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SAFETY PROGRAM FOR S & S ROOFING, INC.

I. Statement of Company Policy:

The welfare and safety of our employees is of primary concern to management. Accidents result in unnecessary suffering and loss of wages, and all too often result in permanent injury. It is therefore the policy of S & S Roofing Inc., to provide and maintain safe and healthy working conditions and follow the safety practices, which will result in an efficient operation.

To put forth our best efforts in going toward the prevention of accidents, we have established a comprehensive Safety Program for S & S Roofing, Inc. Each one of us share a responsibility for the prevention of accidents and we expect all of our employees to cooperate with us to the fullest in order that this will be a safe place to work.

S & S Roofing, Inc. is interested in the safety of all personnel in the company. It pursues a safety policy designed to eliminate accidents. ***Good equipment and good tools are mandatory.*** Everything will be done to maintain safe working conditions. Each individual in a supervisory capacity, from project manager to foreman, is responsible for the safety of those in his charge. Each employee is expected to receive training and is expected and will be required to cooperate fully in helping to protect himself and his fellow workers. *Subcontractors are expected and will be required to participate in all accident prevention measures.*

S & S Roofing, Inc. is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on-the-job injuries. All employees of S & S Roofing, Inc. have the responsibility to follow all safety measures on a job. The purpose of this plan is: (a) To supplement our standard safety policy by providing safety standards specifically designed to cover fall protection on this job and; (b) to ensure that each employee is trained and made aware of the safety provisions which are to be implemented by this plan prior to the beginning of the project.

Constant awareness of and respect for fall hazards, and compliance with all safety rules are considered conditions of employment. The jobsite Superintendent, as well as individuals in the Safety and Personnel Department, reserve the right to issue disciplinary warnings to employees, up to and including termination, for failure to follow the guidelines of this program.

This Safety Program is designed to generally reflect company policy, but it is not intended to be a binding legal contract. Each employee performing work on a surface that is six (6)

feet or more above a lower level must be protected from falls. 29 CFR § 1926.501 (b)(1). Fall Protection will be provided by S & S Roofing, Inc. when there is no existing guardrail or parapet at least 39 inches high. 29 CFR 1926.500 (b). S & S Roofing, Inc. will allow its workers to work on only those surfaces, which have the strength and structural integrity to support its employees safely. 29 CFR 1926.501 (a)(2).

The fall protection standard defines roofing work as “the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal and vapor barrier work, but not including the construction of the roof deck.” 29 CFR 1926.500 (b). Stocking the roof with material for later installation of the roof falls within the definition of roofing work. However, vendors who place materials at the site are not required to install an anchorage point for fall protection, per an OSHA compliance interpretation dated February 2, 1997.

The OSHA fall protection standards do not apply when making an inspection, investigation of assessment of workplace conditions prior to the commencement of construction work or after the completion of the project 29 CFR § 1926.500 At all times during the actual construction work, workers regardless of job function, must be protected from falls by at least one of the fall protection methods described.

Roof means the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors or formwork, which, because a building has not been completed, temporarily become the top surface of a building. Low-slope roof means a slope less than or equal to 4 on 12 (vertical to horizontal). Steep slope roof is defined as a roof with a slope more than 4-in-12, with unprotected sides and edges six (6) feet or more above lower levels.

On low-slope roofs, employees are given several options for compliance. S & S Roofing, Inc. may use a single guardrail *system* [a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels], *warning lines* [a barrier erected on the roof to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected roof side or edge, and which designates an area where roofing work will take place without the use of guardrail, body harness to protect employees in the area], and *personal fall arrest systems* [a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. It consists of anchorage, connectors, a body harness, and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline or suitable combination of these] *or a combination of warning lines and guardrails, warning lines and personal fall arrest system and a safety monitor* [a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards].

This safety program addresses the use of other than conventional fall protection at several areas on a project, as well as identifying specific activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection.

- A. *Leading Edge Work* (an “unprotected side and roof edge during periods when it is not actively and continuously under construction.
- B. *Unprotected sides and edges* (any side or edge [except at entrances to points of access] of *walking/working surface* [roof surface on which employees must be located in order to perform their job duties] e.g., roof, ramp, runway where there is no wall or guardrail system at least 39 inches [1.0 m] high)

- C. *Ladders*
- D. *Chutes*
- E. *Holes* (all openings greater than 12 inches x 12 inches will have perimeter guarding or covering).

