subcontractors on-site safety related records. If the Safety Representative is not available, then the Subcontractor should designate an alternate person, who should be a foreman, superintendent or other person having Project Site authority as the Safety Representative.

5.2 The Project Safety Program

Prior to mobilization onto the Project Site the Prime Contractor shall submit for review by the AOC a Project Safety Program that includes all of the safety provisions set forth in this Manual, or otherwise noted in the Contract Documents. The written safety program shall be used as the basis for the safe performance of the Project work activities. The Project Safety Program must be Project Site specific. This program must meet the requirements of this Manual, the terms and conditions of the Contract Documents, and all applicable federal, state and local requirements and include, at a minimum, the following provisions:

a. a worksite safety policy
b. a system for daily and weekly documented self-inspections, including inspections of job sites, materials, work performance and equipment
c. an accident and injury reporting and investigation process to identify root cause and prevent incident re-occurrence
d. an all trades safety orientation program, with hard hat designation
e. a requirement that the Prime Contractor and all tier Subcontractors conduct weekly safety meetings for their employees on the job site.
f. a requirement that all Safety Representatives attend the scheduled Prime Contractor project safety meeting
g. an requirement attendee rosters and minutes of the meetings be documented and made available to safety authorities upon request
h. a requirement that Subcontractors also be required to conduct their own meetings with their own employees at least weekly
i. a Subcontractor disciplinary policy
j. a fire prevention and control program
k. a task and site specific fall protection program
l. a hazard communication program
m. a respiratory protection program
n. a requirement that all Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for hazardous substances used in the performance of the work at the Project Site are maintained on site and can be produced immediately upon request.
o. an emergency action plan with contacts, emergency evacuation plan, and notification plan
p. a property and public protection plan
q. a site security plan addressing employees, public, venders, suppliers, Subcontractors, visitors, and control of delivery of equipment and materials to and from the job site; and
r. an emergency response and crisis management program.

5.3 The Subcontractor's Safety Program

Subcontractors must maintain a written safety program that acknowledges that compliance with the Project Safety Program is mandatory. The Prime Contractor should require all first and second tier Subcontractors to submit site-specific health and safety programs for review at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of the Subcontractor's mobilization to allow for sufficient review by the Project Safety Director. In the event the submitted Subcontractor safety program is determined by the Project Safety Director to be deficient the Prime Contractor should not allow the Subcontractor to begin work on the project until the Project Safety Director is satisfied with the Subcontractor's safety program. The Prime Contractor should monitor the effectiveness of all Subcontractor safety programs by requiring submission of all relevant documentation for review, attending Subcontractor safety meetings, and through Project Site work inspections.

5.4 Safety Staffing

a. Prime Contrator's Project Safety Director shall be a dedicated staff person assigned full time to the Project Site, who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, and the Project, and when required is properly licensed in accordance with federal, state, or local laws and regulations.

b. Subcontractor's Safety Representative shall be a person who is charged with the responsibility of safety management of that Subcontractor's work at the Project Site. This designated representative must be knowledgeable of its organization's Safety Program, and the overall Project Safety Program. The designated Safety Representative is to be its organization's point person for safety related matters. The person shall have completed, within the prior 3 years before the start of work on the Project Site, an apporved OSHA 10-hour Construction Industry Outreach Training course.

6.0 Project Safety Orientation

6.1 Prime Contractor shall develop and implement a Project specific safety orientation for all new persons performing work on the Project Site. No person should perform any work on the Project Site until completing such orientation. The Prime Contractor's orientation should include, at a minimum, the following: (a) first aid; (b) emergency facilities; (c) fire

protection and prevention; (d) housekeeping; (e) sanitation; (f) personal protective equipment requirements; (g) fall protection; (h) ladder safety; (i) confined space awareness; (j) lockout/tag out; (k) material handling (l) disciplinary policy; (m) drug/alcohol policy; (n) accident reporting; and (o) site tours.

6.2 The Prime Contractor shall develop a means of tracking individuals who have completed the new employee orientation and shall develop a means of readily identifying such individuals (e.g. hard hat stickers) on the Project. The Prime Contractor is responsible for the implementation and presentation of the orientation program to all of its employees, Subcontractors and Subcontractor employees.

6.3 The Prime Contractor must ensure that the orientation is delivered, tracked and maintained.

7.0 General Project Safety Requirements

7.1 Access to the Project Site

a. Project Site access is to be controlled to authorized individuals only.

b. The Prime Contractor is to establish a trespassing agreement with the local law enforcement agency.

c. Signage noting “NO TRESPASSING”, Project access requirements, and applicable state, county or city code citation, are to be clearly posted at entrance points and spaced at reasonable intervals along the entire fenced perimeter.

d. A continuous fence is to be placed around the perimeter of the Project Site.

i. The fence is to be of adequate sturdy construction. At a minimum the fence is to be 6 feet high. Contract Documents or local regulations may dictate greater fencing requirements

ii. The fence is to be kept in good repair

iii. Posts for supporting both fence and gates are be round in order to minimize pinch points

iv. Posts are to be continuously connected to fence fabric.

e. Gates are to be the same height and construction as the fence.

i. Gates are to be secured or locked after work hours or when

unguarded

ii. Gates are to be kept in good repair

iii. Gates are to only be open when required for operations.

f. Alternate access gates are to be installed for specific purposes and not be used for primary site access or egress. Examples of approved uses for “alternate gates” would be:

i. Emergency access or egress.

ii. Alternative access when organized demonstrations blocking main access occur that are the result of labor disputes or Project related rallies.

g. Alternate access gates are to be clearly marked with appropriate signage and strict key control maintained for locks.

h. Workers’ personal vehicles are to be parked within the designated parking location and are not allowed access to the construction area on the Project Site.

i. Each Subcontractor’s Safety Representative, or his or her alternate, are to be the Subcontractor’s contact for updates concerning Project Site access.

