

applicable standards.

- E. All scaffolds shall meet the safety requirements of federal and state safety codes.
- F. Safety harnesses or other fall protection shall be provided and their use enforced by Contractor as required by applicable standards.
- G. When performing sandblasting or spray painting, Contractor's employees shall wear approved personal protective equipment. Warning signs shall be posted to alert other workers of the hazards. Contractor shall take all necessary steps to prevent damage to Owner's facilities and vehicles from sandblasting or painting.
- H. Contractor must remove debris from close proximity to buildings and material storage areas to minimize fire hazards. It is required that Contractor remove such debris from Owner's premises each day.

XIV. COMPRESSED AIR

- A. Use of Contractor's own source of compressed air is required unless express approval has been granted prior to start of work by Owner.
- B. Contractor shall never use piped oxygen in place of compressed air.
- C. All pressure vessels such as compressed air receivers, air compressors and boilers belonging to Contractor shall comply with the applicable Codes for Pressure Vessels-Fire and Unfired. They shall be inspected and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. (DOT)
- D. Workers should observe OSHA regulations and limit air pressure to 30 PSI dead end pressure in non-fixed installations.

XV. ELECTRIC POWER LINES

- A. When contractor is required to work on or near power lines, they must first confer with Owner.
- B. Proximity warning devices, in addition to required ground guides, should be used on cranes to warn of electric lines and avoid the possibility of electrocution.
- C. Booting or other means shall be used where risk of contacting power lines warrants.

XVI. EXCAVATIONS

- A. Before any excavating commences, Contractor shall check record drawings with Owner and any other source for information about underground utilities such as conduit, pipe lines, tanks, telephone, etc. (Company properties, MISSDIG must be contacted.)
- B. All excavation and necessary shoring shall be in accordance with OSHA and other code requirements of the city, state, in which the work is performed.

XVII. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

- A. In order to safeguard the health of workers, it is Owner's policy to obtain and review Material Safety Data Sheets on all chemicals entering the jobsite to ensure that they are evaluated and used properly. If substitute non-hazardous materials are available, they shall be used to avoid the possibility of worker exposure to harmful substances.

XVIII. HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- A. All federal, state and local applicable environmental rules and regulations must be followed including obtaining any necessary permits and notices.
- B. All wastes generated as a result of Contractor's efforts must be properly disposed of off site by contractor per applicable laws and regulations.

XIX. ANY CONTRACTOR WORK ACTIVITY OR PRODUCT USE THAT MAY BE HARMFUL TO PERSONNEL IN VICINITY MUST BE EVALUATED AND APPROVED BY PROJECT COORDINATOR PRIOR TO SUCH ACTIVITY OR USE.

- A. Contractor will control dust which might affect workers, the public, machinery, electrical equipment or the environment if Contractor performs grinding, air movement or sandblasting.
- B. Removing asbestos insulation from piping, roofs or siding may create a serious health exposure. Permits, posting, exposure monitoring, work procedures and proper disposal of asbestos waste are required by a licensed contractor.
- C. Asbestos-free insulation shall be used to avoid asbestos exposure to Contractor's and Owner's employees.
- D. If lead melting or lead based paints are being used, Contractor must obtain prior approval

- E. When chlorinated hydrocarbons are used, personal protective equipment and ventilation requirements must be observed. The combination of welding and chlorinated hydrocarbon fumes can create phosgene gas which could result in serious health problems.
- F. The use of powered industrial vehicles, internal combustion engines or liquid salamanders may create dangerous levels of carbon monoxide. Proper ventilation must be provided. Open flame heaters are particularly dangerous because they consume large amounts of oxygen and give off carbon monoxide.
- G. The storage, transportation and use of flammables is important. Protect storage from vehicle movement, observe temperature storage requirements and assure that precautions shown on Material Safety Data Sheets and labels are followed.
- H. When welding, cutting or brazing is being performed near combustibles, all precautions with respect to permits, fire watch, extinguishers, hose lines and personal protection are necessary.
- I. Propane tanks must be installed in accordance with NFPA #58 standards. Portable tanks must be stored out of traffic areas and outside.
- J. Compressed gas cylinders (acetylene and oxygen) must be stored 20 feet apart in and upright position and chained or cabled securely in place.
- K. Strong acids are an irritant to membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract. Severe exposure may result in death by pulmonary edema. Follow all instructions in Data Sheets and on container labels of these dangerous corrosive liquids (MSDS).
- L. Contractor must establish spill plans for the storage of oil, chemicals, etc. introduced to the Owner's property by Contractor.

XX. CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

- A. Contractor shall comply with all provisions outlined in the OSHA Confined Space standard.
- B. Contractor must have a permit prior to entering any permit-required space.
- C. Contractor will complete entry permit before work is authorized in a confined space.
- D. All Contractor employees having active roles shall be trained in confined space work and confined space certified.
- E. If an IDLH environment is identified and a contractor is contracted to perform