This plan is designed to enable S & S Roofing, Inc. and its employees to recognize the fall hazards on this project and to establish the procedures that are to be followed in order to prevent falls to lower levels, through holes and openings in walking/working surfaces. Each employee shall 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 employee's opinion, this is the case, the employee is to notify the foreman of his concern addressed before proceeding.

The safety policy and procedure on any one project cannot be administered, implemented, monitored, and enforced by any one individual. The total objective of a safe, accident-free work environment can only be accomplished by a dedicated, concerted effort by every individual involved with the project from the management down to the last employee. Each employee must understand their value to the company; costs of accidents, both policy and procedures; the safety rules that apply to the safety policy and procedures; and what their individual role is in administering, implementing, monitoring, and compliance of their safety policy and procedures. This allows for a more personal approach to compliance through planning, training, understanding, and cooperative effort, rather than by strict enforcement will be implemented.

II. Safety Organization:

Our goals are to make the safety of employees the highest priority and to avoid any workplace accidents and injuries. To accomplish these goals, the duties and responsibilities of all personnel must be clearly defined. The roles of Safety Managers, Project Managers, Superintendents, and others are set forth below. Note that many responsibilities for safety matters are intentionally designed to overlap. By having employees crosscheck each other, the risk of injury from any hazard going undetected is minimized.

Thomas Blewitt shall be designated as the **Safety Manager**. His responsibilities be as follows:

1. **Administration:** Responsible for the formulation, administer, and recommend changes to the Safety Program. Make certain that the Federal; State and/or local laws on safety are complied with. Act in an advisory capacity on safety to management, superintendents, and other personnel and departments.
2. **Hazard Control:** Develop programs and technical guidance to identify and correct hazards.
3. **Safety Training:** Assists managers and supervisors in safety training of all employees.
4. **Inspections:** Conduct inspections to identify and correct hazards. Supervise the Safety Committee.

5. **Reports:** Complete written reports of inspections. Submit reports to management on the safety status of job sites and correct hazards.
6. **Safety Motivation:** Develop incentives and programs to motivate employees in health and safety matters.
7. **Posters and Notices:** Properly post and maintain the OSHA Form 200, any state health and safety posters, emergency phone numbers, and required notices.
8. **Accident and “Near Miss” Recordings:** Develops and maintains accident and “near miss” investigation and reporting procedures and systems to:
 - Incidents consisting of fatalities, lost workday cases, and cases without lost workdays requiring medical treatment.
 - Determine accident causes.
 - Keep Safety Committee informed of findings.
9. **Accident Reporting:** Report accidents involving an occupational fatality or three or more hospitalized workers to OSHA within 8 hours of occurrence.
10. **Accident and Inspection Records:** Maintain permanent records associated with accidents, on-site inspections, and in-house audits (including those required for Workmen’s Compensation.).
11. **Medical Records:** Maintain all medical records, evaluations, and exposure monitoring records for thirty (30) years.
12. **Training Records:** Maintain all training records for at least three (3) years.
13. Act as Chairman of Safety Committee at meetings and prepare agenda.

Jonathan F. Blank, Yury Spektor, Greg Zastowny and Thomas Blewitt shall make up the Safety Committee. The objectives of the Safety Committee shall be to maintain as follows:

1. All employees must follow safe practices and give all possible assistance to maintain safe operations. Unsafe conditions should be reported promptly to the Safety Committee, Safety Manager, or Superintendent
2. Good housekeeping shall be maintained in all work areas.
3. Equipment shall not be placed in operation without first checking carefully to see that no one may be injured by the action, and only by employees authorized to operate equipment.
4. Fire protection equipment shall not be obstructed or disconnected and is to be used for firefighting purposes only.
5. **First Aid/Medical Attention:** All injuries, no matter how slight, shall be reported immediately. The Safety Committee will ensure proper arrangements are made for first aid and prompt medical attention in case of serious injury.
6. No firearms or other weapons on the jobsite

7. Methods to be used in combating an outstanding hazard.
8. On the job surveys to solve a special problem, perhaps at the request of an employee or supervisor.
9. Advanced analysis of new process or operations.