7.2 Job Hazard Analysis and Pre-task Planning

a. Prime Contractor should require all subcontractors to submit a written job hazard analysis (“JHA”) for new work and all work of a critical nature. Prime Contractor should not allow work to proceed until such JHA has been reviewed and approved by the Project Safety Director

b. Subcontractors should communicate the final approved JHA to the their Project Site workers and update such analysis as conditions or scope changes.

7.3 Project Safety Inspections – Prime Contractor should ensure that job site safety inspections are conducted daily and weekly, and that written records are maintained of such inspections. Prime Contractor should require similar site inspections and records be maintained by Subcontractors.

7.4 Distractions - Heavy Equipment - Prime Contractor should ensure that the use of mobile phones, radios or similar devices by any person when

operating vehicles, heavy equipment, and other mobile mechanized equipment, or under any other circumstances considered a hazard by the Project Safety Director is expressly prohibited.

7.5 Unsafe Worker Removal - Prime Contractor should permanently remove from the Project Site any person who, in the opinion of the Project Safety Director engages in any unsafe work activity, or who in any manner jeopardizes the safety of other workers or any member of the public.

7.6 On Project Site Vehicles

a. Vehicles allowed into the construction area of the Project Site are to be registered, insured, and issued a vehicle placard or a parking pass.

b. Persons and vehicles on the Project Site are subject to inspection at any time while on the Project Site.

c. Written authorization and sign out is to be in place for vehicles departing the Project Site with Subcontractor property, including salvage material and rental equipment. An inspection and sign out sheet is to be signed prior to vehicles departing the Project Site.

d. The Prime Contractor, or its designated Project control authority, is to approve each item departing the Project Site. Equipment bearing the Subcontractor's name is to be signed for by the authorized representative of that Subcontractor.

7.7 Lock and Key Control. The Prime Contractor is to establish a lock and key control policy and have overall authority for the issue and replacement of locks and keys for the Project Site. The lock and key control policy is to include a key control register.

7.8 Project Site Housekeeping and Hygiene.

a. Project site orderliness and/or housekeeping is to be maintained to ensure that equipment, tools, material and other equipment is stored, stacked, located, placed, temporarily spotted or set up in such a manner that results in a clean and orderly work place and minimizes hazards to workers adjacent to the work area.

a. Work areas, facility site perimeter, indoor aisles and pedestrian corridors are to be kept clear of construction material, debris and trash and adequate quantity of trash barrels/dumpsters are to be placed throughout the work area and emptied frequently.

b. An adequate number and types of sanitary facilities, with hand wash

stations, for both male and female employees are to be provided.

7.9 Fire Prevention and Protection. Each Contractor should implement and enforce fire protection and prevention measures in accordance with all federal, state and local governmental agencies and in accordance with the following requirements:

a. All work areas should be cleaned on a daily basis. Good housekeeping should be maintained at all times.

b. Fire extinguishers, exits, hydrants, or other fire-fighting equipment should not be blocked.

c. All flammable liquids and combustible material must be stored away from any open flame, spark, or heat source in an appropriate container when applicable.

d. Trash, rubbish or debris should not be stored in proximity to any heat source that could start a fire.

e. Oily rags, boxes, paper and other Class A combustibles should be removed from the Project Site each day.

f. All burning and hot work operations should be carefully planned, and all combustible or flammable material should be removed from the area adjacent to the work area before starting the job.

g. Fire extinguishers should be provided by the Prime Contractor and/or each Subcontractor as required by the Project Safety Program. Fire extinguishers (rated not less than 10B) should be placed every 3,000 square feet of construction area, and should be inspected monthly by a competent person.

h. The fire extinguishers should be tagged at the time they are first placed at the Project Site and then at least annually thereafter or when re-tagging is necessary.

i. Additional fire extinguishers should be added in areas where welding, cutting or burning will take place for the purpose of a fire watch.

j. All hot work operations require a hot work permit.

k. One portable fire extinguisher (rated not less than 10B) should be provided within twenty-five (25) feet of any hot work operations.

l. One portable fire extinguisher (rated not less than 10B) should be

provided within twenty-five (25) feet of use of flammable liquids.

m. In situations where the hot work operations are being performed off of aerial boom lift devices, elevated platforms (e.g. scissors lift) or fixed scaffolding, a fire extinguisher (rated not less than 10B) should be available at the elevated work area, and secured from falling.

n. One fire extinguisher (rated not less than 10B) should be provided within five (5) feet of gasoline operated fixed equipment.

o. One portable fire extinguisher (rated not less than 20B) should be located not less than twenty five (25) feet, or more than seventy five (75) feet, from any flammable liquid storage area.

p. Employees designated by the Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor should be trained in the proper use of the fire extinguisher and training records should be available for review.

q. Access should be maintained at all times to existing or newly activated fire hydrants and/or fire department connections.

r. Fire hose should be provided where directed or required.

s. Emergency fire department phone numbers must be conspicuously posted.

t. Smoking should be prohibited at or in the vicinity of operations that present a fire hazard, and “NO SMOKING” signs should be conspicuously posted.

7.10 Hazardous Material Management. Flammable Liquids Storage and Containment

a. Portable fuel tanks should be installed in accordance with federal, state and local requirements. The Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractors are responsible for securing permits if required.

b. Flammable liquids should be stored in NFPA, UL (Underwriters Laboratory) approved containers or tanks outside, away from buildings, in a safe and secure location as directed by the Project Safety Director.

c. Containers are to be kept in good condition and inspected regularly. Any defective containers are to be disposed of immediately.

d. Fuel tanks are to be identified and labeled as to content and NFPA compliant signage should be posted in accordance with local, state

or federal regulatory requirements.

e. Portable fuel tanks should be located away from open flames.

f. Fuel storage perimeter areas are to be kept free of weeds, debris and other combustibles.

g. All vehicular engines should be shut off during fueling operations. Funnels, proper grounding and spill absorbent pads should be used when transferring fuel from portable containers. Any fuel spillage should be immediately contained, neutralized and cleaned up.

h. No smoking is permitted within 25 feet of any flammable liquid storage or dispensing areas. "NO SMOKING" signs should be conspicuously posted.

7.11 Hazardous Material Management. Compressed Gas Storage and Containment:

a. Storage of compressed gases should be in accordance with all recognized Compressed Gas Association safety practices, Cal-OSHA and any other applicable regulations.

b. Compressed gas cylinders should be stored on a solid base with valve caps in place.

c. Compressed gas cylinders should be secured to rigid support to prevent tipping or falling.

d. Compressed gas cylinders should be separated by 20 feet or 1/2 hour rated fire wall when stored.

e. Empty cylinders should be stored apart from full cylinders, and conspicuously marked “MT” or labeled in some other fashion that will allow anyone to know its status.

7.12 Hot Work Pre-Task Measures.

a. Prior to conducting any hot work activities each Contractor should ensure that appropriate precautions or actions should be taken and documented.

b. Fire prevention plans should be implemented including placement of fire extinguishers within 5 feet perimeter of work, and fire blankets should be placed on surrounding areas and materials.

c. A fire watch should be posted during the hot work operations and for

at least 30 minutes after the hot work operations have been completed.

d. The fire watch should be aware of emergency response/notification procedures and have direct access to radio/phone communication.

e. In situations where the hot work operation is being performed off of aerial devices, elevated platforms or scaffolding a fire extinguisher (rated not less than 10B) should be available at the elevated work area, and secured from falling below.

f. Welding equipment must be checked and any defective equipment repaired, replaced or removed from services.

g. Floors and surrounding areas should be swept, debris free and combustibles transferred to a safe distance.

h. Wall and floor openings should be covered with appropriate fire blankets or other approved materials.

i. All combustible materials within 35 feet of the hot work should be removed or properly protected.

j. Prior to the beginning of hot work the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor should ensure that all employees assigned to the work activities are instructed as to:

    i. The type of hot work that will be performed

    ii. The safety precautions to be taken

    iii. The personal protective equipment to be worn

    iv. The requirements of the fire watch during and after the hot work activities

    v. How to use the fire extinguisher and awareness of the limitations of the fire extinguisher

    vi. Hot work termination protocols; and

    vii. Emergency response specific to extinguishment of a fire resulting from the hot work.

k. Hot work should not commence if any employee does not fully understand what is expected of him or her during the hot work activities.

7.13 Protection of the Public. All necessary precautions to prevent injury to the Public or damage to property of others should be taken. The Prime Contractor should develop and submit for review a public protection program pursuant to the requirements of ANSI standards A10.34 “Public Protection in Construction Zones” and any other applicable regulations.

a. Work should not be performed in any area occupied by the Public unless specifically permitted by the Contract or approved in writing by the Prime Contractor.

b. When necessary to maintain Public use of work areas involving sidewalks, entrances to buildings, lobbies, corridors, aisles, stairways, vehicular roadways, etc., the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor should protect the Public in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

c. Sidewalks, entrances to buildings, lobbies, corridors, aisles, doors or exits should be kept clear of obstructions, holes, materials, water intrusion and other conditions to permit safe ingress and egress of the Public at all times.

d. Appropriate warnings, signs and instructional safety signs should be conspicuously posted where necessary.

e. Signs, signals or other control devices used to regulate vehicular traffic should meet the requirements of the local authority having jurisdiction for work on or near the Project Site.

f. Sidewalks, sheds, canopies, catch platforms and appropriate fences should be provided, when necessary, to maintain public pedestrian traffic adjacent to the erection, demolition or structural alteration of outside walls on any structure in the course of construction.

g. Prime Contractor shall ensure that the use of horizontal debris netting if required by local ordinance or other jurisdiction be installed and maintained as required. In the event of a conflict in standards regarding horizontal debris netting, the more stringent standard or ordinance shall apply.