The responsibilities of the *Safety Committee* typically include the following:

1. **Familiarity with Regulations:** Familiarizes himself with health and safety regulations related to his or responsibility and oversee their enforcement.
2. **Safety Oversight:** Oversees health and safety activities within area of responsibility.
3. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Ensures that needed PPE is available and properly used and maintained by employees.
4. **Safety Training:** Instructs and trains all supervision in job health and safety requirements.
5. **Regular Inspections:** Committee members may conduct health and safety inspections of the work area.
6. **Problem Correction:** Direct correction of any unsafe conditions that are discovered or brought to their attention.
7. **Periodic Safety Meetings:** Conduct safety briefings with foremen and workers.
8. **Foreman Compliance:** Ensure that the foreman understand and comply with all safety requirements.
9. **Accident and “Near Miss” Investigations:** Review all accidents and unsafe practices with foremen and workers involved and ensure that corrective action is taken immediately.
10. **Subcontractor Compliance:** Require all subcontractors and their personnel to comply with all health and safety regulations.
11. **On-site Records:** Maintain copies of applicable programs and OSHA forms

The Safety Program shall be the responsibility of all Superintendents and/or Foremen to coordinate. However, all employees will have a safety responsibility to themselves and to their fellow workers on all jobsites to enforce and practice the Safety Programs. They will be responsible for following activities:

1. **Familiarity with Regulations:** Familiarize himself with safety regulations within his area of responsibility and enforce these regulations.
2. Setting up a **housekeeping program**, which involves clean up and disposal of

debris, the storage, and the storage of materials.

3. **Safety Training:** Instruct and train all persons within his or her area of responsibility in job health and safety requirements and hazard recognition and avoidance.
4. **Employee Compliance:** Require compliance by all with workers with applicable safety rules.
5. **Safety Meetings:** Conduct periodic safety briefings with all workers. Instructing workers, the safe practices to be followed and safe conditions to maintain throughout the course of the project.
6. **Treatment for injuries:** Ensure that injuries are treated promptly and reported properly. Provide first-aid treatment at the jobsite and emergency transportation to a doctor or hospital.
7. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Ensure that roofers under his supervision use safety devices and proper PPE.
8. **Accident and “Near Miss” Investigations:** Investigates all accidents, near miss,” and unsafe practices; obtains all pertinent data; and initiates necessary corrective action. Personally investigate all injuries and/or accidents and report to Safety Committee.
9. **Periodic Safety Inspections:** Conduct safety and health inspections to ensure that no unsafe conditions exist in his area of responsibility.
10. **Reporting Problems to Safety Committee or Safety Manager:** Reports any needed corrective actions that are beyond his or her control to the Safety Committee and/or Safety Manager.
11. Set up fire prevention program.

All workers have a responsibility to participate in a safe environment for working. Their responsibilities include but are not limited to the following:

S & S Roofing, Inc. in order to recognize and deal with the hazards of falling associated with working near a roof perimeter shall be train its employees in the fall protection procedures to be followed in order to prevent such falls.

1. S & S Roofing, Inc. shall assure that all employees working for the company shall have been trained and instructed in the following areas:
 - a. The nature of fall hazards in the work area.
 - b. The function, use, and operation of Fall Protection Systems and Safety Monitoring System to be used.
 - c. The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, and

- d. disassembling the system to be used.
 - e. The role of each employee in the safety monitoring program.
 - f. The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment.
 - f. The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials.
2. Training shall be provided to each newly hired employee, and all other employees, when necessary, to assure that all employees maintain proficiency.

S & S Roofing, Inc. is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on-the- job injuries. S & S Roofing, Inc. shall provide a training program for all employees engaged in safety on the job. The purpose of this plan is: **(a)** To supplement our standard safety policy by providing safety standards specifically designed to cover fall protection on this job and **(b)** to ensure that each employee is trained and made aware of the safety provisions which are to be implemented by this plan prior to the start of erection.

On *low slope roofs*, defined as roofs with a slope less than or equal to four (4) on twelve (12), employees are given several options for compliance. The S & S Roofing may use singly a guardrail system or personal fall arrest system or a combination of warning lines and guardrails, warning lines and personal fall arrest, or warning lines and a safety monitor.

This Fall Protection Plan address the use of other than conventional fall protection at several areas on the project, as well as identifying specific activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection. These areas include:

- a. Leading Edge Work
- b. Unprotected sides or edges

This plan is designed to enable employers and employees to recognize the fall hazards on a job and to establish the procedures that are to be followed in order to prevent falls to lower levels or through holes and openings in walking/working surfaces. 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 employee's opinion, this is the case, the employee is to notify the foreman of the concern and the concern addressed before proceeding.