h. Prime Contractor shall ensure that vertical perimeter debris netting is established and maintained at all elevated levels where there is exposure to the public or adjacent property. Vertical safety netting should have a height not less then 60 inches. The top edge and intermediate height of nets should be mounted securely. Vertical debris netting should be maintained in good condition. Inspection

and repairs and should be made frequently to maintain integrity of the net system.

i. Temporary fencing should be provided and properly secured and anchored around the perimeter of aboveground operations adjacent to Public areas.

j. Guardrails should be provided on both sides of vehicular and pedestrian bridges, ramps, runways and platforms.

k. Pedestrian walkways elevated above adjoining surfaces or walkways within four feet of the top of excavated slope or vertical bank should be protected by a guardrail. Guardrails should be constructed in accordance with Cal-OSHA standards and other applicable laws and regulations.

l. Barricades should be provided when a permanent sidewalk, shed, fence or guardrail, as referenced above, are not required between work areas and pedestrian walkways, roadways or occupied buildings.

m. When a barricade is removed temporarily for the purpose of work a designated safety and security watch should be placed at the opening. K-rail or barricades adjacent to public roadways should have adequate reflector tabs and attenuators in place at the ends.

n. A temporary sidewalk, with pedestrian delineating signage and control, should be provided when a permanent sidewalk is obstructed by the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor's operations. If appropriate and necessary, guardrails should be provided on both sides of temporary sidewalks, and a roof should also be constructed to provide protection from falling debris.

o. When work is to be performed over or near roadways, walkways or other areas used by the Public, protection should be provided to prevent material or any type of overspray from falling on workers, or the Public. Employees should be instructed in the proper methods to discard gross quantities of rubbish and debris.

p. All warning signs and lights should be maintained along guardrails, barricades, temporary sidewalks and at every obstruction to the Public. Lights should be placed at both ends of such protection or obstructions and not over 20 feet apart alongside of such protection or obstruction.

q. All signage warnings and traffic control should comply with the

requirements of the local authority having jurisdiction.

r. Required signs and symbols should be visible at all times when work is being performed and should be removed or covered promptly when the hazards no longer exist.

s. All traffic signs or devices used for protection of the Public should conform to American National Standards Institute, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways or other governmental requirements, whichever offers the greatest degree of safety.

t. Barricades, cones, and/or similar channeling devices should be used whenever employees or the Public are exposed to traffic or similar hazards.

u. Flagman with proper high visibility personal protection attire, equipment and “STOP/SLOW” signs, should escort construction vehicles when they are on streets/roadways outside the construction area.

v. When traffic patterns are closed or altered due to work activity, instructional or warning signs should be posted.

w. Flag personnel should be trained by the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor in the required procedures for safely directing and controlling vehicular traffic around construction activities.

x. Employees working adjacent to vehicular traffic should at all times wear a reflective/ high visibility attire/vest (i.e. ANSI certified Class 2)

y. Low voltage (12 volt) protected lights should be used to mark fences and barricades and other such encroachments onto public streets or sidewalks. These lights should be kept operational.

z. Covered sidewalks should be equipped with permanent lights to provide sufficient illumination for safe use by the Public day or night. All bulbs should be cage-protected and kept operational.

aa. Public walkways and roadways should be kept clean and maintained for the safe and unobstructed movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

bb. When steel plates, wood planking or similar covers are used to cover excavations, they should be secured to prevent movement from traffic and meet all local governing agency requirements.

cc. When such covers are located where there is pedestrian traffic, they should be constructed so as to eliminate tripping hazards. Covers should be non-slip in nature or have a non-slip surface and meet all local governing agency requirements.

dd. Where sidewalks or other normal walkways for pedestrians are blocked, jersey barriers or K-rail barricades should be provided around the blocked area to protect pedestrians from traffic and other hazards.

ee. When work is to be performed over or near roadways, walkways or other areas used by the Public, protection should be provided to prevent material or any type of overspray from falling on workers, or the Public. Employees should be instructed in the proper methods to discard gross quantities of rubbish and debris.

ff. When trash chutes and dumpsters are used for rubbish and debris disposal, such chutes and dumpsters should not be located near roadways, pedestrian pathways or other areas used by the Public without the permission of the local government authority having jurisdiction, and adequate dust control method should be implemented.

gg. Construction materials that can be blown or swept off roofs, floors, or other elevated surfaces should be properly secured and should not be staged or stored within 6 feet of a roof edge or floor perimeter.

7.14 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor is responsible to:

a. Ensure all individuals involved in the performance of work at the Project Site, or who visit the Project Site wear at a minimum; head protection, eye protection, high visibility/reflective vests (i.e. ANSI certified Class 2), long pants, shirts with a minimum 4-inch sleeve, sturdy work boots or shoes.

b. Ensure hearing protection is provided when workers are exposed to sound levels exceeding 85 decibels during the workers shift. 100% hearing protection is recommended for any work involving jack hammering, grinding operations, table saw operations, hammering operations and fire alarm testing operations,

c. Ensure the use of hand protection when workers are exposed to hazards from skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal

burns, impacts (such as jack hammering operations) and harmful temperature extremes:

d. Ensure that all workers are provided with such other personal protective equipment as is required to reduce employee exposure to hazards when engineering and administrative controls are not feasible or effective in reducing the exposures from work to acceptable levels

e. Ensure that all personal protective equipment (PPE) is available, maintained and is being supplied as required.

Contractors are responsible for following the requirements of Cal OSHA and providing appropriate personal protective equipment including a job hazard analysis for each task requiring PPE

7.15 Fall Protection.

a. The Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractors are responsible for following the requirements of OSHA's Fall Protection Standard and Project Site protocols described below when working on elevated surfaces.

b. All fall protection must meet as a minimum the requirements of the OSHA Standard "29 CFR Subpart M – Fall Protection"

c. The Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractors performing work at the Project Site must protect their workers from fall hazards and falling objects whenever an affected employee is 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more above a lower level.

d. Fall protection must also be provided for workers who are exposed to the hazard of falling into dangerous equipment.

e. Fall protection must utilize fall protection anchorage points.

f. Prime Contractor should prohibit the use of controlled access zones, warning line systems, controlled decking zones or safety monitoring systems as a means of personal fall protection.

g. Construction components are to be assembled at ground level whenever possible to reduce fall exposure.

7.16 Scaffolding

a. The Prime Contractor must implement and enforce a scaffolding notification (tagging) system as established in ANSI A10.8 2001 to

identify scaffolds that have been inspected, are deficient or areas where additional means of fall protection should be provided.

b. Inspection of scaffolds should be done before each use. Inspections should be made by a qualified person.

c. Scaffold erection and dismantling should be performed under the direction of a qualified person who possesses a certification of competence in scaffold erection as defined under Cal-Osha subsection 1637.

7.17 Crane and Rigging Operations

a. Prime Contractor shall ensure that all cranes performing work on the project maintain proof of current annual third party inspection.

b. Prime Contractor shall require and verify that all persons operating any crane greater then 15,000 pounds capacity and or equipped with a boom of 25 feet or more prior to July 7, 2011 shall hold and possess at all times while operating any such crane a current operator's certification as defined by Cal-Osha subsection GISO 5006.1 (As of July 7, 2011 all cranes used on the Project shall comply with and be operated under the provisions of Cal-Osha Construction Safety Orders Subchapter 4 Article 15 Cranes and Derricks in Construction0

c. Prime Contractor should ensure that a written critical lift plan is reviewed and approved prior to any critical lift. For this project, "critical lift" is defined as any lift exceeding 75% rated crane capacity, multiple lifts, lifts involving the hoisting of personnel, lifts within Prime proximity of power lines, lifts posing risks to property or people, tower crane erection and dismantling, and lifts involving specialized or unique rigging configurations or other circumstances considered critical by the Project Safety Director.

d. Cranes should not be operated when wind conditions approach or exceed manufacturer recommendations, or when determined by the Project Safety Director, the crane operator, or a competent person in charge to be hazardous.

e. The crane operator should have authority to refuse to lift any load he or she considers to be unsafe.

f. The crane operator should report to the Project Safety Director any unsafe conduct by any person involved in rigging or lifting activities.

g. Prime Contractor should ensure that routine crane inspections are documented on a frequent and periodic basis as defined in ASME B 30.5 and Cal-Osha Title 8.

h. Prime Contractor should require that any person performing rigging, or signaling provide proof of training upon request. In the absence of such documentation, such individual should not rig, signal or direct the operation of any crane at any time.

i. Prime Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all cranes on the jobsite are free of loads at the end of each day. The act of leaving a load on an unmanned crane should be prohibited except as provided under Cal-Osha CISO 1616.1 The suspending of welding machines, oxy-acetylene carts, gang boxes and similar items including rigging during hours of non-work is prohibited.

j. Prime Contractor should ensure that lifting loads over occupied or temporary structures is avoided. Prime Contractor should also ensure that for all lifts where loads may expose any employee or member of the public to the hazards of dropped loads, effective and adequate means should be implemented prior to the lift to reduce or eliminate such exposures including compliance with Cal-OSHA Subchapter 4 Article 15 Subsection 1616.4 Overhead Loads. The responsible person for taking such action should be the competent person in charge of the lifting activity and should be identified in writing by name in any pre-lift written plans and/or job hazard analysis.

7.18 Ladder Safety.

a. The Prime Contractor should ensure that only ladders that have a maximum load factor classification of Type IAA, Type IA or Type I are used on the Project Site. Manufactured ladders should comply with the guidelines of ANSI A14.2-1968, Safety Code for Portable Wood Ladders. Type II and Type III ladders are prohibited.

b. Ladders are to be inspected on a regular basis.

c. An extension ladder slope should always be 4 ft. of height to 1 ft. away from the structure (4:1 ratio in slope).

d. The top of the ladder must always extend 3 ft. higher than the roof or landing platform it is resting upon, unless landing handgrips are provided.

e. Ladders that are deemed unsafe are to be immediately removed

from service and from the Project Site.

f. Barricades should be setup to direct pedestrian traffic away from the ladder.

g. The areas around the top and bottom of the ladder must remain clear of debris and other objects.

h. All ladders are to be taken down at the end of any work shift and be properly secured to prevent unauthorized access to elevated surfaces.