Safety policy and procedure on any one project cannot be administered, implemented, monitored and enforced by any one individual. The total objective of a safe, accident-free work environment can only be accomplished by a dedicated, concerted effort by every individual involved with the project from the management down to the last employee. Each employee must understand their value to the company; the costs of accidents, both policy and procedures; the safety rules that apply to the safety policy and procedures; and what their individual role is in administering, implementing, monitoring, and compliance of their safety policy and procedures. This allows for a more personal approach to compliance through planning, training, understanding and cooperative effort, rather than by strict enforcement will be implemented.

It is the responsibility of Yury Spektor, Greg Zastowny, Thomas Blewitt and other

management personnel to implement this Fall Protection Plan. They are responsible for continual observational safety checks of their work operations and to enforce the safety policy and procedures. The foreman is responsible to correct any unsafe acts or conditions immediately. It is the responsibility of the employee to understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and to follow the instructions of the foreman. It is also the responsibility of the employee to bring to management's attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions, acts that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employees. Larry West must approve any changes to this Fall Protection Plan

III. Fall Protection Systems to be used on the Projects:

Where conventional fall protection is infeasible or creates a greater hazard at the leading edge and during initial connecting activity, we plan to do this work using a safety monitoring system and expose only a minimum number of employees for the time necessary to accomplish this job. The maximum number of workers to be monitored by one safety monitor is six (6). Only trained employees designated as erectors are permitted to enter the controlled access zones and work with the use of conventional fall protection.

Safety monitors shall wear orange vests.

Only individuals with the appropriate experience, skills, and training will be authorized as designed erectors. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize any hazards. All employees that will be working as designated erectors under the safety monitoring system shall have been trained and instructed in the following areas:

- a. Recognition of the fall hazards in the work area
- b. Avoidance of fall hazards using established work practices, which have been known to the employees.
- c. Recognition of unsafe practices or working conditions that could lead to a fall, such as windy conditions.
- d. The function, use, and operations of safety monitoring systems, guardrail systems, body belt/harness systems, control zones and other protection to be used.
- e. The correct procedure for erecting, maintaining, disassembling and inspecting the system(s) to be used.
- f. Knowledge of construction sequence.
- g. The use of and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net system, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, controlled access zones, and other protection to be used.
- h. The role of each employee in the safety monitoring system when this system is used.
- i. The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs.
- j. The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection.
- k. The role of employees in fall protection plans.
- l. Certification of training.
- m. S & S Roofing, Inc. will verify compliance of training by preparing a

written certification record. The written certification record shall contain the name of the employee trained, the dates of training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of Jonathan F. Blank.

- n. The latest training certification shall be maintained.
- o. “Retraining” When S & S Roofing, Inc. has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required S & S Roofing, Inc. shall retrain each such employee. Circumstances where retraining is required include, but not limited to, situations where:
 - Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete
 - Changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete.
 - Inadequacies in an affected employee’s knowledge or use of all protection systems or equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the required understanding or skill.

A conference will take place prior to starting work involving members of the crew and supervisors of any other concerned contractors. During the pre-work conference, sequences pertinent to this job will be thoroughly discussed and safety practices to be used throughout the project will be discussed. Further, all personnel will be informed that the controlled access zones are off limits to all other personnel other than those designated erectors specifically trained to work in that area.

Safety Monitoring System:

A safety monitoring system means a fall protection system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards. The duties of the safety monitor are:

1. Warn by voice when approaching the open edge in an unsafe manner.
2. Warn by voice if there is a dangerous situation developing which cannot be seen by another person involved with product placement, such as a member out of control.
3. Make the designated erectors aware they are in a dangerous area.
4. Warn employees when they appear to be unaware of a fall hazard or are acting in an unsafe manner.
5. Be on the same walking/working surface as the monitored employees and within visual sighting distance of the monitored employees.
6. Be close enough to communicate orally with the employees.
7. Not allow other responsibilities to encumber monitoring. If the safety monitor becomes too encumbered with other responsibilities, the monitor shall (a) stop the erection process (b) turn over other responsibilities to a designated erector; or (c) turn over the safety monitoring function to another designated, competent person. The safety monitoring system shall not be used when the wind is strong enough to cause loads with large surface areas to swing out of radius, or result in loss of control of the load, or when the weather conditions cause the walking-working surfaces to become icy or slippery.