7.19 Heat Stress Prevention

When working within any hot thermal working environment or inclement hot weather, the Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor is responsible for having a written policy and procedures in accordance with Cal-OSHA T8, CCR 3395 requirements, and conduct employee training and instruction on the following:

a. Provide adequate cool water drinking stations, water source replenishment and encourage workers to continually hydrate.

b. Provide cool areas for use during break periods and encourage adequate hydration.

c. Monitor workers who are at risk of heat stress, either due to physical characteristics, or work environment.

d. Provide heat stress training that includes information about:

i. Personal and environmental risk factors,

ii. Heat illness prevention procedures,

iii. The importance of the frequent consumption of small quantities of water,

iv. Acclimatization to heat,

v. Heat stress signs and symptoms,

vi. The importance of co-worker monitoring and immediate reporting to employer of any co-worker signs or symptoms of heat illness,

vii. Emergency response and first aid treatment,

viii. Personal Protective Equipment.

7.20 Temporary Heating Devices

a. The storage of propane cylinders whether full or empty within buildings is prohibited.

b. Temporary heating devices should be utilized and maintained in accordance with all federal, local and state rules and regulations.

c. Solid fuel salamanders and open fires are prohibited.

d. Sufficient fresh air and ventilation should be provided either naturally or mechanically to maintain the health and safety of the workers and ensure proper combustion.

e. Heaters must be located at least 15 feet away from tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, or canvas coverings or closures. Coverings and closures must be securely fastened to prevent being blown onto the heater by wind.

f. Temporary heaters should be inspected each day prior to use. Heaters must not be modified or altered.

7.21 Respiratory Protection

a. The Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor, whose work at the Project Site requires its workers to be exposed to a potentially hazardous environment, is required to have a respiratory protection program that is reviewed and approved by the Project Safety Director.

b. Records of appropriate training, pulmonary function tests and respirator fit tests must be available to the Project Safety Director or the AOC's Safety Consultant upon request.

7.22 Confined Space Entry Permit

All confined space entry must be under a permit system that should be reviewed by Project Safety Director prior to entry into a confined space. This permit should be issued after it has been demonstrated that all personnel have been trained, briefed as to their role and responsibility for the designated operation and have the following practices and equipment in place, checked and ready for immediate application:

a. adequate personal protective equipment,

b. air monitoring device procedures,

c. harnesses and lifelines,

d. standby fire extinguishers,

e. appropriate area ventilation,

f. emergency response, and

g. rescue equipment.

7.23 Excavation

All excavation should be under a permit system that should be reviewed by the Project Safety Director prior to the start of any excavation related activities. Excavation must follow the protocols described below:

a. All excavation should be planned and performed in conformance with the requirements of California Code of Regulations section 1541.1 “Requirements for Protective Systems” with the exception of:

   i. Excavations made entirely in stable rock; or

   ii. Excavations less than 5 feet in depth where the soil condition has been examined by a Competent Safety Person and it has been determined that the excavation/trench provides no indication of potential cave-in.

b. Prior to any excavation, the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor is responsible for notification of all applicable utility companies that excavation work is being performed.

c. If there are existing utilities within the excavation area, the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor should receive from the utility, or the location service company utilized by the utility, a confirmation number that all utilities have been identified, and the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor must verify the location of the identified utility either prior to or during excavation.

d. Only qualified excavation equipment operators should be allowed to operate each piece of excavation equipment being used.

e. If there is a potential for hazardous atmosphere in an excavation, the Project Safety Director must be notified.

f. If de-watering is necessary for an excavation, the Project Safety Director must be notified prior to excavation.

g. When an excavation is open, necessary signs, barricades and temporary lighting, which may be pertinent for the protection of the work, workers, the public, adjacent structures must be utilized.

h. When working around trees that have been designated as being retained as part of the completed Project, or are the property of others, the special precautions must be taken to not to harm the tree in any way.

7.24 Electric Safety

The Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor should ensure that all of its workers performing work on the Project Site adhere to the following electrical safety requirements:

a. All electrical work, installation and wire capacities should be in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the National Electrical Code, National Electrical Safety Code, Cal-OSHA and any other applicable code.

b. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI's) are to be used with any electric equipment used in wet or potentially wet environment. GFCI's can be either in the form of a "pigtail" or hard wired to the building's electrical system.

c. Extension cords used with portable electric tools and appliances should be heavy duty, of the three wire grounding type, and should conform to the type and configuration required by the applicable Cal-OSHA regulations, National Fire Protection Association and National Electrical Code.

d. Defective or modified extension cords should not be used on the Project Site.

e. Electrical boxes, switchgear, cabinets or electrical rooms should not be left open when not attended.

f. All electrical circuits and/or equipment should be de-energized prior to any work being performed on them.

g. When electrical circuits and/or equipment cannot be de-energized and must be worked while energized, then adequate voltage rated insulated gloves, mats, aprons and other protective equipment must be used as required, and such personal protective equipment must be tested for leaks and insulating capabilities prior to use.

7.25 Pneumatic Tools and Compressed Air Systems

The following guidelines are to be followed when working with pneumatic tools powered by compressed air:

a. All pneumatic driven nailers, staplers, and other similar equipment provided with automatic fastener feed, and which operate at more than 100 p.s.i. pressure at the tool, should have a safety device on the muzzle to prevent the tool form ejecting fasteners, unless the muzzle is in contact with the work surface.

b. Pneumatic tools should be secured to the hose or whip by positive means to prevent the tool from becoming accidentally disconnected.

c. The tool/hose/component manufacturer's safe operating pressure for hoses, pipes, valves, and other fittings should not be exceeded.

d. The use of hoses for hoisting or lowering tools should not be permitted.

e. All hoses that exceed 1/2 inch inside diameter should have a safety device at the source of supply or branch line to reduce pressure in case of hose failure.

f. Before any air hose connection is made, or removed, the air supply must be turned off.

7.26 Powder Actuated Tools

The following guidelines are to be followed when working with powder actuated tools:

a. Only employees who have furnished evidence of having been trained in its use should be allowed to operate a powder actuated tool.

b. Powder actuated tools should not be used in an explosive or flammable atmosphere.

c. A powder actuated tool must be equipped with a protective shield or guard centered perpendicular on the barrel of the tool to confine any fragments or particles that might otherwise create a hazard when the tool is fired.

d. Any tool that is damaged or defective must immediately be taken out of service and removed from the Project Site at the end of the shift when the tool is discovered to be defective.

8.0 Soil and Air Pollution Management Plan

8.1 General Requirements

The Prime Contractor must address airborne particulates and

contaminants resulting from the work on the Project and provide a “Soil and Air Pollution Management Plan” that describes measures to be taken to control dust and prevent pollution of soil and air resulting from the performance of the work. The Prime Contractor should describe in detail how dust, air emissions, and/or soil pollutants generated during the performance of the work will be minimized, controlled, contained, treated, and/or disposed.

8.2 Dust Control Measures

The Prime Contractor should address in its dust control plan each of the applicable dust control measures listed below:

a. the limitation of cleared areas

b. physical wind barrier placement

c. site traffic control

d. earth moving management

e. area or soil misting/watering and dust minimization

f. soil compaction

g. vegetative stabilization

h. chemical stabilization

i. pile configuration, and

j. site access and exit track out controls.

8.3 Coating or Paint

The Soil and Air Pollution Management Plan must include specific procedures that address coating or paint overspray countermeasures to include the application of paint or coating with rollers, structure containment, a wind monitoring plan, and careful pre-planning that would address the prevention of damage from overspray to vehicles and other public properties that may be inadvertently sprayed,

8.4 Dust Control Implementation

Once the Soil and Air Pollution Management Plan has been formulated, it is the Prime Contractor’s responsibility implement the dust control plan and ensure that all employees know their responsibilities, monitor the worksite for compliance and keep a weekly log monitoring the implementation and

effectiveness of the control measures.

8.5 Project Site Inspection Checklist

The Soil and Air Pollution Management Plan should include the development of a Project Site inspection checklist to be completed and submitted to the Project Safety Director on a weekly basis, and be available to the OCIP Safety Consultant upon request.

9.0 Project Substance Abuse Program

The AOC is committed to the establishment and maintenance of a safe and efficient work environment for all personnel, free from the effects of alcohol, illegal drugs and other controlled substances. To provide a safe workplace for all employees, The Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor must comply with the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 (Government Code, Section 8350 et seq.), and provide a drug-free workplace by taking the following actions:

a. Publish a statement notifying employees that unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited and specifying actions to be taken against employees for violations.

b. Establish a Drug-Free Awareness Program to inform employees about:

   i. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

   ii. The Subcontractor’s policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

   iii. Any available counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and,

   iv. The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.

c. Provide, as required by Government Code, Section 8355(c) that every employee who works under the Contract should:

   i. Be informed of the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

   ii. Receive a copy of the Subcontractor's drug-free workplace policy statement; and

   iii. Agree to abide by the terms of the Subcontractor’s statement as a condition of employment.

d. Provide for reasonable cause testing as necessary, and post accident testing of workers performing work at the Project Site.

10.0 Other Controlled Items

The AOC prohibits the use, possession, concealment, transportation, promotion or sale of the following controlled items at the Project Site:

a. Firearms, weapons, and ammunition – except when authorized for security reasons;

b. Unauthorized explosives, including fireworks; and

c. Stolen property or contraband.

11.0 Group Tours and Site Visitors

11.1 General Requirements

The Project Site is an active construction area with many risk exposures and hazards. Drop-in visits, lunch hour walks, or employee sightseeing tours are strictly prohibited. It is particularly important that a high degree of protection be afforded to all persons on the authorized tours of the Project Site.

11.2 Tour or Site Visitor Purpose

The following instructions should be complied with by the Prime Contractor and/or Subcontractor and those responsible for arranging such tours. Regardless of affiliation all site visitors and tours must:

a. Be expected by notifying the Prime Contractor in a timely manner of their intended visit;

b. Be accompanied by a representative of the AOC, the Prime Contractor, or a Subcontractor;

c. Have a business, technical, safety, regulatory, or public relations objective;

d. Be cleared and approved, allowing maximum advance notice to the Prime Contractor.

11.3 Specific Requirements

If visitors or tour participants will be on foot or out of a vehicle/bus, the individual or organization requesting the tour should ensure that:

a. Tours be limited to no more than fifteen (15) people;

b. All visitors are to be instructed prior to the site visitation that appropriate PPE is required to include hard hats, eye protection, long pants, shirts with a minimum 4-inch sleeve and sturdy boots or shoes. If the individual does not have the appropriate PPE, then the AOC, Prime Contractor, or Subcontractor will be required to provide such items for the visitors.

c. Individuals under 18 years of age should not be permitted on the Project Site or Project tours.