Control Zone System:

A controlled access zone means an area designated and clearly marked, in which leading work may take place without the use of guardrail, safety net, or personal fall arrest systems to protect the employees in the area. Control zone systems shall comply with the following provisions:

1. When used to control access to areas where leading edge and other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line or by any other means that restrict access. When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8m) nor more than 60 feet (18 m) or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.
2. 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.
3. The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail or wall.
4. Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions as follows:
5. Each line shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6 foot (1.8m) intervals with high visibility material.
6. Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1 m) from the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 m) from the walking/working surface.
7. Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds (.88kN).

Holes:

Openings for skylights and other roof penetrations are considered holes if there is a gap or void of 2 inches or more in its least dimension. Each employee on walking/working surfaces shall be protected from falling through holes or skylights more than 6 feet (1.8 m) above lower levels, by personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrails systems erected around such holes.

1. Each employee on a walking/working surface shall be protected from tripping in or stepping into or through holes (including skylights) by covers.
2. Each employee on a walking/working surface shall be protected from falling through holes (including skylights) by covers.
3. Covers must be capable of supporting at least twice the weight of the employee, equipment and materials that may be imposed on them, must be secured to prevent displacement, and shall be color coded or marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER".

Ladders:

Portable ladders, when used for access to an upper landing surface, must have side rails that extend at least three feet above the landing surface (top of the roof) to which the ladder is used to gain access. When the three-foot extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, the ladder must be secured at the top to a rigid support that will not deflect,

and a grasping device, such as a grab rail, must be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. Ladders are to be used only on solid and level surfaces. Ladders must be secured to prevent accidental displacement and a barricade (guardrail system) must be used to keep activity or traffic away from the ladder. The area around the top and bottom of ladders must be kept clear. The top or top step of a stepladder must not be used as a step.

Ladders shall be capable of supporting the following loads:

1. Each self-supporting portable ladder: At least four times the maximum intended load, except that each extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic ladder shall sustain at least 3.3 times the maximum intended load. The ability of a ladder to sustain loads shall be determined by applying or transmitting the requisite load to the ladder in a downward vertical direction.
2. Each portable ladder that is not self-supporting: At least four times the maximum intended load, except that each extra-heavy-duty type 1A metal or plastic ladders shall sustain at least 3.3 time the maximum loaded intended load. The ability of a ladder to sustain the loads indicated shall be determined by applying or transmitting the requisite load to the ladder in a downward vertical direction when the ladder is placed at an angle of 75.5° from the horizontal.

Non-self-supporting (portable) ladders shall be used at an angle such that horizontal distance from the top support to the foot of the ladder is approximately one-quarter (1/4) of the working length of the ladder (distance along the ladder between the foot and the top support).

Ladder rungs, cleats, and steps must be parallel, level and uniformly spaced when the ladder is in position for use. Rungs, cleats, and steps of portable ladders shall be spaced not less than 10 inches (25 cm) apart, nor more than 14 inches (36 cm) apart, as measured between center lines of the rungs, cleats, and steps.

The minimum clear distance between the sides of individual rung/step ladders and minimum clear distance between the side rails of other fixed ladders shall be 16 inches (41 cm).

The minimum clear distance between side rails for all portable ladders shall be 11.5 inches (29 cm).

The rungs and steps of fixed metal ladders manufactured after March 15, 1991, shall be corrugated, knurled, dimpled, coated with skid-resistant material, or otherwise treated to minimize slipping. The same applies to portable metal ladders. The ladder is to be kept free of oil, grease, and other slipping hazards.

Ladders should not be tied or fastened together to provide longer sections unless they are specifically designed for such. A metal spreader or locking device shall be provided on each stepladder to hold the front and back sections in an open position when the ladder is being used.

When splicing is required to obtain a given length of side rail, the resulting side rail must be

at least equivalent in strength to a one-piece side rail made of the same material.

Ladder components shall be surfaced so as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.

Wood ladders shall not be coated with any opaque covering, except for identification or warning labels, which may be placed on one face of a side rail.