12.0 Emergency Response Procedures

12.1 General Requirements

The potential of a major event or emergency can arise at any time and from many causes. The Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor should maintain an Emergency Response protocol that provides the following minimum requirements:

12.2 Emergency Communications

The Prime Subcontractor should establish and communicate to each Subcontractor the Emergency Action Plan for security and emergency use. The plan should include:

a. Define what type of communication devices are to be used for security and emergency:

   i. Telephone

   ii. Phones should be Caller ID capable

   iii. Radio,

   iv. If radio is shared with other users, security should have a separate frequency or the ability to override other users in an emergency situation, and/or

   v. Cellular phones.

b. Define how emergencies are communicated and coordinated with:

   i. Local Police and Fire Emergency Response

   ii. Local emergency services to establish central locations or special access routes to the Project Site

iii. Local emergency responders to determine if there is a direct number to contact emergency dispatchers in case of 911 system failures or is overwhelmed during a catastrophic event, and

iv. Project Site designated evacuation areas, routes, and communication protocols.

12.3 Inclement Weather Preparation and Response

If weather conditions around or near the Project Site develop to the degree that work conditions become hazardous, the following procedures should be followed:

a. Inclement weather monitoring should be implemented by the Prime Contractor with application of a weather alert information system to give periodic updates to Project Safety Director.

b. If weather conditions warrant the termination of work on the Project Site for the day, the Prime Contractor should notify all affected Subcontractors, by phone and electronic communication.

c. In the event of a natural peril (i.e. high winds, lightning, earthquake, wildfire, tornado, hail storm), all workers should evacuate to a designated evacuation area. Each Subcontractor will be responsible for obtaining a “head count” of their workers and report said head count to the Project Safety Director and/or the Subcontractor Safety Representative.

d. If the Project is shut down due to severe/inclement weather conditions, the Prime Contractor should notify all affected Subcontractors, by phone and by electronic communication, when it is safe to return to the Project Site.

12.4 Emergency Evacuation

the event of an emergency that requires the evacuation of the Project Site, the following procedures should be followed:

a. The Prime Contractor should notify all affected Subcontractors using Emergency Response Procedures as required under Article 12.2 of the need to evacuate the Project Site.

b. If the evacuation notice is given, all workers should immediately stop work, shut down and secure all equipment, and then proceed to their designated evacuation area.

c. Each Subcontractor will be responsible for obtaining a “head count” of their workers and report said head count to the Project Safety Director and/or the Subcontractor Safety Representative. Any missing individuals will immediately be brought to the attention of the Project Safety Director and the Subcontractor Safety Representative.

d. No Subcontractor should re-enter the Project Site until the Prime Contractor, with the prior agreement of the AOC, notifies all affected Subcontractors by phone or by electronic communication that it is safe to return to the Project Site.

13.0 Accident Notification

13.1 The Prime Contractor shall verbally inform the AOC onsite representative and Project Manager of any accident involving property damage or personal injury that occurs on the Project Site, or is incidental to the work on the Project. The Prime Contractor shall complete all notifications required under the terms and conditions of the OCIP Claims Manual, and should complete a written investigation report within 48 hours of the accident.

13.2 The Prime Contractor should establish criteria that require all Subcontractors to follow the same requirements for accident reporting and investigation.

13.3 Following the accident investigation, and depending upon severity of the accident, the Prime Contractor, any involved Subcontractor, the Project Safety Director, the OCIP Safety Consultant, and representatives from the AOC may meet to 1) review and explain the events of the accident, 2) describe the causal factors of the accident, and 3) determine what remedial action must be initiated to avoid re-occurrences.

14.0 Regulatory Reviews

The Prime Contractor and each Subcontractor should notify the Project Safety Director and the OCIP Safety Consultant immediately of any site visitations that would entail a formal inspection conducted at the Project Site by the California Division of Industrial Relations, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH), or any other federal, state or county safety, security, health or environmental organization/agency. Depending on the results of the inspection the Prime Contractor should furnish the Project Safety Director and the OCIP Safety Consultant with copies of all citations and/or warnings of safety or security violations within three days of receiving the citations and/or warnings from the regulatory authority.

15.0 Communication

The Prime Contractors should maintain a bulletin board located at the Project Site adjacent to the field office or other conspicuous location. Items including, but not limited to, the following should be posted on the bulletin board:

a. Emergency procedures and contacts

b. Emergency phone numbers

c. State Department of Labor required Posters – Job Safety and Health Protection, Medical Provider Network Guidelines

d. Hazard Communication Program – Statement of the results of a hazardous chemical survey

e. OSHA 300 Summary (during February through April of every year)

f. Summaries, findings or notices of violations received from Cal-OSHA or the California Division of Industrial Relations inspection agencies or other authority having jurisdiction

g. Personnel and vehicle search policy is to be posted at each access gate and on each Subcontractor's Project Site bulletin board.

16.0 No Release

The review of the Subcontractors Project Safety Program, by the AOC or its OCIP Safety Consultant in no way relieves the Prime Subcontractor or any any Subcontractor of their total and complete responsibility for accident prevention and safety related to their work at the Project Site.