Ladders must be inspected by a competent person for visible defects on a periodic basis and after any occurrence that could affect their use. Portable ladders with structural defects must be tagged or marked as defective and must be withdrawn from service until repaired. When going up or down the ladder, employees must use at least one hand to grasp the ladder, must face the ladder, and shall not carry an object or load that could cause the roofer to lose his balance and fall.

Detailing:

Employees exposed to falls of six (6) feet or more to lower levels, who are not actively engaged in leading edge work and who are working less than six (6) feet from an unprotected edge will be always tied off or guardrails will be installed. Employees engaged in these activities but who are more than six (6) feet from an unprotected edge as defined by the control zones lines, do not require fall protection but a warning line or control lines must be erected to remind employees they are approaching an area where fall protection is required.

Enforcement:

Constant awareness of and respect for fall hazards, and compliance with all safety rules are considered conditions of employment. The jobsite Superintendent, as well as individuals in the Safety and Personnel Department, reserve the right to issue disciplinary warnings to employees, up to and including termination, for failure to following the guidelines of this program.

Accident Investigations:

All accidents that result in injury to workers, regardless of their nature, shall be investigated and reported. It is an integral part of any safety program that documentation takes place as soon as possible so that the cause and means of prevention can be identified to prevent a reoccurrence.

If an employee falls or there is some other related, serious incident occurring, this plan shall be reviewed to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training need to be implemented to prevent similar types of falls or incidents from occurring.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is the first line of defense against potential roofing hazards. OSHA mandates the use of specific PPE to safeguard roofers during construction activities. This includes at a minimum hard hats, eye protection, hearing protection, gloves, and non-slip footwear to safeguard against potential hazards. ***All employees will be tied off and wear a Safety Harness whenever working not less than 6 feet (1.8m) nor more than 60 feet (18 m) or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.***

Hot work & Fire Protection:

1. Hot Work Permit A hot work permit document that must be obtained before initiating any hot work. The permit serves as evidence that a comprehensive risk assessment of the area where the work is to be conducted has been performed. This evaluation identifies potential fire hazards, and the permit often stipulates conditions that must be met to mitigate these risks. Essentially, a hot work permit is a communication between safety personnel and those carrying out the work, ensuring that both parties know the hazards and necessary precautions.

2. Fire Watch A fire watch involves assigning a specific person to actively monitor the work environment for the onset of fires. Their primary responsibility is to detect and respond to any sparks or flames that might emerge during or shortly after the hot work process. Given that some materials might smolder before igniting, the fire watch remain on duty for at least 30 minutes after the work has been completed, ensuring that no late fires break out.

3. Clear the Area Before commencing hot work, it's imperative to ensure that the immediate vicinity is free of any flammable or combustible materials that could be ignited by sparks or heat. Materials like paper, wood, or certain chemicals can easily catch fire. If these materials cannot be removed from the area, they should be adequately covered using fire-resistant covers or shields to prevent accidental ignition.

4. Use Protective Equipment Safety of the personnel conducting the hot work is paramount. To ensure their protection, workers must don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). This includes fire-resistant clothing that can shield them from sparks and hot splatter, gloves to protect the hands, face shields to guard against UV radiation and hot particles, and safety goggles to shield the eyes from intense light and flying debris.

5. Ventilation Hot work processes, especially welding, can release harmful fumes and gases. It's essential to have an effective ventilation system to quickly and efficiently disperse these fumes, ensuring that workers aren't inhaling toxic substances and that the environment remains safe.

6. Inspect Equipment The proper functioning of equipment is fundamental for the safety of hot work processes. Any malfunction can lead to accidents. Hence, a thorough inspection of all equipment, including welding machines, torches, and gas cylinders, should be performed before starting the work. This ensures that they operate correctly, are free of damage, and are safe to use.

7. Emergency Preparedness Despite all precautions, there's always a residual risk of accidents. Therefore, it's essential to be prepared for emergencies. Firefighting equipment like fire extinguishers and fire blankets should be within easy reach. Workers should not only be familiar with the operation of this equipment but should also be trained in basic firefighting techniques. Moreover, a clear path to the nearest emergency exit ensures quick evacuation if required.

Crane Safety

Changes to Plan: Yury Spektor will approve any changes to the plan. A qualified person shall review this plan as the job progresses to determine if additional practices, procedures or training needs to be implemented to improve or provide additional fall protection. Workers shall be notified and trained, if necessary, in new procedures. A copy of this plan and all approved changes shall be maintained at the job-site.